

CURRENT BIOGRAPHY

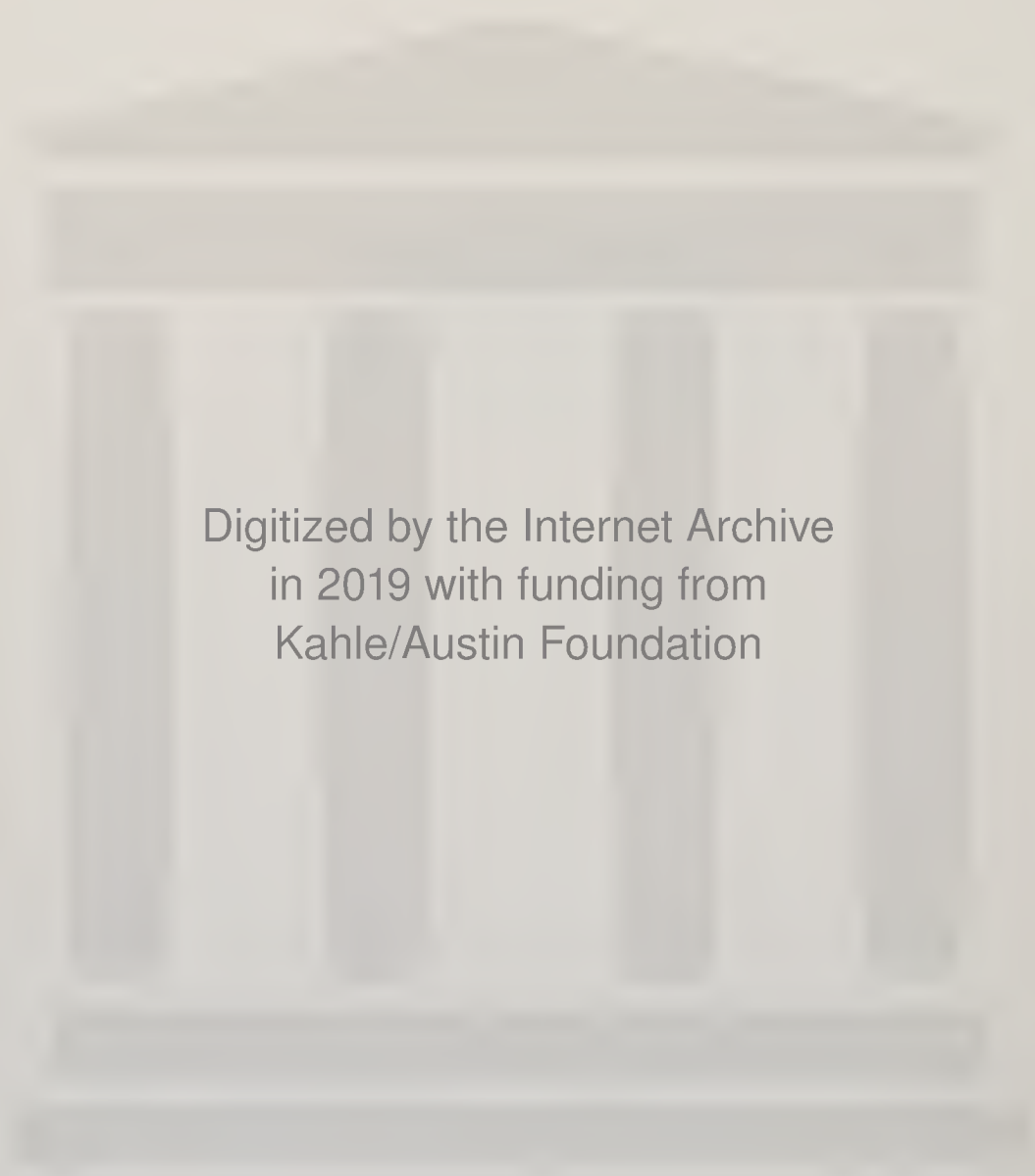
1947

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CURRENT BIOGRAPHY

WHO'S NEWS AND WHY

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EIGHTH ANNUAL CUMULATION—1947

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Preface

Much of the news of 1947 in the realm of public affairs, as reflected in this CURRENT BIOGRAPHY Yearbook, focused on the Eightieth Congress of the United States, the newly elected Republican majority having brought other names of importance into the Senate and House; and in the corresponding fields of government and politics abroad, we see new heads of states, political leaders, and United Nations delegates. When we turn to another of the well-peopled fields—science—we find, for example, the topic of atomic energy “personalized” in the biographies of experts in the development and utilization of that power.

The increase in the number of names in the classification of literature in the 1947 CURRENT BIOGRAPHY Yearbook is accounted for, in part, by the inclusion of authors' biographies originally published in the WILSON LIBRARY BULLETIN during the year. Those articles are indicated by the abbreviation “WLB” in the “Classification by Profession” and in the general index at the back of this volume.

All the biographies which have appeared in CURRENT BIOGRAPHY during its eight years are recorded in the “Cumulated Index—1940-1947,” which begins on page 718. Users of this Yearbook should therefore consult that index if this annual does not contain the biographies they wish to read. The index shows, for instance, that the biographies of Eleanor Roosevelt, Walter Reuther, and Emperor Hirohito appeared in 1940, 1941, and 1942, respectively; and that the biographies of George C. Marshall and Clement R. Attlee were published in both 1940 and 1947, the passing of years and added prominence seeming to warrant revised, up-to-date presentations.

Like the volumes of the past seven years, 1947 CURRENT BIOGRAPHY Yearbook is a one-alphabet cumulation of the biographical articles and obituary notices that appeared in the year's monthly issues. Before the articles were reprinted in the Yearbook, however, they were revised, when necessary, to include events that occurred in 1947 after the publication of those articles in the monthly numbers. While many biographies were thus rounded out as of December 31, 1947, that deadline of necessity left some matters pending at the close of the year.

The assembling of material for these biographies entails thoroughgoing research. Files of clippings are drawn upon when a name is selected for inclusion in CURRENT BIOGRAPHY. Indexes to magazine articles and books guide writers to a mass of information which is culled for biographical and background facts. Various “Who's Whos,” encyclopedias, and other reference works contribute data. Information is also

obtained from government offices and a variety of commercial and educational organizations. Whenever it is possible to get in touch with the subjects of the biographies, they are asked to confirm or correct facts; it should be pointed out, however, that these are not authorized biographies.

The following members of CURRENT BIOGRAPHY's staff shared with the editors in the preparation of this Yearbook: Helen Alperin, Edith Faigman, Ruth Mann, Marian Prince; and Patricia Healy and Corinne Posner, to whom special acknowledgment is due for their additional assistance in editorial and production details.

A. R.

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Explanations

Authorities for biographees' full names, with few exceptions, are the bibliographical publications of The Wilson Company. When a biographee prefers a certain name form, that is indicated in the heading of the article. For example, "Marshall, George C(atlett)" means that Marshall uses the initial rather than the full middle name; and when a professional name like "Morgan, Henry" appears in the heading, the original name—in his case Henry Lerner Von Ost—is given in the article itself.

The heading of each article includes the pronunciation of the name if it is unusual, date of birth (if obtainable), and occupation. The article is supplemented by a list of references to sources of information, in two alphabets: (1) newspapers and periodicals, (2) books. Space limitation requires that these bibliographies be confined to sources of strictly biographical nature.

References to newspapers and periodicals are listed in abbreviated form; for example, "Sat Eve Post 217:14-15 S 30 '44 por" means *Saturday Evening Post*, volume 217, pages 14-15, for September 30, 1944, with portrait. (See the section "Periodicals and Newspapers Consulted" for full names of the publications.) The books given as references are limited to those of a biographical nature, including such reference works as *Who's Who in America*, *Living Musicians*, etc. (See the section "Biographical References Consulted" for complete list.) The reference following each obituary notice is to the *New York Times*; these notices appear for persons whose biographies have been published in CURRENT BIOGRAPHY. When a name in the body of an article is followed by a superior reference, such as ^{'46}, the reference is to the year in which CURRENT BIOGRAPHY published an article on that person. Such references are made when the other articles have a bearing on the subject at hand.

As indicated in the table of contents, this volume contains three name indexes, the purposes of which are self-evident. The all-inclusive index—the cumulated index to the biographies and obituary notices in the eight volumes of CURRENT BIOGRAPHY published thus far—includes references to monthly issues as well as to Yearbooks.

Key to Pronunciation

(Based on Webster's Guide to Pronunciation •)

ā	āle	N	Not pronounced, but indicates the nasal tone of the preceding vowel, as in the French <i>bon</i> (bōN).	ū	cūbe
â	cāre			û	ûrn; French eu, as in <i>jeu</i> (zhû); German ö, oe, as in <i>schön</i> (chûn), <i>Goethe</i> (gû'tē).
ă	ădd			ũ	tũb
ā	loyāl			ü	Pronounced approximately as ē, with rounded lips: French u, as in <i>menu</i> (mē-nũ'); German ü, as in <i>grün</i> .
ä	ärm	ō	ōld	zh	azure
ą	ąsk	ô	ôrb	'	= main accent
á	sofá	ö	ödd	"	= secondary accent
ē	ēve	oi	oil		
ě	ěnd	ōō	ōōze		
ē	makěr	ōō	fōōt		
g	go	ou	out		
ī	īce				
ī	īll	th	then		
κ	German ch as in <i>ich</i> (IK)	th	thin		

(• Exceptions; *th* in then; main and secondary accents.)

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

AAA	Agricultural Adjustment Administration	FSA	Farm Security Administration	ODT	Office of Defense Transportation
A.A.A.A.	Amateur Athletic Association of America	FTC	Federal Trade Commission	OPA	Office of Price Administration
AAF	Army Air Forces	G.B.E.	Knight or Dame Grand Cross Order of the British Empire	OPM	Office of Production Management
A.A.U.	Amateur Athletic Union	G.C.B.	Knight Grand Cross of the Bath	OPRD	Office of Production Research and Development
A.A.U.W.	American Association of University Women	GHQ	General Headquarters	OSRD	Office of Scientific Research and Development
ABC	American Broadcasting Company	h.	home address	OWI	Office of War Information
A.C.L.U.	American Civil Liberties Union	H.M.	His Majesty	OWMR	Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion
ADA	Americans for Democratic Action	HOLC	Home Owners' Loan Corporation	PAC	Political Action Committee
AEC	Atomic Energy Commission	IBD	International Broadcasting Division (Dept. of State)	P.C.	Privy Councillor
AEF	American Expeditionary Force	ICC	Interstate Commerce Commission	PCA	Progressive Citizens of America
A.F. of L.	American Federation of Labor	I.F.T.U.	International Federation of Trade Unions	P.E.N.	Poets, Playwrights, Editors, Essayists and Novelists (International Association)
Ag	August	I.L.A.	International Longshoremen's Association	Ph.B.	Bachelor of Philosophy
A.L.A.	American Library Association	I.L.G.W.U.	International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union	Ph.D.	Doctor of Philosophy
A.M.A.	American Medical Association	I.L.O.	International Labor Office	por	portrait, -s
AMG	Allied Military Government	I.L.P.	Independent Labour Party	PWA	Public Works Administration
ANT	American Negro Theatre	INS	International News Service	RAF	Royal Air Force
Ap	April	I.W.W.	Industrial Workers of the World	RCA	Radio Corporation of America
A.P.	Associated Press	J	Journal	REA	Rural Electrification Administration
ASCAP	American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers	Ja	January	RFC	Reconstruction Finance Corporation
ASF	Army Service Forces	J.C.B.	Juris Canonici Bachelor	RKO	Radio Keith Orpheum
ASNE	American Society of Newspaper Editors	J.D.	Doctor of Jurisprudence	ROTC	Reserve Officers' Training Corps
ATC	Air Transport Command	Je	June	RRA	Retraining and Reemployment Administration
AVC	American Veterans Committee	Jl	July	S	September
AWVS	American Women's Voluntary Services	J.g.	junior grade	SEC	Securities and Exchange Commission
b.	business address	K.B.E.	Knight of (the Order of) the British Empire	s.g.	senior grade
B.A.	Bachelor of Arts	K.C.	King's Council	SHAEF	Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force
BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation	K.C.B.	Knight Commander of the Bath	S.J.D.	Doctor of Juridical Science
B.D.	Bachelor of Divinity	L.H.D.	Doctor of Humanities	SPA	Surplus Property Administration
B.L.S.	Bachelor of Library Science	Litt.D.	Doctor of Letters	SPAB	Supply Priorities and Allocation Board
B.S.	Bachelor of Science	LL.B.	Bachelor of Laws	SSB	Social Security Board
C.B.	Companion of the Bath	LL.D.	Doctor of Laws	S.T.B.	Bachelor of Sacred Theology
C.B.E.	Commander of (the Order of) the British Empire	LL.M.	Master of Laws	S.T.D.	Doctor of Sacred Theology
CBS	Columbia Broadcasting System	M.A.	Master of Arts	S.W.O.C.	Steel Workers' Organizing Committee
CCC	Civilian Conservation Corps	M.B.A.	Master of Business Administration	SWPC	Smaller War Plants Corporation
C.E.	Civil Engineer	MBS	Mutual Broadcasting System	TERA	Temporary Emergency Relief Administration
C.E.D.	Committee for Economic Development	M.C.	Military Cross	TNEC	Temporary National Economic Committee
CIO	Congress of Industrial Organizations	M.C.E.	Master of Civil Engineering	TVA	Tennessee Valley Authority
C.M.G.	Companion of (the Order of) St. Michael and St. George	M.Com.	Master of Commerce	TWA	Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc
Com.	Commodore	M.D.	Doctor of Medicine	TWUA	Textile Workers Union of America
C.S.C.	Congregation Sanctae Crucis (Congregation of the Holy Cross)	M.E.	Master of Engineering	U.A.W.A.	United Auto Workers of America
CWA	Civil Works Administration	MGM	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer	U.M.W.A.	United Mine Workers of America
CWS	Chemical Warfare Service	Mgr.	Monsignor, Monseigneur	U.N.	United Nations
D	December	M.Lit.	Master of Literature	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
D.A.R.	Daughters of the American Revolution	M.P.	Member of Parliament	UNRRA	United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration
D.C.L.	Doctor of Civil Law	M.P.P.D.A.	Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America	U.P.	United Press
D.D.	Doctor of Divinity	Mr	March	USO	United Service Organizations
D.Eng.	Doctor of Engineering	MRP	Mouvement Républicain Populaire	U.S.S.R.	Union of Socialist Soviet Republics
D.F.C.	Distinguished Flying Cross	M.Sc.	Master of Science	VA	Veterans Administration
D.J.	Doctor of Jurisprudence	MVA	Missouri Valley Authority	V.F.W.	Veterans of Foreign Wars
D.Lit.	Doctor of Literature	My	May	WAA	War Assets Administration
D.Mus.	Doctor of Music	N	November	W.C.T.U.	Woman's Christian Temperance Union
DP	Displaced Person	NAACP	National Association for the Advancement of Colored People	WFA	War Food Administration
D. Pol. Sc.	Doctor of Political Science	NAB	National Association of Broadcasters	W.F.T.U.	World Federation of Trade Unions
D.Sc.	Doctor of Science	NAM	National Association of Manufacturers	WLB	War Labor Board
D.S.C.	Distinguished Service Cross	NBC	National Broadcasting Company	WMC	War Manpower Commission
D.S.M.	Distinguished Service Medal	NDRC	National Defense Research Committee	WPA	Work Projects Administration
D.S.O.	Distinguished Service Order	N.E.A.	National Education Association	WPB	War Production Board
EDB	Economic Defense Board	NLRB	National Labor Relations Board		
ERP	European Recovery Program	N.M.U.	National Maritime Union		
F	February	NRA	National Recovery Administration		
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	NRPB	National Resources Planning Board		
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation	NWLB	National War Labor Board		
FCA	Farm Credit Administration	NYA	National Youth Administration		
FCC	Federal Communications Commission	O	October		
FEPC	Fair Employment Practice Committee	OCD	Office of Civilian Defense		
FERA	Federal Emergency Relief Administration				
FHA	Federal Housing Administration				

CURRENT BIOGRAPHY

1947

ABDULLAH, SEIF-UL-ISLAM, PRINCE
See Seif-ul-Islam Abdullah, Prince

ADAMS, ROGER Jan. 2, 1889- Chemist; educator

Address: b. c/o University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.; h. 603 Michigan Ave., Urbana, Ill.

One of the leading organic chemists in the United States is Roger Adams, chairman of the board of the American Chemical Society. Recipient of some of the highest honors in his field—he was awarded the Priestly Medal in 1946—Adams in 1947 is chairman of the chemistry department of the University of Illinois, the faculty of which he joined in 1916. He has also served as scientific adviser to the United States Deputy Military Governor of Germany.

Roger Adams was born in Boston on January 2, 1889, the son of Austin Winslow and Lydia (Curtis) Adams. Attendance at classes of the Boston Latin School and the Cambridge Latin School preceded his matriculation at Harvard University. An Alpha Tau Omega fraternity brother, Adams was to win distinction in other of the Greek-letter fraternities: he was elected to Phi Lambda Upsilon, the recognition society in his major field, chemistry; Alpha Chi Sigma, the chemistry professional fraternity; Gamma Alpha, the science recognition society; and Sigma Xi, the science research honor society. His high general scholastic standing brought him membership in Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Kappa Phi upon graduation. Harvard University awarded Adams his B.A. in 1909, his M.A. in 1910, and his Ph.D. in 1912.

Then there followed some additional years of graduate study in Berlin, at the University of Berlin (1912-13) and also at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute (1913), before Adams returned to Harvard to teach. From 1913 to 1916 the young instructor of organic chemistry served on the faculties of Harvard University and Radcliffe College. His appointment as assistant professor of organic chemistry at the University of Illinois came in 1916; in 1919 he advanced to full professorship there and in 1926 became head of the department of chemistry, which post he continues to hold in 1947. His teaching was interrupted by World War I (he was commissioned a major in the Chemical Warfare Service in 1918) and by World War II.

A member of President Roosevelt's '42 Science Advisory Board in 1934-35, Adams was again called to serve the United States Government in 1941 as a member of the National Defense Research Committee. (After the entrance of



Press Assn., Inc.

ROGER ADAMS

the United States into the war, the name of that body was changed to National Research Committee.) On leave from his university, Adams was stationed in Washington during World War II to take charge of the committee's chemistry and chemical engineering studies—he was thus "one of the top executives of scientific research." After the cessation of hostilities, Adams, a member of the Research Board for National Security, was sent abroad by the Government. He served in 1945 in the American occupation zone in Germany as scientific adviser to Lieutenant General Lucius D. Clay⁴⁵, United States Deputy Military Governor of Germany. As a result of his mission, Adams recommended in February 1946 that adequate safeguards be provided for the restoration of German scientists to active research status so that, with proper supervision, they might continue the research in which they had been engaged. About a year after his trip to Germany Adams was called upon to go to Japan as head of a group sent by the National Research Council to recommend plans to democratize scientific research in that country. Later he told the American Chemical Society that United States troops must occupy Japan for at least twenty years if that country's feudal system is to be abolished. In addition to holding these advisory posts, since 1942

ADAMS, ROGER—*Continued*

Adams has been a member of the Illinois Board of Natural Resources and Conservation.

Among scientific investigations which have brought Adams his reputation in chemistry are those he has made in alkali insoluble phenols, arsenic compounds, bacteria and fatty acids, and the drugs of local anesthetics. He was one of the first chemists to synthesize a local anesthetic to replace the habit-forming cocaine: this, Butyn, is used particularly in eye operations. Butesin picrate, a combined local anesthetic and antiseptic, was used to ease sunburn and to alleviate minor skin lesions. Professor Al-soph Corwin (quoted in the *Scientific Monthly*) has said of Adams: "First of all, he is a chemists' chemist. He has made numerous contributions to the techniques of the laboratory, improving methods of identification and preparation of new substances, devising new methods of synthesis, and in general lightening the load of the practitioner of the art. He has made extensive contributions to our understanding of chemical reactions, chemical structures, and chemical theory. . . . These things are the bread and meat of the contemplative scientist seeking understanding." Adams has published between two hundred fifty and three hundred scientific articles in the field of organic chemistry in the thirty-five years between 1910 and 1946. He is the author of *Organic Syntheses*, Volume I (1921) and Volume VIII (1927); co-author of *Elementary Laboratory Experiments in Organic Chemistry* with J. R. Johnson (1928); and editor of the volume *Organic Reactions* (1941).

Early in his career Adams became a member of the American Chemical Society; by 1919 he had been chosen secretary, and the following year he became chairman of the organization. For ten years, beginning in 1922, he was chairman of the organic division, and associate editor of the *Journal of the American Chemical Society*. From 1923 to 1929 the professor served as an A.C.S. councilor at large, from 1930 until 1935, as a director. Adams served a year as president of the organization (in 1935) before again taking the office of director in 1940. He succeeded the late Thomas Midgley as chairman of the board of directors in December 1944. The A.C.S. head is also a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; a fellow of American Academy of Science; a member of the National Academy of Sciences—he was chairman of the chemical section during 1938-41 and a council member during 1931-37; a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of whose Section C (Chemistry) he has been chairman and secretary since 1927—he was a member of the association's executive committee in the years 1941-45. Three other memberships are in the National Research Council—he served on the fellowship board in 1928-40, the National Inventors Council since 1944, the American Philosophical Society.

An honorary member of the Société Chimique de France, Adams has also been elected an honorary fellow of the Chemical Society of London, and of the Deutsche Chemische Gesellschaft. His name has been starred in *Amer-*

ican Men of Science since the third edition, denoting the chemist's position as one of the thousand scholars in the various scientific disciplines whose work has been judged most valuable to mankind. Other of his citations include the William H. Nichols Medal awarded him by the New York section of the American Chemical Society for distinguished contributions to original research (1927); the Willard Gibbs Medal awarded him by the Chicago section of the A.C.S. for work in synthetic organic chemistry and for his achievement as an educator (1936); and the Elliot Cresson Medal awarded him by Franklin Institute (1944).

Four major scientific honors were to come to Adams in 1946: in February he received the Davy Medal of the Royal Society of London "in recognition of his extensive researches in the field of organic chemistry and of his recent work in the alkaloid field"; in March he received the Theodore Richards Medal of the A.C.S. Northeastern section; in May he was chosen to deliver the first Remsen Memorial Lecture at Johns Hopkins University; and in August he received the Priestley Medal. Awarded yearly by the American Chemical Society, the Priestly Medal, named for the discoverer of oxygen, is the highest honor in American chemistry. Adams has had honorary D.Sc. degrees conferred upon him by the Brooklyn Polytechnical Institute (1935), Northwestern University (1942), the University of Rochester (1943), Harvard University (1945), and the University of Pennsylvania (1947).

Adams was married to Lucile Wheeler on August 29, 1918; their daughter is named for Mrs. Adams. Adams attends the Congregationalist Church, claims no political party membership. Of the light-haired, blue-eyed chemist, the *Literary Digest* has written: "A short [five feet eight inches in height], compact [154 pounds in weight], active man, Doctor Adams plays golf for relaxation and collects stamps with passion."

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AIKEN, GEORGE D(AVID) Aug. 30, 1892- United States Senator from Vermont
Address: b. Senate Office Bldg., Washington, D.C.; h. Putney, Vt.

George D. Aiken, United States Senator from Vermont, is a liberal Republican who has not always followed his party's lead when casting his vote on various issues in the Senate. A former Governor of his State, Aiken, who has owned a farm since he was a youth, is considered one of the leaders of the powerful farm bloc in Congress.

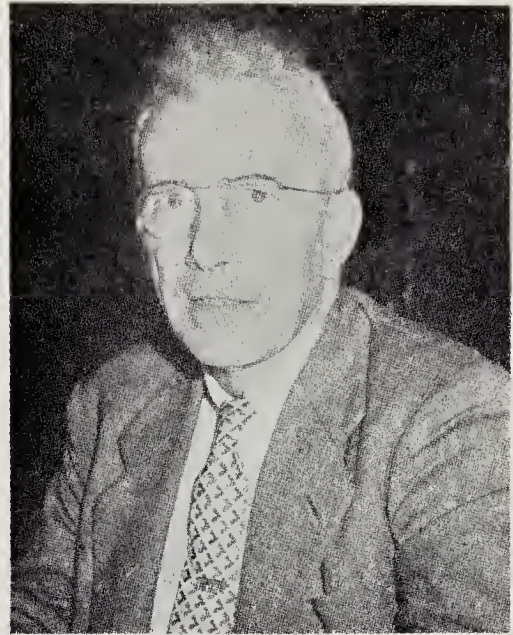
Born on August 30, 1892, in Dummerston, Vermont, George David Aiken is the son of

Edward Webster and Myra (Cook) Aiken. Having been reared on his father's farm, he early became seriously interested in agriculture: by the time he was fourteen, young Aiken had become a member of the local branch of the National Grange. Three years after his graduation from Brattleboro (Vermont) High School in 1909, twenty-year-old Aiken and a friend borrowed one hundred dollars to plant a patch of raspberries. Before Aiken had obtained full ownership of this land, it had grown to five hundred acres and included a nursery. Aiken is credited with being a pioneer in the commercial cultivation of wild flowers.

As a result of an interest in consumer co-operatives, he worked toward the establishment of a county farm cooperative. In 1920 Aiken became school director of the town of Putney, Vermont, near which his farm was located; he held this office for seventeen years. In 1922 he unsuccessfully ran for election to the State legislature; eight years later (1930), however, he was elected a member of the State House of Representatives, in which three preceding generations of Aikens had served. In 1933 he was speaker of the lower house and in 1935 he was elected Lieutenant Governor of the State of Vermont. After serving a two-year term of office, in 1937 he won the governorship of the State.

Governor Aiken received national attention when, in 1937, he wrote an open letter to the Republican National Committee criticizing the party. The following year, at a Lincoln Day dinner, he told Republican leaders, "The greatest praise I can give to Lincoln on this anniversary is to say that he would be ashamed of his party's leadership today." On that occasion, he called for a "sound" program and abandonment of the "hate-Roosevelt" policy, warning, "Fail [the people] and you will see a third party in this country just as you saw one in 1912." As Governor of Vermont (he was re-elected in 1939), Aiken reduced the State's debt, instituted a "pay-as-you-go" road-building program, and caused the Federal Government to abandon its plans to control the Connecticut River Valley flood reduction projects, which had been originally a compact between Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. Although opposing some Republican policies, Aiken has always been a strong "States-Righter" and a supporter of decentralized government.

In general, however, Aiken has not been opposed to Federal flood control projects and Government ownership of public utilities. After his election to the United States Senate in 1941, Aiken began his fight for the establishment of the Roosevelt-sponsored St. Lawrence Seaway project, the joint Canadian-United States river control plan to make the St. Lawrence River navigable and therefore to allow easy access to the Great Lakes area and to the large Canadian cities lying on that river. The first Congressional attempt in 1941 to inaugurate such a project was outvoted; Aiken's subsequent proposals also failed of enactment. In 1947 legislation to establish the waterway was again before the Senate Foreign Relations



Wide World Photos

GEORGE D. AIKEN

Committee. "The greatest step which can be taken toward maintaining this land of ours as a land of plenty," Aiken has declared, "is the establishment of a coordinated transportation system which would include airways and waterways." Maintaining this view on other issues which have concerned Federal projects, Aiken voted against the McKellar⁴⁶ proposal that TVA funds be turned over to Congress and for the confirmation of Aubrey Williams⁴⁰ as Rural Electrification Administrator (he was the only Republican on the Agriculture Committee to favor the Williams appointment). Aiken also approved the appointment of David Lilienthal⁴⁴ as chairman of the United States Atomic Energy Commission, and Gordon R. Clapp⁴⁷ as head of the TVA.

Aiken, as a member of the farm bloc, was one of the leaders of the opposition to the use of subsidies to hold food prices down. Agreeing with the principle that low-income families needed help in meeting the higher costs of food products, he and Senator La Follette⁴⁴ proposed the revival of the food stamp plan (introduced during the depression) whereby the Government would allot to families stamps or coupons, equal in exchange value to the difference between their budgetary allowance for food and the actual wartime cost of an adequate diet. At different times Aiken has voted in the Senate against subsidies on milk and other dairy products, grain, livestock, and poultry. He did, however, introduce an amendment, permitting incentive payment on specified crops, to the 1943 bill to extend the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation. Aiken favored further appropriations for the National Resources Planning Board, an increase in soil conservation payments, the deferment of farm laborers from Selective Service, and appropriations for crop insurance; he opposed the transfer of the lending powers of FSA to other

AIKEN, GEORGE D.—*Continued*

agencies, the farm parity amendment to the Minimum Wage bill, and the 1947 extension of sugar rationing. The Vermonter served as chairman of a special subcommittee to formulate a "long range farm program" which is to "get crops on consumers' tables without having price increases of 300 or 400 per cent." Partly on the basis of Henry Wallace's⁴⁷ record as Secretary of Agriculture (Aiken also approved of Wallace's "understanding and courage"), Aiken voted for his confirmation as Secretary of Commerce. He also voted for the George⁴³ bill which removed the Federal Loan Agency from the Department of Commerce.

Another bill which, in the spring of 1947, was still awaiting Congressional action was the Aiken bill providing Federal aid to education (it had been introduced jointly with James M. Mead⁴⁴, who did not return to the Senate in the Eightieth Congress). In his bill, one of nineteen proposed bills authorizing Federal education grants, Aiken suggested a minimum expenditure for each pupil in the nation for books, transportation, and supplies, and for teachers' salaries, and allowances to private and parochial schools. Together with Alabama's Senator Hill⁴³, Aiken has sponsored a measure to appropriate funds for demonstration libraries in rural areas. Aiken's name is also officially appended to the Employment Act, which is usually called the Murray⁴⁵-Wagner⁴¹ Act, but which is, officially, the Murray-Wagner-Thomas⁴²-O'Mahoney⁴⁶-Morse⁴²-Tobey⁴¹-Aiken Act. In calling for a more adequate full employment measure than the one proposed in 1944, Aiken observed, "It seems rather peculiar that men can work day and night over property and dollars and cents but cannot give consideration to human beings." He was one of four Republicans to introduce, in June 1947, a bill to establish a minimum wage (for persons employed by firms engaged in interstate commerce) of sixty-five cents an hour.

It was expected that Aiken, second in seniority to Senator Taft⁴⁰ on the Senate Education and Labor Committee, would receive the position as chairman of that committee, since Taft had expressed a preference for another Senate committee. But Aiken's labor record was in opposition to the views of the Ohio Senator, and Taft exercised his seniority privilege to head the Labor and Public Welfare Committee (the new name under the 1946 reorganization act). Aiken has been credited by the *Daily Worker* with having "the best labor record of any GOP Senator": he has voted for mild labor restrictions and has opposed the stringent antilabor measures proposed in 1946 and 1947. Aiken's belief that labor and management can remain on friendly terms is based in part on the success of Vermont's State Industrial Relations Council, which he helped to establish. This board, comprised of industry and of A.F. of L. and CIO representatives has, according to New York *Post* columnist Marquis Childs, "gone a long way

toward bringing labor and management to a real understanding."

Although the Senator had previously voted against a curb on industry-wide bargaining, on union control of welfare funds, and on the check-off system, in the spring of 1947 he cast his vote in favor of the Taft⁴⁰-Hartley⁴⁷ Act, which embraced some of these restrictions; he also voted to override the Presidential veto of the measure. At that time, Aiken stated that he opposed some clauses of the bill but that he had Republican assurance that these would be repealed. He himself, before the Senate adjourned in July 1947, introduced an amendment to the section prohibiting union and corporation expenditure of funds for political campaigns.

The Republican Steering Committee named Aiken to head the Committee on Expenditures in Executive Departments, a committee which, judged the *New York Sun*, "probably has the broadest powers of any Congressional committee and was intended to be the over-all investigating body." As chairman of that group, Aiken has been defeated in two jurisdictional disputes: the consideration of the Army-Navy merger was assigned not to his committee but to another, and the Special War Investigating Committee (known also as the Truman⁴⁵ and the Mead Committee) was maintained in spite of Aiken's urging that it be dissolved and that its powers be transferred to his group. Issues with which Aiken's committee might deal (since the Senator, in the past, has suggested such action) are the investigation of the United States Maritime Commission's wartime management, of monopolistic practices, and of the electric power lobbies. Already studying the possibility of creating an executive department of health and welfare, the committee may be called upon to hear Aiken's proposals for Cabinet officers for transportation and communication, banking and insurance, and public works. Aiken serves, too, as a member of the twelve-man commission, under the chairmanship of Herbert Hoover⁴³, which will spend fifteen months studying the structure of the Federal Government, with a view toward reorganizing the executive branch.

One of the issues on which Aiken is at variance with the Republican party is that of tariffs. He has consistently voted for low tariffs and for the various extensions of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements. Although opposed to extensive Executive authority (in 1941 he voted against the Lend-Lease bills because of the power it allocated to the President), he has favored allowing the President to reduce tariffs by 50 per cent without Congressional approval. In 1947 he was one of the advocates of a wool tariff bill which would allow the President to raise the wool duty if the domestic market needed such aid. The Senator voted in favor of the ratification of the United Nations Charter, the Bretton Woods Agreement, and the loan to Great Britain. Discussing American foreign policy, Aiken has asserted: "We have been following the British lead entirely too often." He also remarked, "Britain and Russia have been opposed to each other for two hundred years,

We should steer clear of this conflict and work instead to bring the two nations together." In April 1947, Aiken voted in favor of giving financial aid and military advice to Greece and Turkey.

In 1947 Aiken again took to task leaders of the Republican party. He asserted in a New York *Times* magazine article that the 1946 Republican victory was actually a vote against the Democratic party and had come about despite the Republican record in the Seventy-ninth Congress. He denied that the election results constituted a mandate to change radically American foreign and domestic policy. Aiken warned against a blanket 20 per cent tax reduction, the weakening of REA and TVA, the creation of "artificial scarcity of food in order that high prices might be artificially maintained." In his successful Senatorial campaign of 1944, Aiken had, in addition to the Republican nomination, the support of the CIO Political Action Committee and the National Citizens' Political Action Committee. Although he has not named the candidate he might endorse in the 1948 Presidential race, Aiken has included Thomas E. Dewey⁴⁴ in his list of Republican liberals. Aiken further emphasized his disapproval of the more conservative of Republican policies by calling for the resignation of B. Carroll Reece⁴⁵, Republican national chairman.

Aiken expressed his political philosophy in *Speaking from Vermont*, a book published in 1938. He is also the author of several articles and two books on horticulture. In 1933 Aiken wrote *Pioneering With Wildflowers* ("dedicated to Peter Rabbit in the hope that flattery will accomplish what traps and guns have failed to do and that the little rascal will let our plants alone from this time on"). Three years later, in 1936, *Pioneering With Fruits and Berries* appeared. Aiken is a member of the Windham Country Farm Bureau, the Vermont Horticultural Society (of which he was president during 1917-18), and the Putney Grange. He is also a member of the Odd Fellows.

Mrs. George Aiken, the former Beatrice M. Howard, to whom the Senator was married in 1914, maintains their home in Vermont; their four children are Dorothy Howard, Marjorie Evelyn, Howard Russell, and Barbara Marion. Gray-haired, Aiken has blue eyes, stands five feet nine in height, and weighs 185 pounds. He was well on his way toward earning his pilot's license before war restrictions interrupted his flying practice. Farmer Aiken likes to play "barnyard golf"—to pitch horseshoes.

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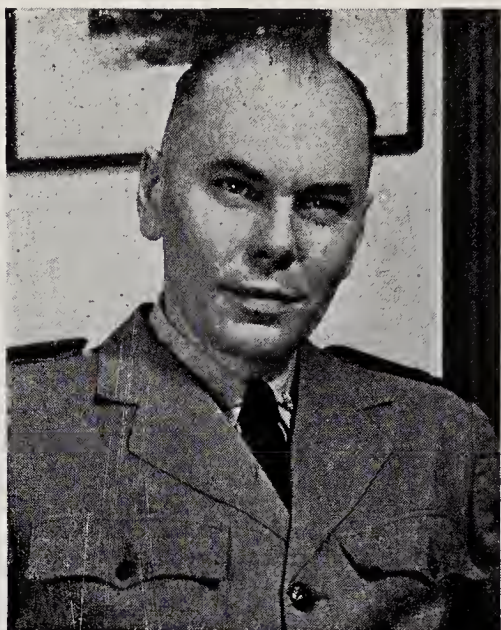
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The inventor of the world's largest digital calculator is Howard Aiken, whose automatic sequence-controlled calculator carries out any selected sequence of the five fundamental arithmetical operations (addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, and reference to previously computed results) without further human direction. A professor of applied mathematics at Harvard University, Aiken is also head of its computation laboratory.

Howard Hathaway Aiken, the son of Daniel and Margaret Emily (Mierisch) Aiken, was born at the turn of the century, on March 8, 1900, in Hoboken, New Jersey. The boy was reared, however, in Indianapolis, Indiana, where he attended the Arsenal Technical High School. After his graduation in 1919, Aiken matriculated at the University of Wisconsin, where he majored and did outside work in electrical engineering—in conjunction with his studies, he held a job as operating engineer at the Madison (Wisconsin) Gas and Electric Company from 1919 to 1923. Aiken received his B.S. in electrical engineering from the university in 1923.

The next position the young engineer held was with the Westinghouse Electrical Manufacturing Company, which predated his post-graduate studies at Harvard. It was at this university that he received his M.A. (1937) and Ph.D. (1939) degrees in physics. Aiken remained at Harvard to teach mathematics, first as a faculty instructor from 1939 until 1941, and then as an associate professor of applied mathematics in the Harvard Graduate School of Engineering. As it became increasingly clear that World War II was to be a mathematician's war—World War I had been called a chemist's war—Aiken's researches came under the heading of strategic wartime work, and the professor himself became "one of the wartime mystery men" of the campus. Commissioned a commander in the United States Naval Reserve, Aiken served as officer-in-charge of the calculation project of the Navy Board of Ordnance. It was not until late in 1946, after the war had ended, that Aiken was released to Harvard, on a full-time basis; he accordingly returned as a professor of applied mathematics. In addition, he became director of the university's new computation laboratory in January 1947 at its dedication. The completed unit was to join all departments of the natural sciences under one roof, in Harvard's projected "science city."

As early as 1936, before Aiken had begun his graduate studies at Harvard, he had dreamed of building a large-scale calculator, but found it difficult to interest many other people in the project. He learned, in reading *Passages From the Life of a Philosopher* by Charles Babbage, that that early nineteenth century inventor had had a similar idea almost a hundred years before. (Babbage's first model of a giant mechanical calculation device was



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made in 1820-22.) The early inventor wrote much of a "difference engine" capable of carrying out not only one arithmetical operation at a time (to which 1936 calculators were still limited) but capable of performing a series of such operations without the intervention of an operator. Aiken in 1937 visualized a machine to do just that, one that resembled a switchboard upon which were mounted various pieces of calculation apparatus. By 1939 Aiken, in collaboration with engineers at the International Business Machines engineering laboratory in Endicott, New York, began research which was to last about five years and cost about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in the design and construction of the automatic sequence-controlled calculator. The co-inventors of the machine were Clair D. Lake and two other of Aiken's associates, B. M. Durfee and F. E. Hamilton.

Aiken's first automatic sequence-controlled calculator, the high-speed Mark I, was built fifty-one feet long, eight feet high, with a weight of about thirty-five tons, embodying as it did some five hundred miles of wire and three million wire connections; a newspaperman found the machine so finely geared as to make no more noise than a few typewriters. With all its intricacy, the Aiken calculator does not require a trained mathematician to operate it, although a mathematician must prepare the problem to be solved. Aiken, assisted by Robert V. D. Campbell, compiled the first code book (it has since been replaced by more up-to-date editions) encompassing every known type of mathematical problem, from which the trained mathematician selects his. The problem is then punched on tape in code, the tape is inserted into the machine, the machine responds in numerous internal operations, and the automatically checked results are printed on two electrical typewriters attached to the calculator.

(A typical problem, solved by the machine in nineteen hours, takes four expert workers three weeks, using ordinary office calculators.) If an error occurs or a piece of the mechanism breaks down, an alarm signal is released—as *Time* pointed out, "unlike most human brains, it [the calculator] stops when it makes a mistake."

The Mark I, which was assembled by Aiken and his associates in February 1944, was presented by the International Business Machines Corporation to Harvard University in August 1944; almost immediately the United States Navy commandeered both the calculator and its inventor for war work. The machine was used in gunnery, ballistics, and naval design by the Navy Bureau of Ships until January 1946, at which time the project upon which it had been working was transferred, along with it, to the Navy Board of Ordnance. Housed in Harvard University's new calculation laboratory under Aiken's supervision, the Mark I remains under Navy contract until June 1948, operating twenty hours daily for the Navy and the remaining time for Harvard. Meanwhile, construction was begun on the Mark II, a relay or all-electrical calculator (the Mark I uses electro-mechanical devices) which was to dwarf its predecessor: constructed by the Harvard Corporation Laboratory, the Mark II is three times as big and twelve times as fast as the Mark I. After final tests on it are completed in June 1947, the Mark II is to be shipped from Harvard for installation at the Naval Proving Ground at Dahlgren, Virginia, where it will be used by the Navy in aerodynamics and in the field of super-sonics. When the backlog of naval computations have been caught up with, the Mark II will be available for science and industry. Plans for a Mark III have already been discussed.

As a generalized machine capable of doing virtually any mathematical problem, the automatic sequence-control calculator differs from the differential analyzer of Vannevar Bush⁴⁷, which solves only differential equations. Aiken's calculator, confined only by the limitations of mathematical technique itself, had been material in furthering mathematical theory: the machine has already exposed eleven mistakes in one formula which had been standard in certain calculations for many years. Aiken believes that the giant calculator will explore vast fields in mathematics and in such studies as atomic physics, radio, actuarial work, optics, and electronics, which had previously been barred from advanced research by excessively intricate (having many variables) and time-consuming calculations. Factual data and proven truths in other fields of endeavor may also be expressed mathematically. Many believe that by following sound lines of reasoning and mathematical formulae in the economic analysis of labor, industrial, and international relations, new insight into old problems might result in reconciliation of existing differences.

A suggestion for the formation of an international bureau of computations was made by Aiken to UNESCO in October 1947, for the recording of all available information about international activity in that branch of higher mathematics. "The bureau's business," observed the *Christian Science Monitor*, "would be to remember who is computing what function to what degree of accuracy—and within what range of variables." The same paper quoted Aiken's concept of the functions of such a bureau. "Efficiency of operation would also be greatly enhanced," he said, "if a central clearing house could be established. Thus, one laboratory may be studying the functions from 1 to 100, but some other may need values from 100 to 150. In this case the former might be persuaded to extend the range of work. . . . Photostatic copies of all results should be deposited with the central bureau and be available there for periodical lithoprinting."

Accounts of Aiken's researches have appeared in the *Annals* of the Computation Laboratory of Harvard University, of which he is general editor. A detailed study of the automatic sequence-controlled calculator, written by Aiken and Grace M. Hopper, appeared in the August-September, October, and November 1946 issues of *Electrical Engineering*, published by the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. Aiken is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Sigma Xi (the science research honor society), and the National Research Council, serving with the council's committee on high-speed calculating machinery. He was married on January 7, 1944, to Agnes Montgomery, by whom he has a daughter, Elizabeth. The gray-haired, blue-eyed professor is six feet three inches tall.

ALBERTO (DA MOTTA E SILVA), ALVARO (äl-běr'tōō dā mō'tă ē sıl'vá äl'vá-rōō) Apr. 22, 1889- Brazilian Government official

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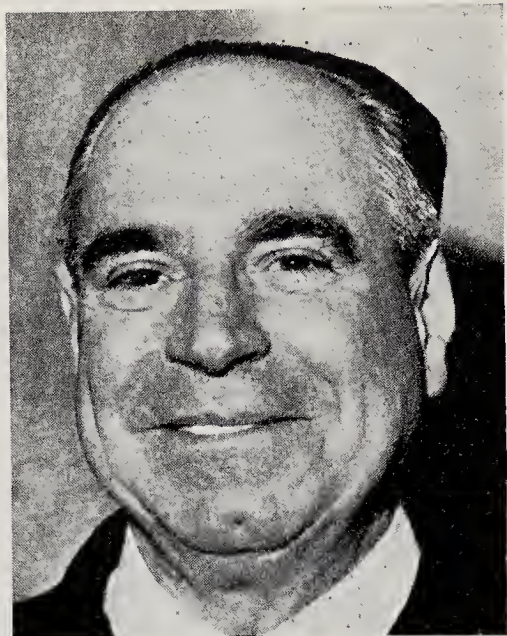
The Brazilian representative to the twelve-nation Atomic Energy Commission of the United Nations is Captain Alvaro Alberto, who served as chairman of the commission from July 15 to August 15, 1946, under the plan of rotating chairmanship. A scientist by vocation, Alberto is chairman of the department of physical sciences at the Brazilian Naval Academy, having been on the faculty there since 1916.

Alvaro Alberto was born Alvaro Alberto da Motta e Silva, the last two family names coming from his maternal and paternal grandparents, respectively: his mother was Maria Teixeira da Motta, his father was Dr. Alvaro Alberto da Silva. It was Dr. Alberto, a professor of chemistry, who first dropped his derivative family names. The boy Alvaro Alberto's date of birth is April 22, 1889, his place of birth, Rio de Janeiro, the capital of Brazil. One of three

children (there is a sister living, and a brother is deceased), Alvaro Alberto was reared in his native city, in Santa Cruz, and in Brussels, Belgium. He first studied with his mother, and also attended elementary school in Brussels. After returning to his native country he entered the Brazilian Naval Academy, where his chief extracurricular relaxations were rowing and playing football. He won the academy's highest scholastic award, the Greenhalg Prize, and was graduated at the head of his class in 1909. He was to resume his formal education at the Polytechnic School in Rio de Janeiro (1914-15).

Following his graduation from the Brazilian Naval Academy, Alberto received his commission in the Brazilian Navy on January 12, 1910, becoming gunner and navigator aboard his country's ships. The young officer almost immediately encountered rough seas both literally and figuratively: he was bayoneted in the chest (he still bears the scars) during the 1910 uprising of the crew aboard a Brazilian battleship—Alberto was the sole officer to survive. After recovering from his wounds, Alberto was stationed with the Amazon fleet; he received the first of his sea-rescue medals in 1914 for a rescue in the Amazon River. He was awarded a similar medal for heroism in the Atlantic Ocean in 1916, having spent the early years of World War I on patrol duty; and his war service was also to bring him the Victory Medal for 1914-18. In 1916 Alberto joined the teaching corps of the Brazilian Navy as an instructor of chemistry and explosives at the Brazilian Naval Academy. Seven years later he was promoted to the rank of assistant professor (1923), then full professor (1931), before becoming chief of the academy's physical sciences department (1942), which post he continued to hold in 1947. His work earned for him the Brazilian Navy Gold Medal "for forty years of good services" and the Order of Naval Merit.

Both Alvaro Alberto's father and grandfather had been chemists who specialized in explosives. Following the family tradition, in 1917 the young naval officer himself founded the first Brazilian explosives factory, Rupturita, and thus continued his father's work and inventions in explosives derived from guanidina. Alberto *filis* is also the discoverer of several explosives, one of which, ruturit, is widely used in Brazil for blasting. On the basis of his work in the field, the chemist and physicist was to become the permanent technical and scientific adviser to the Ministry of the Navy on questions of explosives, as well as a member of the commission drafting the rules of the Power and Explosive Services in the Brazilian Navy. When news of the atomic bomb became known toward the end of World War II, Captain Alberto (he had by then reached that naval rank) was appointed president of the commission in charge of elaborating the project for a national council of atomic energy in Brazil. The Government of Brazil chose him to represent his country at United Nations meetings



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which were to determine the fate of atomic energy in international affairs.

The United Nations Atomic Energy Commission was created by a unanimous vote of the United Nations General Assembly meeting at London on January 24, 1946, the members to be drawn from the eleven nations then on the Security Council, plus Canada as one of the developers of the A-bomb with the United States and Great Britain; chairmanship of the commission was to rotate among the twelve member-nations. The first meeting took place in the middle of June 1946 at Hunter College (in New York City) under the chairmanship of the Australian delegate, Herbert V. Evatt⁴². When Captain Alberto took over the presiding officer's gavel on July 15, he was thus the second chairman of the strategic commission. Addressing the delegates at the first meeting, the Brazilian delegate said: "I came here because I have not only confidence but enthusiasm in the development of atomic energy for the good of mankind"; he later expressed a hope for "agreement [on the problem] through gallantry and without abrasion." By the time the Brazilian chairman's term of office expired and he was succeeded by the Canadian delegate, Général A. McNaughton⁴², Alberto was able to point to fifteen "areas of agreement" reached by the commission, the unsettled difficulties being chiefly "questions of procedure."

Believing outlawry of atomic weapons to be fundamental to and inseparable from a comprehensive peace plan, Captain Alberto, now as a member of the commission, expressed himself in favor of the Baruch⁴¹ proposal as a basis for discussion and study of atomic control, and he also pressed for an early choice between the American and Russian proposals. Alberto took a stand against the veto principle in atomic energy negotiations, observing that while the

power of veto was guaranteed in the United Nations charter, the charter had been drafted before the atomic bomb became known. An addition he was to make to the Baruch plan was an amplification rather than a modification of the American plan: "International managerial control" was not to be construed to mean "international ownership" of uranium, thorium, and other atomic ores in the ground (Brazil is one of the world's largest producers of thorium, the deposits being in private hands). At meetings of the Atomic Energy Commission and its committees, even at the closed sessions, Alberto favored the release of as much information on the proceedings as possible, for, he affirmed, "We do not wish to work in darkness; we are all working for the good of humanity." As the Brazilian representative, he has served on its scientific and technical, and legal advisory committees.

Vice-president of the League for National Defense as well as a member of the Brazilian Committee of Economic Planning, the scientist has been a member of the Brazilian Academy of Sciences since 1921—he is a past president of both this group and of the Brazilian Society of Chemistry. A member of the Chemical Society of Peru, of the American Chemical Society (since 1922), of the Society of Chemical Industry in London, and of the Society of Industrial Chemistry in Paris, Alberto has been the Brazilian representative to the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry since 1924; he was chairman of the Third South American Congress of Chemistry held at Rio de Janeiro in 1937. He is an honorary member of the Brazilian Historical and Geographical Institute. Once a member of the Army club in 1947, Captain Alberto belongs to the Navy, Engineers, and Rotary clubs, having been Rotary president in 1935-36. The author of several books and over two hundred papers on the theory of explosives, physical chemistry, mathematical physics, and the history and philosophy of the sciences, Alberto is occupied with several works in the philosophy of science. One of his theses, on a problem of applied physicochemistry, brought him the Einstein Prize (a gold medal), awarded him by the Brazilian Academy of Sciences in 1936.

Alvaro Alberto, who is a Roman Catholic, was married on May 8, 1919, to the former Tereza Otero. Their children are: Lieutenant Alvaro Alberto of the Brazilian Navy, who served on a destroyer throughout four years of World War II (he, too, has a son named Alvaro Alberto); Tereza Otero Alberto, who is also married; and Leonardo Otero Alberto, a physicist, who had been called from his engineering studies for service in the Brazilian Army during the war. Rosebushes are the scientist's hobby—he cultivates them at his summer home at Petropolis, in the mountains, a little over an hour's ride from Rio de Janeiro. Alberto has greenish brown eyes, brown hair that is graying, and is of stocky build: he stands a little over five feet five, weighs 176 pounds. When someone noticed that the "ebullient" captain was the only Atomic Energy Commission

delegate in military uniform, the beribboned, dark-blue-clad naval officer assured his colleagues, "One can be a man of science and fight."

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ALVAREZ, LUIS W(ALTER) (ăl'vâ-rěz lōō'ī) June 13, 1911- Physicist

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Known in the field of nuclear physics for his work on atomic energy, Luis W. Alvarez' contributions to the science of radar have brought him a like renown in aviation. He is a winner of the Collier Trophy Award, presented to him by President Truman⁴⁸ on the basis of his ground-controlled approach system (G.C.A.) for the landing of aircraft. This and other of his developments were adopted for use by Navy and Army planes. In October 1947 a system of "triple coincidence navigation" which would provide aviation with an efficient and safe means of traffic control was devised by Alvarez.

One of a family of four children, Luis Walter Alvarez was born June 13, 1911, in San Francisco, California. His father, Dr. Walter Clement Alvarez, was an assistant in medicine at the University of California at the time; his mother was the former Harriet Skidmore Smyth. Young Alvarez, with his brother Robert Smyth and his sisters Gladys and Bernice, was reared in San Francisco and in Rochester, Minnesota, Dr. Alvarez having later become associated with the Mayo Clinic at Rochester (1926). The boy attended the Rochester (Minnesota) High School, from which he was graduated in 1928. Going on to college, Alvarez entered the University of Chicago to major in physics. His high scholastic standing subsequently brought him membership in Phi Beta Kappa and in Sigma Xi, the science research honor society. He was also a member of Phi Gamma Delta. After receiving his B.S. degree in 1932, Alvarez elected to remain at the University of Chicago for graduate study; he was awarded his M.Sc. in 1934, his Ph.D. in 1936.

After completing the studies for his doctorate, Alvarez returned to his native State to teach at the University of California, the Berkeley campus his father had left ten years before. Luis W. Alvarez thus began his career there in 1936, as a research assistant; during the years from 1938 to 1945 he advanced from instructor to professor of physics. On leave from his teaching duties during World War II, he was at the Radiation Laboratory of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology working with radar (1940-43) and at the Los Alamos Laboratory in New Mexico doing research on the atomic bomb (1944-45). Having returned to academic life after the end of World War II as a professor of physics at the University of California, in 1947 he was super-



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vising construction of a radiation laboratory at Berkeley to be used for advanced study of atomic energy.

In November 1940 the National Defense Research Committee, created half a year earlier "to correlate and supplement research on the mechanisms and devices of warfare," organized the Radiation Laboratory at M.I.T. Alvarez was one of the young physicists recruited for research on radar. Known as "the prize 'wild idea man'" there, Alvarez, with a close associate, Lawrence H. Johnston (also of the University of California), undertook to develop a radar beam sufficiently narrow to be used for tracking down planes "lost" above weather-bound airports. A working model of the project was completed by January 1942 and taken to Washington for a demonstration before Army and Navy high commands. Frederick R. Neely told in *Collier's* how, for three days, the radar device failed to function because of breakage, in transit, of certain of its parts—on the fourth day it "performed brilliantly."

Thus was initiated the ground-controlled approach (G.C.A.) system for landing aircraft: by this method, radio waves from G.C.A. radar trailers "hit" the surface of planes approaching overhead, "bounce back," and thus enable the G.C.A. operator on the ground to plot the course of the incoming aircraft. Charting in this manner the plane's exact position in elevation, azimuth (bearing), and distance from the airport runway, the operator on the ground corrects the pilot's course, speed, and descent until the plane is safely glided home. (In competition with the Alvarez system is the instrument landing system [I.L.S.] by which instruments within the plane pick up a radio glide path transmitted from the ground. The pilot himself then lands the plane.)

(Continued next page)

ALVAREZ, LUIS W.—*Continued*

Alvarez' G.C.A. equipment has been designated standard for naval service; the Army Air Forces, which had begun using the Alvarez system in January 1945, had G.C.A. facilities in more than twenty airfields by December 1946. Equipment for this method had gone into quantity production in 1944; Alvarez derived no royalties from its sale since he had signed over all the rights and patents to the Government. Before leaving the radar project at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1943, Alvarez had guided the basic development of two other new devices: first, the Eagle, an accurate blind-bombing and navigation radar appliance used in the pin-point bombing of Japanese fuel refineries toward the end of the war, and second, the M.E.W. or microwave early-warning set (originally known as "Alvarez' folly"), which conveyed pictures of aerial combat and was also used to control bombers from the ground.

Leaving M.I.T., Alvarez became a group leader in the atomic bomb development project in New Mexico, where, under strictest secrecy, research was being carried on. On July 4, 1945, he was member of a distinguished group of young scientists (their average age was twenty-seven, the oldest member being thirty-six years old) which arrived at a B-29 bomber base "somewhere in the Marianas," to be quartered there in seclusion along with the specially trained atomic bomb crews. Alvarez was to fly as an observer in a B-29 that was following the plane which dropped the A-bomb on Hiroshima. Before the war the physicist had investigated another aspect of atomic research: with Dr. Jacob H. Wiens of the Navy Electronics Research Laboratory at Berkeley, Alvarez had completed experiments on a light ray capable of making measurements accurate to within a billionth of a centimeter in length. The fine green ray, produced by transmuting gold into a special type of mercury, was found to be ten times more accurate for precise measurements than the cadmium ray in use over forty years. News of their findings was made public in April 1946. In their work, Wiens and Alvarez had used the University of California cyclotron. In July 1946 Alvarez proposed an even more powerful "atom smasher," to be called the linear accelerator. The machine was developed and its construction was completed by 1947 at the nuclear physics laboratory at the university.

On October 19, 1947, the New York *Herald Tribune* reported in a detailed news story that Alvarez had apparently solved the problem of the control of air traffic and of all-weather navigation. He had presented the "first draft" of his system called "Tricon" (triple coincidence navigation) to General Electric electronics engineers for a check on possible flaws (these experts found none). The system would make "air navigation as simple as railroad navigation," would keep planes in parallel lanes two miles apart without danger. The *Herald Tribune* also noted that two hundred planes traveling at 300 miles an hour could

safely pass a given point every minute. It was believed that the Tricon system showed "very great promise" and would be inexpensive.

As a Christmas present in 1933, Alvarez, then a student at the University of Chicago, received a check for fifty dollars, which he decided to spend on learning to fly a plane. "Afflicted with the poverty of the normal college student," he could only afford to spend that much money on the venture; after three hours and fifteen minutes, or fifty dollars' worth of preliminary instruction, Alvarez was ready for solo flying. While he later was able to pay for more flying time, he did not try to obtain a private pilot's certificate. The atomic and radar research scientist was the winner of the highest award in aviation in the United States: he was chosen to receive the Collier Trophy Award for 1945 by a special committee of the National Aeronautics Association "for his conspicuous and outstanding initiative in the conception of, and his contribution to, the construction, adaptation, and effective demonstration and use of the ground-controlled approach for safe landing of aircraft under all weather and traffic conditions." President Truman presented the trophy to Alvarez on December 17, 1946, the forty-third anniversary of the Wright brothers' first flight—others to keep the trophy for a year have borne the names of aviation's great, Wright⁴⁶, Curtiss, Martin⁴³, Douglas⁴¹, Generals Arnold⁴² and Spaatz⁴⁶. In January 1947 Alvarez was one of six civilian scientists appointed as an advisory group to the Policy Council of the Joint (Army and Navy) Research Development Board. Elected to the National Academy of Sciences in April 1947, Alvarez at thirty-six thus became one of its youngest members since the founding of the academy.

Luis W. Alvarez is the author of a number of scientific articles, most of which have appeared in the *Physical Review*. On April 15, 1936, he was married to Geraldine Smithwick of Chicago; their children are Walter and Jean. The blue-eyed, light-haired professor stands six feet two inches tall, weighs 165 pounds. Unlike his father, who is a Republican, he records no political preference.

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ARCE, JOSE (är'sā hō-sā') Oct. 15, 1881—Surgeon; Argentine Government official; diplomat

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A surgeon and medical educator with a wide reputation in his native Argentina and abroad, Dr. José Arce is well known, too, as a diplomat. In 1946 he became permanent Argentinian representative to the United Nations, heading his country's delegation to the Security Council. His public career, which began in 1903, has included a number of posts in the Argentinian Government; before he was appointed to the

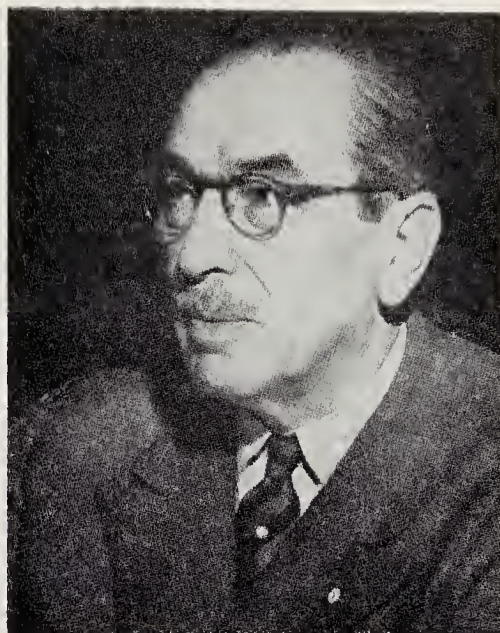
U.N. he had served as the Argentine's Ambassador to China.

José Arce was born to Juvencio and Luisa Arce on October 15, 1881, in Lobería, a town in the province of Buenos Aires, Argentina. After studying at the British Academy (1888-91) and the Colegio Salvador (1892-95) in the Argentine capital, Arce entered the Faculty of Medicine of Buenos Aires in 1896, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medical Sciences (with gold medal) in 1903. During 1900-3 he served as deputy director of the National University Institute of Normal Anatomy and Operative Medicine, and during 1904-5, as director of its surgical clinic. In 1907 Arce became substitute professor of clinical surgery and professor ad interim of descriptive anatomy in the Faculty of Medicine; in the latter professorship he served for three years. Then, in 1910, the surgeon was elected to membership in the council of the Faculty of Medicine, to which post he was re-elected in 1912.

Dr. Arce's career in medicine was not solely administrative or professorial. He has been connected with the work of many of his nation's hospitals. Among the positions held by him have been those of chief surgeon of the emergency section of the Fernández Hospital and of the women's section of the T. Alvarez Hospital, surgeon of the Fiorita Hospital, and head of the second ward of the San Roque Hospital. As a surgeon he operated on all types of cases, from appendicitis to brain tumors, but much of his renown in the field came to him for his work in chest surgery. In the meantime Argentine President Irigoyen passed a decree in 1918 "annulling all university authorities"; as a result, Arce, who the year previous had been made extraordinary professor at the Faculty of Medicine, was given the task of reorganizing the institution. In 1919 he became a professor, which post he has continued to hold; he was also to act, during the years between 1935 and 1940, as the dean of the Buenos Aires medical school.

The South American surgeon's career also took him to many foreign countries. He has lectured at the universities of Paris, Bucharest, and Montevideo. Four years after receiving his medical degree, he was the Argentine Government delegate to the 1907 Latin-American Medical Congress at Montevideo. He also attended this Congress' meetings at Rio de Janeiro (1909) and Havana (1922), as well as the International Cancer Congress at Madrid in 1933 and the International Surgical Congress at Brussels in 1938. He was a member of the executive committee of the International Medical and Hygiene Congress at Buenos Aires (1910) and president of the Argentinian delegation to the 1924 Spanish-American Medical Congress at Seville. In Argentina he was president of the organizing committee of the fourth National Medical Congress (1927) and of the sixth National Surgical Congress (1934).

Political interests were to occupy much of Dr. Arce's time while he was actively engaged in medicine. From 1903 until 1913 he was a member of the Buenos Aires province Chamber of Deputies, presiding over the chamber in



Official United Nations Photo.

JOSE ARCE

1912-13 as president. Eleven years later he began a five-year term of office (1924-29) as deputy from Buenos Aires province to the national legislature, during which period he was for one year (1926-27) the first vice-president of the National Chamber of Deputies. In 1934 he was present, as a member, at the Constituent Convention of the province of Buenos Aires. His political career made it possible for him to effect "many official improvements" in the field of hygiene. Arce's next Government post was in the diplomatic corps, as Argentine Ambassador to China. He arrived in the Far Eastern nation soon after V-J Day, and set up headquarters in Shanghai, the commercial center of China, rather than in Nanking, the capital, where other Ambassadors were established. He brought with him ten thousand dollars' worth "of surgical instruments to present to China as a token of good will," reported the *New York World-Telegram*.

In September of 1946 Argentina was accepted as a United Nations member over the protest of the U.S.S.R., and Arce took his seat in the Assembly. Among his early U.N. speeches was an October 1946 address in which he stated, "If the policy of neutrality maintained by our Government throughout both world wars led us along the wrong road, we have now retraced our steps, and that should be enough. . . . Allow me to say in passing—and it should be fully recognized—the Argentine people were consistently opposed to the aggressors."

In November 1946, in a U.N. radio broadcast beamed to Latin America, Arce appealed for Latin-American unity, at the same time urging that South America, United States, and Canada "fight together for progress." He maintained that big powers, such as the United States, enjoyed "political privilege," while the Latin Americas were treated with "little consideration when they claimed their due." Re-

ARCE, JOSE—*Continued*

ferring to "pretty talk about self-determination of peoples and self-government for those which have reached maturity to obtain it," he said: "Such noble expressions would be even prettier if, once self-government was attained, the less powerful nations were treated as really sovereign, not as more or less respectable territories, according to the greater or lesser amount of raw materials which it is possible to obtain from them." He supported the Western Hemisphere defense treaty proposed by the United States and unanimously adopted at the Inter-American Defense Conference at Petropolis, Brazil.

Dr. Arce "supplied the main spice" at a November 1946 meeting of the Political and Security Committee at which U.N. member nations were asked to submit reports of their military forces at home and abroad. He denounced the discussion as a waste of time because any decision made by the committee ultimately could be vetoed in the Security Council. In a September 1946 press conference, he declared that "as a student of U.N. history" he was sure that the veto privilege was without official sanction by the Charter. Two months later, he aroused debate in the Political and Security Committee by suggesting a change in the wording of a resolution approving Afghanistan, Iceland, and Sweden as U.N. members. His change, passed over U.S.S.R. opposition, gives the Assembly slightly more influence in the approval of new members recommended to it by the Security Council.

In the fall of 1946 Arce backed a demand for elimination of the veto power of the Big Five in the Security Council. Arce pointed out that the small nations might have to deal with Big Five vetoes by not participating in Assembly activity or by failing to elect the non-permanent members of the Security Council. The culmination of the Argentine opposition to the veto came in July 1947, when Arce proposed that the Assembly convene a conference of all member countries to abolish the "privilege of the veto" in the Security Council by amending the Charter under Article 109 of the Charter. Arce declared that a Big Five veto of a decision made by two-thirds of the U.N. would be a clear indication that the vetoing nation did not wish the organization to succeed. On September 18, 1947, Arce's July proposal won, by a nine-to-two vote (the U.S.S.R. and Poland opposed), permission to be debated in the Assembly.

The Argentinian took issue with the Security Council decision to recommend to the Assembly for U.N. membership the Indian Moslem state of Pakistan. Arce felt that Pakistan automatically became a member when India was partitioned. The Security Council decision, he said, would set a bad precedent for, in possible future partitions of nations, the Secretariat could decide arbitrarily which of the partitioned halves it preferred and require the unfavored half to apply for membership. In the matter of the Palestine investigating committee, Arce felt that the Big

Five should be represented on it because they "have more responsibility in this problem than in others."

Arce twice championed European Latin countries. In the summer of 1947, he led seven Latin-American nations in formally requesting the Assembly to recommend the revision of the Italian peace treaty, proposing that the treaty signatories permit Italy once again to state its case for a milder treaty. Argentine in September 1947 reiterated its refusal to recall her Ambassador to Madrid, thus challenging a majority decision of the Assembly that a denial by all U.N. members of diplomatic recognition to Franco would encourage the establishment of a democratic Spanish government. Arce said: "The resolution on Spain was voted in violation of the Charter. . . . The best way to improve relations between Spain and U.N. is to let the Spaniards solve their own problems." For his support of Spain, Dr. Arce was attacked by the Yugoslavian and White Russian delegates to the Political Committee. The Argentinian delegate frequently referred to the use of the veto power by the Soviet and other Eastern European nations: when these nations in November boycotted the subcommittee of the Political Committee discussing the formation of a year-round "Little Assembly," Arce proposed a resolution to continue without them.

Other positions which Dr. Arce has held include that of rector of the University of Buenos Aires from 1922 to 1926 and that of editor, at one time, of the Buenos Aires *La Tribuna*. He is the author of numerous books and articles on scientific and medical subjects, his most outstanding articles being those which describe pneumonectomies and the inhibition of the thoracic nerves; some of his articles on surgery are to be found also in such European publications as the *Revue de chirurgie* and the *Centralblatt für Chirurgie*. Those organizations in which he holds membership are the Argentine Medical Association; Surgical Society of Rio de Janeiro (honorary); the academies of medicine of Lima, Rio de Janeiro, Mexico, Paris, Madrid, and Rome; the Academy of Surgery in Paris; and the American College of Surgeons in the United States. A founder of the Institute of Clinical Surgery of Buenos Aires, Dr. Arce is a founder-member of the Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology, and a member of the Surgical Society (president in 1928), both also in the Argentine capital. For his work in medicine he has received a number of decorations, among them the Grand Cross of Alfonso XII of Spain, Commander of the Legion of Honor and of the orders of the Crown of Italy and of the Southern Cross of Brazil; the degree of Doctor *honoris causa* has been awarded him by the universities of Madrid, Rio de Janeiro, and Frankfurt on the Main.

José Arce has been described by the *Christian Science Monitor* as a "sturdy man with a short neck, who holds his head as if about to charge. His fiery eyes are deep-set [between] his rough-hewn brow ridge and dominant cheek-

bones." Another writer has characterized him as a man "who never runs away from a fight."

References

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ARNOLD, EDWIN G(USTAF) Oct. 8, 1905- United States Government official
Address: b. c/o Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D.C.; h. R.F.D. #2, Fairfax, Va.

In September 1947 Edwin G. Arnold was named special assistant to United States Secretary of the Interior Krug⁴⁴ to advise the Cabinet officer on the international aspects of the department's work. Before this appointment Arnold, as director of the Division of Territories and Island Possessions, also in the Department of the Interior, had been responsible for the administration of the United States possessions, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Arnold had also been an official of the War Relocation Authority and of UNRRA.

The son of William Edward and Emma (Hamrell) Arnold, Edwin Gustaf Arnold was born October 8, 1905, in Hartford, Connecticut. He attended elementary and secondary schools in Connecticut and studied there for a Bachelor of Arts degree, which he received in 1926 from Yale University. During the course of his college years, Arnold was awarded four scholarships and was admitted to Phi Beta Kappa. He then continued to study international relations at Yale. In 1932 he was awarded an M.A. degree, and later he completed requirements for a Ph.D. degree. Arnold was the recipient of two fellowships for graduate study.

In 1934 Arnold was appointed an instructor at the school of public affairs at Princeton University, where he remained for a year. He entered government service in 1936 when he became assistant to the administrator of the Resettlement Administration, the name of which was changed to Farm Security Administration in 1937. Created in 1935 as a credit agency, FSA made loans to farmers to aid in rural rehabilitation, the abolition of farm tenancy, improved migratory labor conditions, and resettlement of farmers. In 1941, when entrance of the United States into World War II was imminent, FSA embarked on defense projects: to provide housing for transient farm labor, to improve working conditions, and to encourage accelerated food production.

Arnold joined another Government agency in 1942. In that year he became special assistant to the director of the War Relocation Authority. Established by the Office of Emergency Management in 1942, the War Relocation Authority was "to provide for the removal from designated areas of persons whose removal is necessary in the interest of national security, and for their relocation, maintenance, and

supervision." In 1943 Arnold was named chief of the relocation division and, for a time, was acting chief of the agency's employment division. The *United States Government Manual* states that the main problem confronting the War Relocation Authority was that of removing persons of Japanese descent from Pacific Coast areas. Over one hundred and ten thousand men and women were settled in relocation camps: later (October 1942) the authority began to grant indefinite leaves from these camps to Japanese-Americans whose loyalty to the United States was beyond question.

In 1944 the Government official became director of the Far Eastern Division of UNRRA, a post which he held for two years. It was in 1945 that Edwin G. Arnold was appointed director of the Division of Territories and Island Possessions of the United States Department of the Interior. The *Government Manual* defines that division as "the Federal bureau with responsibility for advising the President and the Congress on all aspects of territorial policy. It acts as a liaison between the Territories and all branches of the Federal Government and the general public, explaining the territorial viewpoint, protecting the territorial interests insofar as they do not conflict with Federal interests." Arnold and his staff were concerned with promoting industrial development in the Territories, drafting legislation for the benefit of the Territories, and representing these areas in litigation in the Federal courts or before hearings of Federal agencies. Under the division's jurisdiction come Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands (Guam, Samoa, and the other Pacific islands owned by the United States are administered by the Navy Department, while the Marshalls, Carolines, and Marianas, formerly Japanese mandates, are administered by the Navy as Trust Territory under U.N. trusteeship agreement.)

In July 1947 the United States House of Representatives passed the bill which would allow the Territory of Hawaii to frame a constitution as the forty-ninth State of the United States. The bill will be considered by the Senate in the second session of the Eightieth Congress. Among the objections advanced against enacting such a measure was the fact that Hawaii has a mixed population: the largest national groups in Hawaii are Japanese, Filipino, Chinese, Puerto Rican, and Korean—the high percentage of intermarriage, however, has made the population of Hawaii racially hybrid. It has been pointed out, by proponents of statehood for Hawaii (Arnold is among these) that its inhabitants have assumed all the obligations of citizenship, live up to the standards of statehood, and pay more in Federal taxes than fourteen States. Until such time as it may become a State, Hawaii is administered by a Governor appointed by the President of the United States, and an elected Legislature (a fifteen-man Senate and a thirty-man House). Arnold has written in a *Foreign Affairs* article, "Hawaii is the most self-reliant of all our Territories. Its level of living



EDWIN G. ARNOLD

is above the average on the mainland, its educational system is superior, and its labor laws progressive. Despite the diverse origins of its population, Hawaii has been admirably successful in applying democratic principles of racial equality."

Also looking toward statehood is the Territory of Alaska. Legislation to admit Alaska as a State was being considered by the House Public Lands Committee before Congress adjourned in July 1947. The Government has begun a program to improve Alaska's transportation system, whose inadequacy has been considered a drawback to the quick development of the Territory. The division in August 1946 opened almost nineteen million acres of public land for private development. Among Alaska's resources are oil, minerals, and many fertile valleys.

Slightly different was Arnold's problem in the administration of Puerto Rico. In that country, there is a movement for complete independence from the United States; and in 1945 Senator Millard E. Tydings⁴⁵ introduced a measure to free the West Indies island from control by United States. Much has been written about the poor economic conditions existing on that island. In May 1945 Arnold and his staff began to supervise a program which had been planned the year before: Puerto Rico was to promote the establishment of new enterprises and the expansion of old ones, aid farmers, improve housing, build highways. The United States was to supply funds only for direct relief. Money for other projects was derived from excise taxes on rum exports to the continental market. In July 1947 Arnold wrote, "The Puerto Rican people themselves have done much to improve their economy, not only through the Federal Government, but also on their own initiative and with admirable persistence." Alternatives to independence for

Puerto Rico are a wider measure of self-government, statehood, or a dominion form of government. Measures to establish one of these were also before Congress in 1947. The least self-governing possessions of the United States Territories and island possessions are the Virgin Islands. These were the only possessions under Arnold's jurisdiction which do not have representation in Congress (the other three send nonvoting delegates to both Houses of Congress). Under way in 1947 was a program of public improvements for the Virgin Islands.

On September 22, 1947, Arnold was named special assistant to Secretary of the Interior Krug. His duties in his new post are to advise the Cabinet officer on the international problems with which the Department of the Interior is involved and to serve on the department's social policy committee. Former Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes⁴¹ commented in his New York *Post* column for October 1, 1947, that Arnold's new post was that of "Secretary of State" to the Secretary of the Interior. (Arnold was succeeded by James P. Davis as director of Territories and Island Possessions.)

In connection with his Department of the Interior duties, Arnold was also administrator of the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration, managing director of the Virgin Islands Company, and president of the Alaska Rural Rehabilitation Corporation. He has been a member of international missions: in 1934 he went to the Far East by Presidential appointment; in 1942 he was sent to Latin America; and in 1947 he was one of the United States delegates to the International Trade Conference in Geneva. Arnold belongs to the Foreign Policy Association, the Institute of Pacific Relations, and Phi Kappa Epsilon. In Washington he is a member of the Yale Club. He was married June 4, 1935, to Louise Hitchcock; their children are William Edwin and Sara Louise. Brown-haired, Arnold has blue eyes, stands five feet eight inches in height and weighs 145 pounds. During some of his leisure time he may be seen looking into the viewfinder of a camera.

Reference

Who's Who in America, 1946-47

ASAF ALI (ä-säf ä-lē) May 1888- Indian Ambassador to the United States

Address: Indian Embassy, Washington, D.C.

The "new India's" first Ambassador to the United States is Asaf Ali, political leader, lawyer, and author, who has been active in the Indian Nationalist movement since 1916. He is a Moslem member of the predominantly Hindu All-India Congress (Nationalist party). Arriving in Washington in February 1947, he declared his desire to promote cooperation between his nation and the United States, "particularly in the economic field." American journalists described the diplomat as a mission-bent realist and philosopher.

The son of Ahsam and Akbari Begam, Asaf Ali was born in Delhi, India, in May

1888. His father was employed in the Government Public Service. In 1909, after having attended St. Stephen's College in his native city, twenty-one-year-old Asaf Ali went to England to study law at Lincoln's Inn, in London. There he was admitted to the bar three years later, in January 1912. During the five years which he spent abroad, he also traveled widely on the European continent, in Turkey, and in Egypt. He returned to India in 1914 and became a practicing lawyer in Delhi, at the same time becoming absorbed in the Indian Nationalist movement and in literary pursuits. In the ensuing years, reports the Government of India Information Services, he established a reputation as an able lawyer and political leader, a forceful public speaker, and an accomplished essayist and poet.

Becoming a member of the All-India Congress in 1916 and in the same year joining the Home Rule League, which had been organized by Mrs. Annie Besant, Asaf Ali wrote and spoke in behalf of the nationalist cause during World War I. In 1918, in the course of his activities at a series of public meetings, he was arrested for violating the Defense of India Act but was acquitted upon trial: although he had been ordered not to speak at any public meetings, relates Asaf Ali, "I [had] addressed a crowded 'private meeting.'" A leader in Mohandas K. Gandhi's⁴² civil disobedience campaign in 1921, he was the first such leader to be arrested in Delhi and sentenced to eighteen months in prison. His political pamphlet on the subject of nonviolent resistance, "Constructive Non-Cooperation," written in 1919, was called "a catechism of Gandhian revolution." As a participant in the Khilafat movement, led by Gandhi, Maulanas Mahomed Ali, and Shaukat Ali, Asaf Ali, agitated to preserve the integrity of the territories of the caliphate at the end of World War I; he served as the first secretary of the reception committee of the first Khilafat conference.

In 1923 Asaf Ali assumed a post in the Delhi Municipality, to which he was repeatedly elected by a Moslem electorate for the next twenty-three years. (Inhabitants of British India voted on a communal basis, in accordance with their religion or occupation.) He was one of the chief lieutenants of Pandit Motilal Nehru (the father of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru⁴⁴), who was the general secretary of the Swaraj (home rule) party; in 1923 Asaf Ali became a member of this party's executive. Seven years later, he served for the first time (as a substitute member for a short period) on the Working Committee, the Congress party's central executive. (He became a member of this committee in 1940.) His open letter to Gandhi, whose stand some Nationalist leaders criticized as too moderate, is said to have earned Asaf Ali India-wide renown. In this letter, written in 1933, in which he proposed the reviving of the defunct Swaraj party and the calling of a constituent assembly, he urged a program of constructive "parliamentary" work as opposed to Gandhi's policy of passive



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ASAF ALI

non-cooperation. Asaf Ali became the organizing secretary of the Parliamentary party headed by Dr. Ansari. According to a Government of India Information Services source, he was considered "the brains" behind this party, which eventually received Gandhi's approval.

From 1934 to 1946 Asaf Ali, supported by a joint Hindu-Moslem-Sikh-Christian electorate, held a seat in the Legislative Assembly, one of the houses in the Central Legislature. This body, created by the Government of India Act of 1919 to implement reforms aimed at "the gradual development of self-governing institutions," was described as a consultative body rather than an actual lawmaking assembly. Asaf Ali was the "chief whip" of the Congress Party in the Legislative Assembly, where he was regarded as an expert on defense, strategy, and foreign affairs. In 1937 he was appointed general secretary of the Congress party, and nine years later, when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru assumed the party leadership, he was made deputy leader.

During World War II Asaf Ali spent three years in prison with other Congress leaders who protested against Great Britain's refusal to grant India independence until after the end of the war. His wife, the former Aruna Gangulee (a relative of the poet, Rabindranath Tagore), to whom he had been married in 1928, adopted a more radical stand. Asserting that an effective campaign could not be carried on from behind prison walls, she refused to follow other Nationalists who, in accordance with Gandhi's directive in 1942, made speeches inviting arrest. Instead, this "fiery revolutionary leader of the extreme Socialist group" edited an underground newspaper. Upon her emergence from hiding in January 1946, she called for force, if necessary, to free India from British control. Asaf Ali, in all a vet-

ASAF ALI—*Continued*

eran of seven years' imprisonment on political charges, was released in May 1945.

In September 1946, upon the formation of an interim Government (which, in accordance with plans subsequently accepted by Indian leaders, was to rule India pending the establishment of separate Hindu and Moslem states), Asaf Ali accepted the Portfolio of Transport in Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's Cabinet. He held this post until going to Washington as India's first Ambassador to the United States. The announcement of his diplomatic appointment in December 1946 drew approval from men such as Gandhi, but, according to a New York *Times* reporter, was not expected to receive similar approbation from the Moslem League, which has considered Asaf Ali a "renegade." He is one of the Moslems who had continued to support the Congress party after the league's withdrawal from it in 1931.

The Indian Ambassador hoped to strengthen political, economic, and cultural bonds between his nation and the United States. "I am here to cultivate friendly relations with your country," he told American interviewers shortly after his arrival, "and to promote trade without which friendship would be an empty dream." Offering the United States an opportunity to gain new markets in India, which would require American capital, equipment, and technicians for the development of its resources, he said that he was ready to place many million dollars' worth of orders "where the price was right." But, he declared, a two-way trade would need to be developed, and foreign investments would be limited to fields other than defense and certain public utilities, which were to be controlled by the Indian Government itself. In such statements to the press, Asaf Ali has often injected his philosophical beliefs: "There is a moral order throughout the universe unseen and invisible," he told a New York *Post* writer, "whose laws work themselves out [by evolutionary stages] in spite of all the obstructions of gross materialism. . . . We of India are looking forward to the real dawn of peace which may enable the human family to pool its intellectual resources and collectively to harness the resources of this planet to the realization of the highest human achievement through organizations of materials."

Representing India at the special session of the United Nations General Assembly, which was called in the spring of 1947 to work on the Palestine problem, Asaf Ali asserted that the country must not be made a pawn for strategic interests. He was elected one of the seven vice-presidents for this session and as such served on the General Committee, which approves agenda and reports back to the full Assembly. In debate in the Assembly and in the special eleven-nation committee created to investigate the Palestine question, of which Asaf Ali was a member, he was noticed as frequently supporting the Arabs. It was he, however, who drew attention to the fact that the Jewish Agency and the Arab Higher Committee of Palestine were not represented at the

special session of the Assembly. Emery Kelen, in an article for the *Christian Science Monitor*, called him an impressive newcomer to the U.N., describing him as "a hawk-eyed little jurist . . . who, like a sharp-beaked bird, picks on the juridical details of a problem" and "has the persuasive power of an apostle." (Among the law cases which Asaf Ali handled in India were those involving the officers of the India National Army and the leader of the Kashmir revolt, whose defense he conducted in 1946.)

Asaf Ali's writings in both Urdu and English have appeared in various newspapers and literary magazines. Urdu, his native tongue, is somewhat similar to Persian, which he also speaks. His books, written in Urdu on literary as well as political subjects, include "Universal Ego, The Arch Rebel," two collections of poems—"Shadows" and "Culled from My Own Garden"—and a still unfinished work, his autobiography. He has been praised as a poet for "chaste, original and imaginative diction." Absorbed in "the pursuit of the aesthetic perfection of the human mind," Asaf Ali, in addition to his literary efforts, takes an interest in the fine arts, philosophy, and the sciences. He enjoys scholarly conversation, finds little pleasure in the theater, movies, or similar forms of entertainment. He does not hold the same political views as his wife, who, as a Socialist delegate to the All-India Congress in June 1947, opposed the plan for the division of India into two states, a Moslem and a Hindu one. The Indian diplomat is described as a striking-looking man, his bronze skin contrasting with his white hair. Referring to his small, lean self, he once remarked, "And so is the atom—which is pregnant with limitless potentialities."

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PM Mag p2 Ap 13 '47 por

ATCHESON, GEORGE, JR. Oct. 20, 1896—Aug. 16-17, 1947 United States Government official; entered the United States diplomatic corps in 1920, being stationed for the most part in legations and embassies in China; held the State Department positions of assistant chief (1941-42), then acting chief (1942-43), of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs; counselor, later chargé d'affaires, of the Chungking Embassy (1943-44), he was opposed to Chiang Kai-shek's "die-hard followers" but was no supporter of Communism; became political adviser to General Douglas MacArthur in September 1945, and also in 1946 the chairman of the four-power Allied Control Commission in Japan with the rank of United States Ambassador there; lost at sea in an airplane crash while he was carrying to Washington the "rough blueprints" of a future peace treaty with Japan. See *Current Biography* 1946 Yearbook.

Obituary

- N Y Times p1+ Ag 18 '47 por; p22 Ag 19 '47; p4 Ag 20 '47

ATTLEE, CLEMENT R(ICHARD) Jan. 3, 1883- Prime Minister of Great Britain; First Lord of the Treasury; Minister of Defense

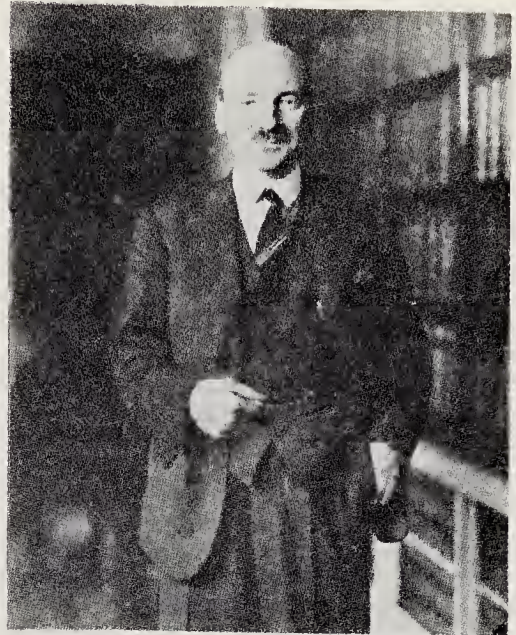
Address: 10 Downing St., London

NOTE: This biography supersedes the article which appeared in *Current Biography* in 1940.

Clement R. Attlee, as leader of the British Labor Party, led a "revolution by ballot" when, in July 1945 for the first time in the history of Great Britain, the Labor Party won a clear majority in Parliament. England's sixty-first Prime Minister received a "mandate" from almost twelve million voters to institute a program of Fabian socialism, which, according to his party's platform, begins with the nationalization of heavy industries. Since, with a two-to-one majority in the British legislative body (390 to 195), the party is assured of the Parliamentary five years of power, the introduction of socialism is being undertaken slowly.

Socialist Clement Richard Attlee was born into a politically Conservative, middle-class family on January 3, 1883. The fourth child of Henry Attlee, of Westcott in Putney, president of the Law Society in London, and Ellen (Watson) Attlee, daughter of a noted art critic, Attlee can trace his ancestry several centuries back; "Attlee" was once "Althea." Religious training and strict intellectual discipline as well as Conservatism in politics with some interest in social welfare (Mrs. Attlee was active in social work) were the early influences on the eight Attlee children. After having been taught the three R's by his mother, eight-year-old Clement was placed under the tutelage of a governess. Less than a year later, Clement followed two brothers to a preparatory school, Northland Place, in Hertfordshire, where he met William Jowitt⁴¹, later to become the future Prime Minister's Lord Chancellor. At thirteen Attlee was sent to Haileybury, a public school, where he joined the debating and literary societies. In 1901 young Attlee matriculated at University College, Oxford, where he took second class honors in modern history. Three years later he left Oxford to read law, his father's calling, in which he had evinced only a slight interest. From 1906 to 1909 Attlee practiced law, having been called to the bar at the Inner Temple.

Attlee's awareness of the conditions of the workingman was brought about when he went to live in Limehouse, the lower-class section of London, where he worked for a time on the docks. Taken on a tour of the East End slums in London, and introduced to the writings of John Ruskin, William Morris, and John Stuart Mill, young Attlee's Conservatism began to break down. During the period of the lawyer's philosophic and political metamorphosis, he also worked at, and managed for a short time, the Haileybury Settlement in Stepney, a borough of London. By 1908 Clement Attlee had joined the non-Marxist Fabian Society, which, named for the Roman general who defeated Hannibal, adopted the motto, "For the right



British Official Photo.

CLEMENT R. ATTLEE

moment you must wait as Fabius did most patiently when warring against Hannibal—but when the time comes you must strike hard as Fabius did, or your waiting will be in vain." (At the same time Attlee joined the Independent Labor Party and the National Union of Clerks.) With Beatrice and Sidney Webb, leaders of the movement, in 1909 Attlee worked for the repeal of the Poor Laws and for the substitution of social insurance. In 1910 he became secretary of Toynbee Hall, the social settlement which served as a workshop for university men. The following year the twenty-eight-year-old socialist lectured at Ruskin College on trade unionism and trade union law. Continuing his teaching, from 1913 to 1923 he lectured and tutored in social science at the London School of Economics, founded by the Fabian Society. He also carried Labor Party views to the "man in the street" by speaking at street corner gatherings and numerous meetings.

Although Attlee, as a socialist, had called himself a pacifist, he enlisted in the South Lancashire Regiment at the beginning of World War I (he became a captain in 1915). With this infantry regiment he served in Gallipoli and Mesopotamia. After recovering from a wound, he was transferred to the Tank Corps and led one of the first units to cross the German lines in 1918. Returning to the infantry, the Major continued to serve in France, and in 1919 was mustered out after having been awarded the Distinguished Service Order.

On his return to civilian life Attlee immediately entered into political affairs. When the Labor Party (which is also known as the Socialist Party) gained a majority in the London County Council, he was appointed mayor of Stepney, and shortly afterward chairman of the London Labor Mayors' Association. In that capacity he led a delegation

ATTLEE, CLEMENT R.—Continued

of London mayors to demand, of Prime Minister Lloyd George⁴⁴, action on the 1919 unemployment situation. Attlee was re-elected alderman of Stepney in every election from 1919 to 1927. As Labor candidate from the Limehouse district, Clement Attlee became a member of Parliament in the 1922 general election. As a result of this general election, Labor became the official opposition; Attlee and a colleague were named Parliamentary private secretaries to leader of the Opposition Ramsay MacDonald.

In 1924 Attlee became Under Secretary for War in the first Ramsay MacDonald Cabinet. Three years later he went to India with the Indian Statutory Commission, which, under the chairmanship of Sir John Simon⁴⁰, investigated to what extent local self-government had increased India's autonomy. In the second MacDonald Cabinet, the Laborite was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, which brought him into contact with all the ministries; subsequently, in 1931, he became Postmaster General. When MacDonald formed a Coalition Government in that year, Attlee resigned his ministerial post. It was in 1931 that Attlee became deputy leader of the opposition under George Lansbury⁴⁰; in 1935, when Lansbury was forced to resign because of his stand on economic sanctions, Attlee, after serving as interim leader, was elected to replace him.

Attlee's record of opposition to appeasement of fascism dates back to Japan's aggression in Manchuria and to the Italian invasion of Ethiopia. After touring Spain during the civil war, he denounced Franco⁴² and all fascists. In Parliament, Attlee opposed conscription because he believed it unnecessary and was afraid it might develop from military conscription into industrial conscription. In early 1939, however, he had urged strong defense preparations. When Chamberlain concluded the Munich agreement, Attlee attacked the settlement, and after the outbreak of World War II he refused to serve in a Coalition Cabinet formed by that Prime Minister.

Chamberlain was replaced in 1940 by Winston Churchill⁴², also a Conservative. Clement Attlee was the first of a number of Laborites asked to serve in the Coalition Government, and this time he did not refuse. As Lord Privy Seal, Attlee's duties were primarily concerned with coordinating the work of Government departments; he also served as Parliamentary spokesman for the Government. In February 1942, at the request of the House of Commons, Churchill reorganized his Cabinet; Attlee became Deputy Prime Minister and also replaced Viscount Cranborne⁴¹ as Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs. Assuming responsibility for the wartime domestic problems of the country (including production), the deputy often guided his nation's affairs for weeks at a time, while Churchill was engaged in international conferences, or, as on one occasion, ill. In 1943 Attlee resigned from the Dominion post to become Lord President of the Council; in that capacity he headed the Cabinet Home

Affairs Committee, which directed the work on Britain's home front. As the end of the war approached, Churchill, realizing that a Labor victory might occur in the next general election (which had been suspended until V-E Day), delegated Attlee to accompany Anthony Eden⁴⁰ to the San Francisco conference. Later in the same year (1945) Attlee became the first Opposition leader to be invited by a British Government to participate in an international conference, when Churchill invited the Laborite to go with him to Potsdam.

When Germany surrendered in May 1945, Attlee, as leader of his party, expressed a willingness to retain the Coalition until the fall of that year. The Labor Party, however, rejected Churchill's counter-proposal that the Coalition remain until the defeat of Japan; the members of the Government accordingly resigned, and a new election was called for July 15. Attlee's platform for his party (*New York Herald Tribune*, July 1 and July 27, 1945) called for the nationalization of heavy industries, specifically fuel, iron and steel, and transport; for an extensive social insurance program; for the "full utilization of abundance"; and for control of industries not to be nationalized in the first five years. When the votes were counted eleven days after the election, almost twelve million people had chosen this program. With 390 seats in Parliament (other Leftist parties who would probably vote with labor brought the total to 417) to the Conservatives' 195 (additional Rightist groups made this total 210) Labor could not only be sure of passing its measures, but could also be certain that no motion of censure could be carried to force a new general election until after the normal five-year period, established by law. Attlee, as leader of the party, became Prime Minister. A few days after appointing Ernest Bevin⁴⁰ Foreign Secretary, the new Prime Minister announced the names of others in his Cabinet. Herbert Morrison⁴⁰ was to be Lord President of the Council; Hugh Dalton⁴⁵, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Sir Stafford Cripps⁴⁰, President of the Board of Trade; Sir William Jowitt, Lord Chancellor; Arthur Greenwood⁴⁰, Lord Privy Seal; Emmanuel Shinwell⁴³, Minister of Fuel and Power; Ben Smith⁴⁵ (later knighted), Minister of Food; Frederick Pethick-Lawrence⁴⁶ (later Lord Pethick-Lawrence), Secretary of State for India; and Philip J. Noel-Baker⁴⁶, Minister of State (and therefore Bevin's assistant). Like his predecessor, Attlee retained for himself the posts of First Lord of the Treasury and Minister of Defense. It was not until October 1947 that Attlee made major changes in his Cabinet, although observers had been predicting a "shake-up" for some time. (The Prime Minister had, of course, replaced some of his Ministers from time to time.) Outstanding among the changes effected by Attlee were the appointment of Sir Stafford Cripps as Minister of Economic Affairs "in supreme control of the nation's economy" and his removal of Shinwell from the post of Minister of Fuel and Power. The replacement of five senior and six junior ministers was considered necessary be-

cause of Britain's 1946-47 economic crisis. The *New York Times* commented that "politically the Cabinet changes can be summed up as a greater concentration of power in the center, rather than as a shift to Left or Right."

In carrying out its measures for nationalizing industry, Attlee's Government has provided compensation to the private owners and has appointed experts in the various fields to administrative positions. Already under public control are the Bank of England, coal mines, cable and wireless services, civil aviation, and transportation. Published, but not yet passed, is a bill socializing iron and steel. In the field of social insurance, three bills (the Industrial Injuries Act, the National Insurance Act, and the National Health Service Bill) together provide for Government ownership of hospitals, insurance covering all aspects of health service, unemployment benefits, death grants, retirement and widows' pensions and workmen's compensation. In addition, a Families Allowance Act has been passed. A Town and Country Planning bill, published early in 1947, would give the Government control over the use of land. Reforestation and agriculture have also been studied and sums of money allocated for their development.

The King's speech (which, as is the custom, was written by Attlee and his Cabinet) in the fall of 1947 laid less emphasis on nationalization (the only industry named in this speech which announced the Government's 1947-48 legislative program was the gas industry, nationalization of which would complete the coordination of fuel and power). Mentioned were bills for agricultural development and improvement in Scotland, reform of the criminal codes in England and Wales (Mallory Browne, a *New York Times* writer, observed that this would mean the abolition of capital punishment, a step on which all parties agree), electoral reform (which, Browne reported, probably meant the elimination of dual voting), abolition of the Poor Laws, better care for orphans and improvement in the legal status of married women. The first measure, among those listed in the King's speech, to provoke controversy, was Attlee's plan to amend the Parliament Act of 1911 which removed from the House of Lords jurisdiction over money matters, and which gave it right to delay passage of bills for two years. Attlee proposed (and his plan passed Commons) that this period of delay be reduced to one year. One effect of the passage of the law would be that the predominantly Conservative upper house could not prevent the Labor Government from putting through its entire program before the next general election.

The year 1947 was one of serious economic difficulties for Great Britain. In February the fuel shortage, which had existed throughout the war, was worsened by heavy storms; for several weeks all or part of British industry was forced to discontinue production, a step which made achievement of Britain's high export goal more remote. In August 1947 a Supplies and Services (Transitional Powers) Act

was passed (although a 1945 act with the same title had already maintained wartime controls over productions and prices). By this measure Attlee was authorized to control the movement of labor, as well as to control production and distribution of goods. By the end of the year 1947, the outlook for the future was seen as greatly improved. Attlee has been criticized by members of his party for not pushing the socialization program, but the Trade Unions Congress in September supported his postponement of the nationalization of the steel industry. Despite the critical situation, the Labor Party, in the twenty-eight by-elections held from July 1945 through September 1947 had failed to lose a seat in Parliament, a record unmatched by any party in seventy years.

The Government was granted new authority to undertake new industries or to diversify old ones in the Development Areas and to control future capitalization of all corporations. For industries not on the immediate nationalization program, "Working Parties" have been formed: on these, four representatives each from management, from labor, and from the Government (with the chairman also Government-appointed) will investigate industrial conditions with emphasis on labor relations. A program providing for both temporary and permanent homes, built by the Government or under Government restriction, has been planned. The 1947-48 budget (the premature revelation of this caused Hugh Dalton's resignation) called for the collecting of about 208 million pounds in revenue from purchase, profits, advertising, gambling, and other taxes. To alleviate Britain's critical labor shortage, the Attlee Government in November 1947 announced a plan of registration and conscription of workers in non-essential jobs.

During the election campaign of 1945, Attlee and Bevin had announced the Labor Party's foreign policy. Reiterating a belief he had expressed in his earlier writings and speeches, Attlee asserted that the people of Europe must choose their own forms of government, by free and democratic means. The party would look toward the adjustment of world economics to remove the causes of war; it wished to see a universal, orderly distribution of food, and would retain the "bulk purchasing" of raw materials, a practice which had been established for wartime expediency. Attlee and Bevin would maintain the Empire preferential tariffs (but would reconsider these if the rest of the world lowered their tariffs on British goods).

Guiding the country in international relations is her high export goal. Because Britain must import great quantities of basic materials, she must export from 50 to 75 per cent over the 1938 level to achieve a favorable balance of trade. Toward that end, the British have sent almost all manufactures to foreign markets. By the end of 1946 her exports were 3 per cent above the 1938 amount, a drop of 17 per cent from the July 1946 figure. Until the export goal should be reached, Britain has borrowed money from other nations (two big creditors are the United States and Canada)

ATTLEE, CLEMENT R.—*Continued*

to pay for her essential imports and has enacted a number of trade agreements with the United States, the South American countries, and China. Early in 1947 an Anglo-French Economic Committee was planned to discuss cooperation on economic policies. Britain has also negotiated a fifty-year alliance with France, pledging mutual assistance in case of attack or threatened attack by Germany. To ease her desperate dollar shortage, Britain in the fall of 1947 took three steps: she stopped the import of food from the United States, she sold many millions of dollars in gold to the (United States) Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and she announced heavy import duties, including a 75 per cent tax on American motion pictures.

Since taking office, Attlee has offered autonomy to several of Britain's colonies (some critics insist that these proposals have been inadequate). In August 1947 India, divided into two dominions (India and Pakistan), became politically independent. Under an October pact, Burma will sever her connection with the British Commonwealth on January 6, 1948. The franchise has been granted to the natives of Malaya, Ceylon, East Africa, and the Gold Coast. Negotiations for the evacuation of troops from Egypt failed in the spring of 1947. Of all the Empire problems confronting Attlee and Bevin, that of Palestine is the most critical. For the latter half of 1946, and into 1947, newspaper accounts reported the stopping of all Jewish immigration to Palestine and resultant deportations, terrorism, and armed clashes between British troops and Jewish forces. A conference begun in London in December and then postponed until January, was boycotted by the World Zionist Congress, which had opposed a partition of the Holy Land or a U.N. trusteeship in favor of complete independence for Palestine. In 1946 an Anglo-American commission, established to investigate the Palestinian situation, recommended revocation of the British mandate over the Holy Land and the admission of Jewish immigrants. Shortly thereafter, Britain declared that unless the Jews and the Arabs reached a settlement, she would withdraw her troops and her administrators from Palestine. In September 1947 the U.N. General Assembly revoked the British mandate, divided the Holy Land into a Jewish state and an Arab state, and sent a commission to study the situation. Britain stated that she would leave Palestine by May 15, 1948.

Having always spoken and written in favor of world federation enforced by international police, Attlee told the United States Congress (during his 1945 visit to that country) that the hope for the survival of world civilization lay in the United Nations—"We cannot make a heaven of our own country and have a hell outside." On another occasion, he accused certain countries (the New York *Times* understood him to mean Russia and other Communist lands) of using the U.N. "as a forum for debating ideological differences," a course

which he said might lead to the failure of that body. While many observers in 1945 foresaw a closer relationship between England and the U.S.S.R., Attlee avers that Communists do not support true democracy. He was one of the opponents to the Communist-proposed merger with the Labor Party, a merger which was defeated by the Socialist convention in June 1946. On foreign policy, Attlee has met with some dissension in the ranks of the party: one hundred members of that group were defeated by a motion in Commons that the Government "review and recast its conduct of international affairs." In addition to criticizing the Attlee-Bevin policy on Palestine, this group has particularly opposed the Government's support of the Dutch in Java and of Rightist groups in Greece. Replying generally to criticism advanced by dissenting Laborites, Attlee commented, "I am concerned that there should be people in this country, and people who profess to be Socialists, who appear to condone things that are done by Governments that call themselves Left when they would protest vigorously if precisely the same things were done by Governments of the Right."

Clement Attlee's name is signed to a number of articles and pamphlets written for the Labor Party; he is also author of one book, *The Labour Party in Perspective*, published in 1937. In connection with his theory on the economic causes of war, he once said, "Poverty is not ordained by some overruling power. It is caused by the failure of human beings so to order their affairs as to give satisfaction to every member of the human family." Of the Empire, he asserted in 1940, "There must be abandonment of imperialism and acceptance of the principle that in the government of colonies and dependencies where self-government cannot yet be conceded, interests of the natives must be paramount and there must be equal access for all nations to markets and raw materials." Opposed to tariffs, (he has called them "a racket"), in 1944 he warned in his writings that economic isolation was as dangerous as political isolation. In a widely quoted poem on Limehouse, his constituency, Attlee once wrote: "I hear the feet of many men who go upon their way, . . . Through streets that have no pity, The streets where men decay."

Until they moved into the top floor of Ten Downing Street, Clement Attlee and his wife, the former Violet Helen Millar, to whom he was married on January 10, 1922, lived in a London suburb with their four children: Janet, married in 1947 to Harold Shipton; Felicity, who teaches in a nursery school; Martin, in the Merchant Marine; and Alison, in 1947 a schoolgirl. In their small home Attlee enjoyed gardening or puttering about in his carpenter's workshop; he has used his woodworking skill to repair his pipes—his once large collection dwindled down to three during the war. The British statesman also finds a game of golf or lawn tennis a source of relaxation. The Prime Minister, who has a "brush" mustache, is described as a "professorial type." Small, slight, and bespectacled, the mild-mannered man

is known as "Clem" to his friends. His speaking voice, which is thin and halting, had been pointed to as a handicap in a political career; but the late Ellen Wilkinson⁴¹, former Minister of Education, told of occasions when the Labor Party leader has pacified gatherings of angry men by the clear thinking he voiced.

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AURIOL, VINCENT (ô"ryôl' vãn"sän')
Aug. 25, 1884- President of the French Re-
public

Address: b. and h. Palais de l'Elysée, Paris;
h. Muret, Haute-Garonne, France

In January 1947 Vincent Auriol, veteran statesman of the French Socialist Party who is known as "the most successful peacemaker in French politics," was elected to a seven-year term as the first president of the Fourth Republic.

Born August 25, 1884, in the small Haute-Garonne town of Revel, Vincent Auriol comes of a family of well-to-do farmers who have owned land in the Black Mountain region of southwestern France since 1792. One of his forebears was active in local politics during the French Revolution. Young Vincent studied law at the University of Toulouse, where he registered also for liberal arts courses; besides obtaining a doctorate in law, he passed the examinations for a doctorate in economics and the degree of *licencié* in philosophy. In extra-curricular life Auriol was president of the General Students Association of Toulouse and belonged to a student Socialist group.

After his admission to the bar, the young lawyer became active in the local Socialist Party and contributed to the Socialist publication *La Cité*. In 1909, when the editor of *La Cité* helped to found a small newspaper called *Le Midi Socialiste*, Auriol became the latter's editor in chief. For the next five years he divided his days between newspaper work and legal practice and gave his evenings to political activity. Campaigning for election to the Chamber of Deputies in 1914, thirty-year-old Vincent Auriol bicycled from town to town of the Muret district. Auriol was exempt from military service in World War I because he

had lost an eye in a childhood accident; he served throughout the war in the stormy Chamber.

Deputy Auriol was returned to the Chamber in every election thereafter, and was elected concurrently to several local offices, becoming mayor of Muret and counselor-general of Haute-Garonne. In 1919 the thirty-four-year-old legislator began sixteen years as general secretary of the Socialist delegation in parliament. He was one of the authors of an international plan for war reparations and financial reconstruction which was adopted in 1921 as a common program by the Socialist parties of France, Belgium, and Germany, and by the socialist British Labor Party. As the chairman of the Chamber's finance committee, in 1924 Auriol accompanied Premier Edouard Herriot⁴⁶ to London to assist in negotiations with the Ramsay MacDonald Labor Government on the Dawes Plan, the Ruhr evacuation, and the Geneva Protocol for arbitration, disarmament, and collective security.

The deputy from Muret resigned from the finance chairmanship in July 1925 because of disagreement with the policies of unpopular Finance Minister Joseph Caillaux. Two months later, however, Caillaux took Auriol to Washington as a member of the mission attempting to negotiate a settlement of the French war debt to the United States. Known as an expert on financial and economic questions when his party was in the opposition Auriol "became the terror of all finance ministers," according to *PM*. "Leaning over his bench in the Chamber, his massive head perched forward and his arms flailing the air, Auriol often made dry figures sound like drama."

When Léon Blum⁴⁰ failed of re-election in 1928, Vincent Auriol succeeded him as leader of the Socialist parliamentary group; and on Blum's return the next year, Auriol "became his most steadfast co-worker." After the elections of April-May 1936 swept the Left-wing Popular Front coalition into power with 62 per cent of the seats and made the Socialists the largest single party in parliament, Auriol became Minister of Finance in the new Blum Cabinet. He played a major part in the New Deal-like program to improve the condition of workers, farmers, and small businessmen, and to "break the power of the two hundred families who control the economic life of France." When he took office, France was staggering under a national debt so large that interest charges on it consumed more than a third of the Government's income, even though the French were paying one of the highest tax rates in the world. The Popular Front reforms increased the cost of production by a reported 35 per cent; and Finance Minister Auriol, who had at first refused to do so, agreed to devaluation of the franc in October 1936—he concluded the American-British-French Tripartite Monetary Agreement under which the franc's value was cut approximately 30 per cent.

Auriol's Bank of France Reform Bill was passed. He obtained a ten-month 3½ per cent credit of forty million pounds from Britain,



VINCENT AURIOL

raised the interest rate on national defense bonds, and successfully floated a large internal loan; but these and other measures were not sufficient to resolve the financial crisis, and Premier Blum therefore asked for plenary powers, and resigned in late June because this grant was twice vetoed by the Senate. Georges Bonnet, whom the conservatives preferred to Auriol, replaced him in the Finance Ministry in the Chautemps Cabinet, and Auriol was given the Ministry of Justice. He was Coordinator of Ministries in the second Blum Cabinet, the short-lived Popular-Front-without-Communists Government of the spring of 1938.

After the fall of France to the Nazis in June 1940, Auriol was one of the eighty legislators who voted against giving full power to Marshal Pétain⁴⁰ and dissolving the Third Republic. That September he was one of the fifteen hundred anti-Nazi Frenchmen ordered by Minister of the Interior Marcel Peyrouton⁴³ into administrative internment—imprisonment—without trial or formal charges. His health impaired by long solitary confinement, the fifty-nine-year-old legislator was released under surveillance from Pellevoisin in 1943. From Murct he escaped to the mountains of Aveyron, where he lived nearly a year under a false name. On October 17, 1943, Auriol succeeded in escaping by air to London, where he joined General de Gaulle's⁴⁰ Free French Government-in-exile. De Gaulle took Auriol to Algiers as one of the representatives of the "extra-metropolitan Resistance" in the Consultative Assembly there.

Auriol served in Algiers as chairman of the Committee of the Interior, while his wife was in France, working with the Maquis at Lyon. When the Consultative Assembly moved to Paris after the liberation (November 1944) Auriol was elected to head the Foreign Affairs Committee; and in the first national election in

nine years (October 1945), his native province sent him to the Constituent Assembly to write a new constitution for France. (Auriol had earlier been elected speaker of the Haute-Garonne Departmental Assembly.) "Because of the voluntary seclusion of Léon Blum," wrote Pertinax⁴⁰, "Vincent Auriol is now chief of the Socialists. . . . A sentimental orator from the south of France, as Minister of Finance under M. Blum (1936-37) he did not give a very good account of himself."

Elected to head the Foreign Affairs Committee, Auriol was made a Minister of State without portfolio in De Gaulle's coalition Cabinet in November of 1945. Long known as a peacemaker and mediator between the Right and Left wings of his own party, he is given credit for reducing to a minimum the friction between Provisional President de Gaulle and his Leftist Cabinet. According to the Associated Press, "Auriol worked steadily and conscientiously at the unspectacular but vital task of keeping peace among the rival deputies. . . . Countless times his common sense prevailed over volatile French tempers." In January 1946 he and Foreign Minister Georges Bidault⁴⁶ had to fly back to Paris from the United Nations General Assembly meeting in London when De Gaulle issued his third and final resignation within three months. To be acting president, De Gaulle designated Vincent Auriol, who is thought to have persuaded the strong-willed General not to make charges which would have widened the existing breach. When Socialist Félix Gouin⁴⁶, chairman of the Constituent Assembly, was elected to head the interim Government, Auriol replaced him in the speakership.

Returned to the second Constituent Assembly, after the electorate had rejected the constitution drafted by the first, Auriol was chosen for the speakership again. The party of Gouin and Auriol had a smaller delegation than either the Communists, to their left, or the Popular Republican Movement (MRP—Left-wing Catholics), to their right, but the Socialists came into power through their strategic position as a middle ground upon which the others could compromise. "In this," commented the *New York Times*, "their role has been enhanced by the outstanding character of their leaders, in particular President Auriol and Premier Blum."

Speaker Auriol demonstrated "wisdom, tolerance, and highminded patriotism" (*New York Herald Tribune* correspondent George Slocombe); "time and again . . . Auriol kept the temporary three-party alliance from breaking to pieces" (*World Report*, January 28, 1947). At 4 A.M. on September 29, 1946, after nine months of wrangling, Auriol persuaded the Constituent Assembly to vote itself out of existence by final agreement on a draft constitution. This second draft provided the same weak presidency which had caused De Gaulle to urge rejection of the first one—Auriol had urged a more "American" form of government—but this time it was accepted at the polls. After the first elections under the new constitution (November 1946), Auriol was chosen President of the National Assembly against

Communist opposition and with the MRP support. He was active in attempts to break the deadlock between parties, and it was reportedly he who persuaded ailing Léon Blum to accept the interim Premiership.

Speaker Auriol was one of the four candidates for the Presidency of the Republic, and in January, three days after being re-elected to the speakership, he was elected by the combined houses of parliament to the Presidency. "However much socialism means to French capitalism as a breather," commented Genêt⁴³, "Auriol's election means to the already weak Socialist Party" the loss of "a good active party man."

The French President, like the British King, has only the power to select a Premier (*Président du Conseil*), who forms a Cabinet. He grants pardons and makes certain appointments, including those of the prefects, who direct the administrative personnel of the Departments of France. With the passage of laws changing the French Empire into the French Union, he also became chairman of the High Council of the French Union. President Auriol's first task was to accept the resignation of his old friend Blum, who declined reappointment; then, after two days of consultations, he commissioned another old-guard Socialist, Paul Ramadier, whose Cabinet was described as "no less than a masterpiece of negotiation . . . the work of a superb French parliamentarian."

"In the reopened and refurbished Elysée Palace—the French White House—there are today among the Gobelins and the gilt what is rare in France: sizzling radiators," reported one correspondent, who found it a symbol of the new conception of the presidency which Vincent Auriol had brought to that office. Holding that the President should promote national unity by contact with all parties and sects and with representatives of foreign nations, he conferred, on the question of wages, with employers and the once-illegal General Confederation of Labor, and he provoked some Leftist criticism by receiving dignitaries of the Catholic Church. "He reads the French and foreign press daily," wrote Harold Callender, "presides over Cabinet meetings affecting measures he must sign, and helps interpret the Constitution, which has its obscure spots."

Early in September 1947, the French president spoke at a rally at Marseilles, expressing his views on the European situation. "You may rest assured," he said, "that France will not let herself be influenced in her choice of internal politics or social ideologies. These must remain the free choice of citizens in each nation. France will always take care not to intervene in the internal affairs of any other nations either directly or indirectly, just as France strongly feels that no other nation should intervene in French affairs."

When, in October 1947, the De Gaullist coalition party, the Rally of the French People, received 38 per cent of the votes cast in the

municipal elections. To the De Gaullists' demand for a revision of the French constitution (a condition De Gaulle considered a prerequisite to his acceptance of the premiership), Auriol replied that there would be nothing gained by such a measure. The President of France at that time considered that the solution to the country's political and economic crisis would be the lowering of the price of food.

Within a month Premier Ramadier had resigned, and to Auriol fell the task of selecting a new chief of Cabinet. His first nomination was Léon Blum, who was rejected on November 22 by a vote of the National Assembly, and his second, Robert Schuman, former Minister of Finance in the Ramadier cabinet. The Socialist, Popular Republican, and Radical coalition Cabinet then formed was considered by some observers to be an interim government preceding what they saw as the return of General de Gaulle to power. Under this government a group of anti-strike laws were passed by the Assembly which Auriol refused to revoke, when requested to do so by representatives of the General Federation of Labor. The President's refusal to intercede in negotiations between the labor group and the new Premier opened the way for the termination of the general strike, an action that took place early in December. Shortly afterward Auriol delivered his official thanks for the shipment of food collected by the Friendship train in the United States.

Auriol, grand master of the Legion of Honor, wrote many articles and economic treatises, with such titles as "Vers l'Abîme" ("Toward the Abyss"), "La Stabilisation", "De Versailles à Washington", "L'Agonie d'une Législature," and "Un Bilan" ("A Balance Sheet"). *Hier Demain* ("Yesterday—Tomorrow"), the latest, consists in part of diary notes made secretly during his imprisonment. Among the facts revealed is that in December 1940 Auriol and his friends among the prisoners transmitted through the prison director an offer to join the Vichy Government and appeal to the working class to support it, if Pétain resisted further demands by Hitler. Excerpts from *Hier Demain* were published in the April 1947 issue of the *United Nations World*, which considered the book as brilliant.

Known for his squint and smile, Auriol has been described as "stubby, cheerful, spectacled . . . lacking the color of De Gaulle or Blum." Auriol's favorite working hours are from 6 to 9 A.M., when there are few visitors to interrupt him. In 1912 Auriol was married to Michèle Aucouturier, the daughter of a glassworker. A militant Socialist, she had been an associate of the noted Jean Jaurès in founding a cooperatively owned glassworks. The President's wife is an amateur landscape painter and shares her husband's dream of retiring to a country life at Muret. The Auriol household in the Elysée Palace includes their son Paul, daughter-in-law Jacqueline, and grandsons Jean-Paul and Jean-Claude, with whom President Auriol is often photographed.

(Continued next page)

AURIOL, VINCENT—*Continued*

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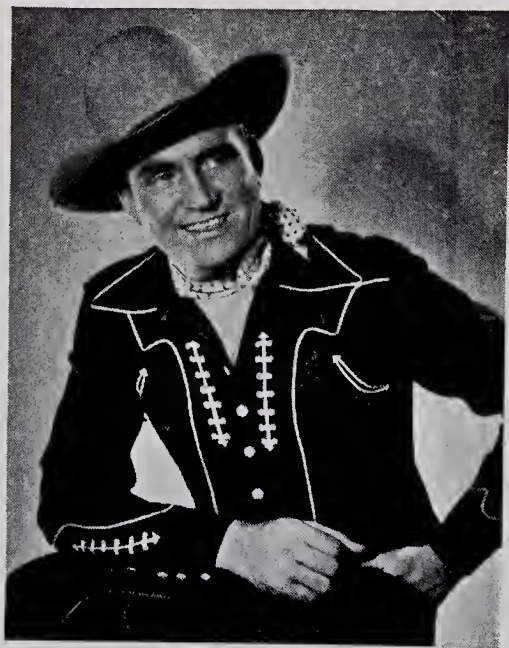
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AUTRY, GENE (ô'trî) Sept. 29, 1908-
 Actor; singer; song writer

Address: b. c/o Columbia Pictures, Culver City,
 Calif.; h. Melody Ranch, San Fernando, Calif.

A star of cowboy pictures, of the radio and rodeo, a singer and writer of Western songs, Gene Autry has long been a favorite entertainer of large audiences, in which he has many juvenile admirers. While his motion pictures, of which there have been sixty as of 1947, rarely reach the big theaters of the East, a poll of exhibitors placed him fourth in popularity among all stars. The average of eighty thousand fan letters he receives in a month is said to be three times the number addressed to any other star.

Autry's full first name is Gene; his other prename (he does not use it) is Orvon. Of French-Irish-Scottish descent, Gene Autry was born in Tioga, Texas, on September 29, 1908, the son of Delbert and Elnora (Ozment) Autry. Grandson of a Baptist minister, the boy was taught to sing at five so that he could join the choir. Reared on a small farm near Ravia, Oklahoma, Gene often went on horse-trading trips with his father. Mrs. Autry had died while her son was a boy. A "barefoot, cotton-chopping farm boy," Autry has said, he worshipped the screen cowboy Hoot Gibson.



GENE AUTRY

Gene's ambition was to become a professional baseball player, and he later played for a time on semiprofessional teams; but he earned his first money as a singer in local social clubs. While in his teens young Autry toured for two or three months at fifteen dollars a week as a ballad singer with the Fields Brothers Marvelous Medicine Show. With his earnings he bought a saxophone, but, wishing to sing as well as play, he exchanged it for a "gitar," which he learned to play by the "hunt-and-peck" method. Autry is said to have lost one job after another as a cowhand on Texas and Oklahoma ranches because his singing distracted the other hands' attention from their work.

After being graduated from the local high school in 1925, seventeen-year-old Gene Autry went to work for the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad in Oklahoma, giving his age as eighteen. While learning telegraphy, he worked as a roustabout and freight handler. Then he became relief operator and finally operator, working at a number of small stations in the State. On the "graveyard shift," from midnight to eight in the morning, Autry was able to practice his cowboy ditties during working hours. Once he was officially rebuked for "broadcasting" over the railroad telephone system. On another occasion a stranger joined in the private concert and then suggested that Autry might be able to use his talents professionally. That stranger was Will Rogers.

During a vacation the young telegrapher went to New York to seek work as a singer. He was unsuccessful in his search, but did get a "To Whom It May Concern" letter of recommendation from Nathaniel Shilkret, then an official of Victor Records. Back in Oklahoma after several months, Autry obtained an unsalaried singing and storytelling program as "Oklahoma's Yodeling Cowboy" on radio Station KVOO in Tulsa. Continuing to work for the railroad, he collaborated on songs with train dispatcher Jimmy Long. It was their "That Silver-Haired Daddy of Mine" that brought Autry his first success. It sold thirty thousand copies the first month and had by 1940 sold five million copies, a sales total equaled by only four other songs. According to a publicity release, it holds the all-time sales record for disks sold through the Sears, Roebuck mail-order house.

In 1930, after about six months on the radio in Oklahoma, Autry was in Chicago to sing over Sears-owned Station WLS for thirty-five dollars a week. There he appeared on such programs as *National Barn Dance* and the *National Farm and Home Hour*. In 1932 he toured the Middle West with the former program. "Long after other members of the Barn Dance cast were home in bed," *Radio Guide* once commented, "Gene would still be signing autograph books." When WLS was sold to a national network, Autry went with it, and thus became a nation-wide radio performer. At about this time, two short texts by the cowboy singer were published, *Rhymes of the Range* and *The Art of Writing Songs and How to Play a Guitar*. Autry's songs num-

ber more than two hundred. One of the few songs he sings, which he did not write, is "South of the Border," written for him in 1939, which sold some three million records within two years.

Autry was selected for a different kind of Western picture, featuring melody and "de-emphasizing" violence, to be produced by Republic Studios, then a new consolidation of minor motion-picture makers: after a first appearance in 1934 in a square dance sequence in a Ken Maynard film, he was sent on a personal appearance tour with the picture. Public reaction was favorable, and he was given the lead in a serial, *The Phantom Empire*. *Tumbling Tumbleweeds* was the first picture in what became the standard Autry pattern, even to the title derived from a Western ballad. Succeeding Autry pictures always showed the hero under his own name, accompanied by the same "side-kicks," in stock company fashion. Smiley Burnette, the comedian, and others of the supporting cast were drawn from the *Barn Dance* actors; Autry's horse, Champion, was given billing and attracted fan mail of his own. In the early "horse operas" Autry used the standard fade-out kiss, but the studio eliminated it when it was discovered that romance annoyed the young boys in the Autry audience.

The rules for Autry's screen conduct, determined largely by the desire to have him exert a good influence upon boys, included these key points: "must always take the side of the oppressed", "must have no racial prejudices whatever", "must keep his actions honorable always." Appearing in eight low-budget "quickies" in a year, Autry remained practically unknown in large cities, but soon became "the old mortgage lifter" to small-town exhibitors, especially in the West and Southwest. He is said by his studio to have played in more theaters and broken more house attendance records than any other star. In a New York *Times* article, the writer discusses Autry as a model for the youth of the country: "Thousands of Gene Autry clubs are pledged to live the good life, and policy departments use his name to impress their safety campaigns on school children." "Acting like a true American is very important," is Autry's summary of this aspect of his work. "These young people watch me very carefully and there are certain things they expect me to do and not to do."

In 1936, when the cowboy singer went on the first of his extended personal appearance tours, he took with him what the New York *Evening Journal* described as the most expensive set ever built for a vaudeville act—a running waterfall before which he stood to sing. In 1937 and 1938 Autry made guest appearances on "big time" radio programs, including those of Eddie Cantor⁴¹ and Rudy Vallee⁴², and in August 1939 he went to the British Isles with an air-conditioned trailer which housed Champion and another horse. Autry has said that the greatest day in his career was his arrival in Dublin, where he was unable to reach the theater because traffic was

completely jammed by the crowd which had turned out in O'Connell Square to see him. His tour was ended after three weeks by the outbreak of World War II.

In 1939 (as in 1937 and 1938) Autry was voted the top cowboy star in a poll of exhibitors, and the *Saturday Evening Post* published a four-page article about him ("Tenor On Horseback"). The year 1940 was an especially notable one for him. After one of his contract disputes with Republic, he won the right to make a Paramount short subject and the full-length Twentieth Century-Fox *Shooting High*, with Jane Withers—his only "outside" pictures until 1947. Jimmy Durante⁴³ and Ann Miller were cast in his *Melody Ranch*. He went on the air with his own Wrigley-sponsored radio program. He made his first appearance in Madison Square Garden. That same year (1940) Autry was for the first time voted a place among the ten box-office leaders, ranking after Mickey Rooney⁴², Spencer Tracy⁴², and Clark Gable⁴³; and in November 1941 Berwyn, Oklahoma (population 227), officially changed its name to Gene Autry. Then, as now, Autry received substantial royalties from forty to fifty commercial products, from cap pistols to shaving cream, which bear his name.

The cowboy star enlisted in the World War II Army Air Forces in July 1942, taking his oath over the air. (Six months earlier Autry had formed a hundred-thousand-dollar rodeo; while in service, he exchanged it for a quarter-interest in the World's Championship Rodeo, of which he is also the main attraction.) Assigned to entertainment duty, the staff sergeant took flying lessons in his spare time. Having won his wings, Autry was transferred to the Air Transport Command, in which he copiloted cargo-carrying C-47's to Europe, the China-Burma-India theater, and the South Pacific. While on terminal leave (he was discharged in September 1945), Flight Officer Autry immediately went back to the Pacific theater with a USO Camp Shows unit. His fan mail approximated 248,000 letters that year, after his three-year absence. Autry's Sunday radio program, now called *Melody Ranch*, returned to the air as a quarter-hour show in September 1945, and resumed its half-hour time in the spring of 1946.

Autry's first pictures after his return to civilian life—and his last for Republic—were *Sioux City Sue*, *Trail to San Antonio*, and *Robin Hood of Texas*. In April 1947 the new corporation, Gene Autry Productions, began work on four pictures a year at the Columbia studios on a fifty-fifty profit-sharing basis. Its star and shareholder was already "in the tycoon class" by reason of his large holdings, which include a chain of Texas movie theaters, a flying school, three Western radio stations, five ranches, and two cowboy music publishing houses, one affiliated with ASCAP, the other with Broadcast Music Incorporated. In 1947 Autry was also at work on his first color pictures, *Last Roundup* and *Strawberry Roan*.

Since the burning of their Toluca Lake home late in 1941, the Autrys have lived in the large "week-end shack" on their "Melody Ranch" in

AUTRY, GENE—*Continued*

the San Fernando Valley. Mrs. Autry is the former Ina Mae Spivey, niece of Jimmy Long, whom Autry met when she was a student at Teachers College in St. Louis. They were married in 1932. Autry keeps a former circus trainer for his purebred horses. The star's other interests include world events, baseball (though he sees only a few games a year), and flying (he flies his three planes and a newly purchased helicopter); and on his travels he picks up antiques for his wife's collection. Most of Autry's social hours are spent with business associates. He is said to be a good public speaker and conversationalist, but apt to go to sleep if bored. A paid-up member of the rodeo cowboys' union, Autry is also honorary vice-president of the Morse Telegraphers Association. Familiar as Autry's sandy brown hair, blue eyes, pleasant face, and five-foot-ten-plus physique are to the public, recognition is made easier by the colorful cowboy costumes which are his usual attire.

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AZZAM, ABDUL RAHMAN (äz'zäm' äb'dool rä'män') Mar. 8, 1893- Secretary-General of the Arab League

Address: b. c/o League of Arab States, Bustan Palace, Cairo, Egypt; Egyptian Foreign Office, Cairo, Egypt

The formation of the League of Arab States in 1945 gave its seven member states a basis for cooperative action for the first time since the dissolution of the Arab Empires. Considered a powerful political and religious influence, the League is headed by its secretary-general, Abdul Rahman Azzam Pasha, an Egyptian nationalist and advocate of Pan-Arabism. The most imperative question on the League's agenda is that of Palestine; subordinate to this is the kindred problem of removing all Arabic-speaking countries from European control.

Eighth in a family of twelve children (in which there were six brothers and six sisters), Abdul Rahman Azzam was born March 8, 1893, in Shobak in the province of Giza, Egypt, to Hassan Azzam and his wife, Nabiha. Both sides of his family had been living for centuries in Egypt, where they were distinguished in the government of the province, producing governors, legislators, and tribal chieftains. Until he went to the Saidya Secondary School in Cairo, Azzam was educated in his native town, at the Helwan Primary School. Later

he contemplated becoming a doctor, and, with that in view, he studied medicine at the University of London for three years. During the 1913 summer vacation, he went to Albania and took part in the second Balkan war as a volunteer in the Turkish army, joining first the Albanians at Tirana and then the Turks in their reconquest of Adrianople. When this was accomplished, Azzam returned to England to take up his classes again. At the outbreak of World War I, when England declared a protectorate over his country, Azzam suspended his studies and returned to Egypt in order to join the revolutionary forces in the Western Egyptian Desert.

Since 1840 Egypt had been an autonomous state under the nominal sovereignty of the Ottoman Empire, which became an ally of Germany in 1914. The strategically dictated encroachment of the British on the Egyptian Government that year alienated many young Egyptian nationalists like Azzam, who spent 1915 and 1916 with the Senusi forces fighting against the British troops. With the aid of Turkish officers and German submarines, the Arabs of the western part of Egypt had been engaged in warfare with the British forces, carrying on the westernmost salient of the *jihād*, or holy war, proclaimed by the Caliph at Constantinople; subsequently these same guerrillas fought the Italians in the Tripolitanian section of Libya. Azzam gradually advanced in rank, becoming a captain in the revolutionary forces and was singled out to study in Austria, Hungary, and Germany (the allies of Turkey). In August 1917 he was commissioned by the African command to go to Constantinople in search of aid for the forces fighting the Italians, British, and French in North Africa. He then traveled for the same purpose to Austria, Hungary, and Germany before returning to Tripolitania in March 1918 to act as an adviser to the African High Command.

When World War I had ended, Azzam refused to obey the surrender order sent out by Turkish headquarters—he severed his relations with both the Turks and the Germans rather than submit to the Allies. His affiliations with the Arabs, however, endured: allied with Ramadhan el Shtewi, a powerful chieftain, he proclaimed the independence of Tripoli from Italian rule in 1918 and organized the Tripolitanian Republic. The Republic was ruled by a council of four chiefs, to which Azzam was elected adviser. Military action against the Italians, however, had not yet ceased, and was not destined to do so until 1923. For five years before the defeat of the Republican forces by an Italian army under the leadership of Giuseppe Volpi, Azzam maintained the position of his forces against the Italians. Eventually, however, the lack of cohesion among the four chieftains led to the Senusi collapse.

Back in Egypt, which had recently been recognized as independent by the British (subject to certain special relations between the two Governments for their mutual defense), Azzam waited several months for an amnesty to be granted by the Egyptian Government. Under

the constitution promulgated for Egypt on April 19, 1923, the erstwhile revolutionist was elected a member of the first Egyptian Parliament in 1924, as a representative of the Nationalist party. At that time thirty-one years old, Azzam was the youngest deputy in the chamber. Since he was elected to Parliament for three terms, Azzam was able to continue his work for the Arab cause. Later he was to accompany Zaghloul Pasha, the Premier, to England to negotiate with the Government of that country, from which he had been absent for ten years because of the troubled relations between him and the British. Now known as an exponent of Pan-Arabism, he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Afghanistan, Turkey, Bulgaria, and Iran, as well as to two states later to join the Arab League, Iraq and Saudi Arabia. (Azzam is credited with having brought the last-mentioned into the League.) These embassies took place between 1936 and 1939. After the start of World War II in 1939, Azzam held several posts in the Egyptian Cabinet of Ali Maher. He became Minister of Public Endowments in 1939, of Social Affairs in 1940. At the same time, commissioned commander of the territorial army of Egypt, he began the organization of a volunteer army for the national defense. This task was completed in 1944, when he again entered the Cabinet, with Ahmed Maher⁴⁵ as Premier, to serve as Under-Minister of Arab Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Azzam returned to England in 1939 to negotiate the settlement of another Arab question. Then, as one of the members of the Egyptian delegation, he attended the Round Table Conference in London for the discussion of the Palestine situation. The British White Paper was issued at that conference, but complete deliberation of the problem was delayed until 1946. The previous year (May 1945) had seen the formation of the Arab League, of which Azzam had been unanimously elected secretary-general. "The League," he wrote in *Free World* (November 1945), "expresses the fundamental unity of the Arab world and the desire of the Arabs of today to revive their community and make new contributions to civilization. . . . It is actuated by no spirit of racial exclusiveness or sterile chauvinism. The League is necessary both in the interests of Arab countries themselves and in the interests of the world at large, both economically and politically."

In his capacity as spokesman for the Arab League, Azzam summarized its policy toward Palestine in the same *Free World* article. After referring to the untenable legal aspects of the British promises to the Zionists, which contradicted previous agreements made with Sharif Husain of Hejaz during World War I, Azzam defined the Arab opposition to further Jewish settlements in Palestine "as a political opposition to a political menace" rather than a manifestation of anti-Semitism. He outlined the Arab proposal for settling the dispute: "The Arabs demand self-governing institutions for Palestine in which the whole population, both Jews and Arabs (the Moslem groups as



ABDUL RAHMAN AZZAM

well as the Christian) shall take part on a democratic basis. They should be set up with the view of leading the country, in the shortest possible time, to full independence. In this independent state, Arabs and Jews will have full and equal rights of citizenship, and there will be cultural and religious freedom for all communities, guaranteed if necessary by the Arab League."

The Arab League maintained this stand at their two conferences with the British in 1946 and 1947. A joint Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry made a report recommending the immigration of one hundred thousand Jewish refugees to the Holy Land. The Arabs claimed that this was at variance with the terms of the British White Paper of 1939. Provoked to action by the Anglo-American report, Arabs throughout the East began the collection of a Palestinian defense fund. Toward the end of May 1946, Arab leaders meeting in Cairo augmented their Palestinian claims with demands for the evacuation of British troops from Egypt, the achievement of Egyptian sovereignty, and the independence of Tripolitania and Cyrenaica. Several months later, on the invitation of the British, and with the reservation that the Anglo-American provincial autonomy plan for Palestine not be used as a basis for negotiations, the member states of the Arab League agreed to send delegates to a bilateral consultation in London at the beginning of September.

Among the delegates, Azzam held the status of a private individual rather than spokesman for the League. The Morrison Plan, presented by the British, calling for a Palestine federation composed of an Arab province and a Jewish province, was rejected in its entirety by the Arabs. To it the Middle Eastern delegates made a counter proposal: a democratic Palestine, with the usual guarantees of a bill of rights to the Jewish minority and proportional

AZZAM, ABDUL RAHMAN—*Continued*
representation of Jews in the legislature. Azzam voiced his expectation of seeing the day "when there will be a Jewish representative for Palestine in the Arab League."

With no aspect of the question resolved, and with Jewish terrorist activity in Palestine increasing as a result of the curtailment of legal immigration, the Arab League maintained its attitude of opposition to any plan for the partitioning of Palestine, not only because of Zionist infiltration, but also because of the possibility of an independent Arab state in Palestine being absorbed by a neighboring Arab power and thus upsetting the balance of power in the Middle East. No further agreement was reached at the February 1947 conference. The British presented a modified version of the Morrison Plan, providing for two semiautonomous areas to be established in Palestine under U.N. trusteeships for a five-year period. Neither the Zionists nor the Arabs found it acceptable. The failure of this conference implied that any future consideration of the dispute would devolve upon the United Nations Security Council.

At the April 1947 special session of the United Nations General Assembly, Mahmoud Hassan⁴⁷, the Egyptian delegate, presented a resolution calling for the "termination of the mandate over Palestine and the declaration of its independence." A British-American resolution, establishing a committee of inquiry into Palestine, was accepted by the assembly in lieu of the Egyptian resolution. Azzam, who had attended the special session as an observer for the Arab League, explained that the Arab delegates had voted against the Anglo-American resolution, but that they were, nevertheless, without bias against intervention by the United Nations and would cooperate with the inquiry committee. The whole Arab world, Azzam warned, was on the verge of revolt. When the special committee submitted its report on September 1, 1947, recommending the division of Palestine into a Jewish and an Arab state, and liberation of the two areas by September 1, 1949, Azzam termed the report "absolutely impractical."

At sessions of the Arab League held in Beirut at the beginning of October, Azzam, who was presiding, said "The Jews of Palestine have their striking force. The Arab world is sponsoring this meeting to organize its counter force." Azzam Pasha conferred with the Premiers of Iraq and Trans-Jordan, and the King of Trans-Jordan on military arrangements to be put into effect when British forces were withdrawn from Palestine. "It is not intended," Azzam stated, "to have clashes with the British." Meanwhile, small contingents of Syrian and Lebanese troops were patrolling the borders of those countries adjoining Palestine. On November 29 the United Nations General Assembly approved the partitioning of Palestine, which gave rise to violence in Palestine and Arab lands. Azzam announced that further discussion of the U.N. decision by representatives of the seven Arab states would take place on December 12. The New York

Times reported that this group's decision was to send munitions and money, but not men, to the Palestinian Arabs. After a consultation with United States Senator Brewster⁴⁸, supporter of Zionism, late that month Azzam stated that "Congressmen like him are opening the gates of the Middle East to Communism."

Through his writings, Azzam has become well known as a publicist for the cause of Arab nationalism: he has contributed hundreds of articles to the press and for a short period was editor in chief of *El Kashaff*, a leading Wafdist (Egyptian nationalist) daily. Of his two books, *The Hero of Heroes* and *The Eternal Mission*, the second is a study of phases of international relations. In the Arab tradition, Azzam Pasha is an expert horseman, having twice won prizes in military races. His other distinctions are the titles of Ambassador and Pasha, bestowed upon him by King Farouk⁴² of Egypt; the Grand Cordon from Iran, the Lebanon, Syria, Afghanistan, and Trans-Jordan; the Osmanli and Majidi decorations from the Ottoman Empire; the Iron Crescent from Turkey; and several war medals.

Since 1929 Azzam has been married to Mey Khalid, the daughter of Khalid Abul Walid El-Gargani, a Tripolitanian nationalist leader. The Azzam family consists of two sons, Omar and Issam, and two daughters, Zeinab and Muna. Azzam, who wears European dress, is a tall, thin man with a sparse mustache. Richard Crossman, in his *Palestine Mission*, says of Azzam: "Melancholy, he looked like a poet thrust into the melee of politics."

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BACHER, ROBERT F(OX) (bä'kër)
Aug. 31, 1905- Physicist; United States Government official

Address: b. c/o United States Atomic Energy Commission, 1901 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington 25, D.C.

The youngest member of the powerful United States Atomic Energy Commission, and the only one who has not been much in the public eye, is Professor Robert F. Bacher, former director of Cornell University's Laboratory of Nuclear Studies. Bacher, one of the most distinguished physicists in the country, was a key figure in the development of the atomic bomb, as the head of the bomb physics division of the Los Alamos Laboratory.

Robert Fox Bacher was born in Loudonville, Ohio, on the last day of August 1905. Before his twenty-first birthday he was graduated from the University of Michigan with the B.S. degree, and four years later, in 1930, Bacher received his Ph. D., and was married to a Michigan coed. In the course of his graduate studies at Michigan, to quote a *New Republic* article by Professor I. I. Rabi of Columbia University, young Bacher "made remarkable contributions to science." Special-

izing in spectroscopy, a method which has been the chief source of much significant information about atomic and molecular structure, he "found out what influence the behavior of the atomic nucleus had on the spectrum of the atom" and devised means of determining the velocity of "slow" neutrons. Awarded one of the Rockefeller Foundation's National Research Council fellowships, the Midwesterner studied in 1930-31 at the California Institute of Technology, and in 1931-32 at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The years 1932-33 found Bacher back at Michigan as an Alfred Lloyd Fellow. With young Professor S. Goudsmit, a Dutchman, he compiled the study *Atomic Energy States, as Derived from the Analyses of Optical Spectra*. The physicist's scientific papers include other works on atomic spectra and energy states, nuclear moments (measures of the energy associated with the spinning of atomic nuclei), and properties of neutrons, "particularly cross sections for slow neutrons [obtained by] using the velocity spectrometer." At twenty-eight, the scientist went to New York to become an instructor at Columbia University, and in 1935 he moved upstate to join the physics department of Cornell University.

A "brilliant but obscure" teacher and research worker, instructor Bacher was promoted to assistant professor at Cornell in 1937. A poll of scientists conducted by *American Men of Science* the next year placed Robert F. Bacher among the 250 considered to have risen within the preceding five years to a place among the thousand leaders of science in the United States. In 1940 the physicist took a leave of absence to work on secret defense projects at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Radiation Laboratory, where in 1942 he was placed in charge of the division of radar receiver and indicator components and radar beacons. Then, in 1943 Bacher received a leave of absence from M.I.T. to work on the top secret atomic bomb project. (Although he remained on leave from Cornell from 1940 to 1946, the university administration advanced him to associate professor in 1940 and to full professor in 1945. Reportedly, this was done to meet the offers made to Bacher by other institutions.)

At the Los Alamos Laboratory in New Mexico, which was the nerve center of the entire atomic-energy program, Professor Bacher became head of the experimental nuclear physics division. Under the direction of J. Robert Oppenheimer⁴⁵ and with the advice of Sir James Chadwick⁴⁶ and Niels Bohr⁴⁷, Bacher worked in collaboration with what the official War Department report termed "an extraordinary galaxy of scientific stars"—such men as Enrico Fermi⁴⁸ from Italy, Hans Bethe⁴⁹ from Germany, John von Neumann and Eduard Teller from Hungary, and George B. Kistiakowsky from Russia. Bacher was transferred in 1944 to head the bomb physics division, the entire work of which is still, in 1947, a military secret. There, to quote the *United States News*, he had "extensive and difficult administrative work that appalled



ROBERT F. BACHER

most scientists." Bacher and the six other division heads, with their chief assistants, formed the coordinating council for the entire, widely scattered two-billion-dollar atomic-energy project. Brought to completion under the military direction of Major General Leslie R. Groves⁴⁵, the Army's atomic program has continued to be known by its code name of Manhattan District.

The official War Department report of the final atomic bomb tests, by William L. Lawrence⁴⁵, describes the mounting tension in an old ranch house on the night of July 12, 1945, as component parts arrived from distant places to be fitted together into the pilot bomb. Bacher, who personally assembled the bomb core, was "coolest of all." When a vital part jammed, it was he who reassured the others that the problem would be solved in a few minutes. Four days later, when the weirdly beautiful explosion proved the success of the country's gamble on the atomic bomb, Bacher was "elated, but not for long," according to Dr. Rabi. "He went into this work with full consciousness of the terrible implications of the new weapon, yet he felt somehow that its very threat would force nations into understanding."

After the war Professor Bacher was one of the eighteen scientists chosen to be trustees of the nine-member Associated Universities, Inc., and was placed on the executive committee. He headed the group which in January 1946 proposed to the War Department that the Army cooperate in pooling facilities for fundamental physical research, for the training of advanced students in nuclear physics, and for the production of radioactive materials for research purposes. Bacher, who was director of the Cornell Laboratory of Nuclear Studies, then became chairman of the planning committee for the new Brookhaven Labor-

BACHER, ROBERT F.—Continued

atory at Camp Upton (Long Island) which in 1947 is operated by the universities under contract from the Atomic Energy Commission. Bacher was active in the Federation of Atomic Scientists, formed to work for the soundest use of atomic energy and the prevention of an atomic-powered war, which strongly opposed the May⁴¹-Johnson⁴⁶ bill for military control of atomic energy and supported the McMahon⁴⁵ bill for an entirely civilian Atomic Energy Commission. As a member of the Manhattan Engineer District's Declassification Committee, he helped set up standards for removing information from the secret list, a major problem, inasmuch as unnecessary secrecy was recognized as a handicap to further scientific development.

The Medal of Merit for Bacher's war work, with a citation signed by President Truman, came to the physicist in March 1946. Later that year he was appointed one of the technical advisers to Bernard Baruch⁴¹, American member of the United Nations Commission on Atomic Energy; as such, Bacher served on the subcommittee of scientists of the twelve nations represented. Then, in October 1946, came Professor Bacher's appointment to the United States Atomic Energy Commission, a post whose importance Congress had recognized by voting the members Cabinet-size salaries of fifteen thousand dollars a year. According to his friend Rabi, "Bacher really wanted to continue living a quiet academic life . . . at Cornell. He took on his new job because he has an implacable social conscience."

Bacher's selection was applauded, as were those of the other commissioners: chairman David Lilienthal⁴⁴, former TVA chairman and chairman of the State Department committee which drew up the document on which was based United States Government policy on the international control of atomic energy; Rear Admiral Lewis L. Strauss⁴¹, philanthropic Wall Street banker who had financed some of Millikan's⁴⁰ research on radioactive isotopes; Sumner T. Pike, a wealthy self-termed "leftish Republican" and former SEC commissioner; and W. W. Waymack⁴⁷, Pulitzer Prize-winning Midwestern newspaper editor, worker for peace, and part-time Federal official. Bacher was the only one of the five not listed in *Who's Who in America* at the time of his appointment.

Underlining the nonpolitical nature of the commission was the presence of three Republicans among the five men to whom, collectively, a Democratic President had given what he conservatively termed, "responsibilities as great as any man has ever assumed in peacetime." Within the United States, the Atomic Energy Commission was given complete and exclusive ownership of all atomic bombs, of all plants for their manufacture, of all the source materials, of all mines and land containing such deposits, with the power of expropriating all newly discovered deposits. Subject only to the President's veto, they were to administer all further research and development in the vast

field of nuclear physics; and, subject to Congressional approval, they were to license such private industrial developments of atomic power as they saw fit. The properties to be turned over to the commission by the Army were estimated at a "book value" of nearly one and a half billion. On its two-hundred-million-dollar annual payroll were forty-four thousand persons, including some of the world's most distinguished scientists, at work in thirty different localities. The commission's land holdings totaled nearly five hundred thousand acres—eleven times the area of the District of Columbia—and included new city developments in which the Government had invested about two hundred million dollars. Considered merely as a going concern, the commission's properties dwarfed most private businesses. Said President Truman, "There is no activity—Government or business—upon which the security and enrichment of our nation are so heavily dependent."

"The more one considers the qualifications of these men," said the *New York Times*, "the more one is convinced that this country is lucky to have such men available for this almost inconceivably important work. . . . They will have to deal with political, economic, and social, as well as scientific, forces whose magnitude and direction the wisest of prophets cannot yet foresee. . . . They did not seek the appointment. So far as we know the facts, each had to be persuaded. No man in his senses can consider the position each has accepted as a political plum; it is, rather, the bitter fruit of self-sacrifice and the hardest kind of work. . . . Their potential contributions to the welfare of their country and of mankind may outweigh those of legislators and Governors, of diplomats, admirals, and generals, and even of Presidents."

As William H. Stringer wrote in the *Christian Science Monitor*, the appointments were "termed fortunate and praiseworthy by virtually every shade of American opinion. . . . Opinions ranging from those of Henry A. Wallace and the Federation of American Scientists to conservative columnists and members of Congress have agreed that here was a team of well-rounded, experienced, and devoted Americans." The *New Republic*, which had been particularly dubious of the caliber of Truman's other appointees, was pleased with the commission, and said of Bacher, "The integrity of his social philosophy is as profound as that of his scientific thinking." In mid-December 1946, when the commission had been "holed up like some kind of assiduous beavers" in their temporary offices for nearly a month, Stringer wrote: "Right now the AEC represents something of which the nation can be proud: an intelligently conceived organization devotedly and responsibly and expertly handling the most dangerous but hopeful power in the material world."

Hearing on the nominations before the Senate Committee on Atomic Energy were held from January to April 1947, nearly all the time being occupied by dispute over the qualifications of Chairman Lilienthal⁴⁴. Finally, endorsed by

the committee, which voted unanimously for Bacher, Waymack, and Strauss, the nominations were overwhelmingly confirmed by the Senate. Shortly after the confirmation, Bacher was honored by election as one of twenty-eight new members of the National Academy of Sciences, one of the twenty-seven others being his old collaborator Goudsmit.

In early 1947 the physicist was looking for a home in Washington, D.C., for his family—his wife Jean (Dow) Bacher, a Phi Beta Kappa member who was two classes behind him at Michigan, and their children, Martha and Andrew Dow. The only memberships Robert Bacher lists are professional—Sigma Xi, the American Physical Society, and the American Association of Physics Teachers. Reporters have described him as diplomatic and coolly deliberate in manner; *Business Week* wrote that he is credited with “a talent for smart, tough-minded administration.” Rabi’s article, published in November 1946, gives this description of his colleague Bacher: “He is not a spectacular personality. At forty-one he is a tall, healthy man with dark hair and an air of calm energy . . . on the quiet side, but never up in the clouds. He is liberal but not Left. . . . He develops his opinions from facts rather than inspiration and never makes snap judgments. As a moderator he can be ingenious, but he never compromises on principles. He works well with people, handling their sensitivities with tact and understanding. . . . The only thing that bothers his friends is his habit of walking their legs off when he decides to take off on a cross-country ramble.”

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BAILEY, JOSIAH W(ILLIAM) Sept. 14, 1873—Dec. 15, 1946 United States Senator from North Carolina from 1930 until his death; anti-New Deal leader of Southern conservatives, defender of States’ rights; an isolationist until 1941, when he repudiated his non-interventionist policies during Senate debate on the Lend-Lease bill. See *Current Biography* 1945 Yearbook.

Obituary

- N Y Times p23 D 16 '46

BAKER, NINA BROWN Dec. 31, 1888—
Author

Address: h. 155 State St., Brooklyn 2, N.Y.

An American author who writes for young people is Nina Brown Baker, who has said, “It’s not an easy business, this writing with a purpose, but it’s my job and I wouldn’t change it for any other.” Mrs. Baker feels that “a spread of genuine sympathetic understanding among the common people of all nations” is essential, and toward that end she has written a series of biographies about the leaders of

other lands who have struggled for liberty and the better life.

Nina Brown Baker was born on December 31, 1888, the daughter of Frank and Belle (Warren) Brown. Her mother’s people were Kentucky farmers of Scottish descent. After her grandfather died in the Civil War, her grandmother “joined a number of neighbors in a covered wagon trek to Kansas.” There she settled in Galena, a lead-mining camp, where her daughter grew up and married and her granddaughter Nina was born. Young Nina went to public school in Galena and then to the University of Colorado, from 1909 to 1911, “just long enough to get a teacher’s certificate.”

After a year’s teaching in Galena, she “thought it would be fun” to have a rural school. Her experiences at Alison, in Western Colorado—a town which consisted of a general store, a blacksmith’s shop, and the school—included living in a one-room shack, chopping wood for her stove, and carrying water from a frozen pond, with the temperature at 22 degrees below zero. But it was “fun,” she says. At the end of the school year, in the spring, she went to a business school in Kansas City with the idea of teaching shorthand and typing in her home town later. Her first taste of city life, however, settled her future; she never went back to Galena. After a brief period of working in an insurance office, she was married in 1915 to Sydney J. Baker, a business executive, and settled in the Midwest.

Mrs. Baker’s literary career had its beginning when, as a girl of nineteen, she sold a story to *Good Housekeeping* for \$25. The check was accompanied by a letter asking for more of her work. But after her second story was rejected, she gave up the idea of becoming a short-story writer. Her next literary venture was the writing of scenarios for the silent films, which occupied many of her lonely evenings while she was teaching in Colorado. But although the pieces sold well, this activity was short-lived also. It was during her life in Omaha, while her husband was traveling and her children were small, that Mrs. Baker began to write in earnest. *The Secret of Hallam House*, a mystery story for girls, appeared in 1931. It was followed by a half-dozen books of similar type, including *The Chinese Riddle* (1932), *The Luck of the Salabars* (1937), and *Inca Gold* (1938).

About 1940 Mrs. Baker embarked upon her series of biographies for young people. The first of these, *He Wouldn’t Be King* (1941), was the story of Simón Bolívar, the South American patriot, which won the 1941 Intra-American Award of the Society for the Americas. In this “dramatic . . . presentation of an essentially dramatic life,” Ellen Lewis Buell found a “twinkling humor to throw into perspective some of the lighter aspects of a career and a struggle which inevitably took on at times a certain comic opera flavor.” Latin America was also the inspiration for *Juarez, Hero of Mexico* (1942), “a distinguished biography . . . rewarding in its contribution to our understanding of Mexico’s history.”

For her next book Mrs. Baker turned to Russia. Phyllis A. Whitney considered *Peter*



NINA BROWN BAKER

the *Great* (1943) "lively and entertaining every inch of the way. There is a magic," she wrote, "to Nina Brown Baker's storytelling that whisks you swiftly into another age and country and carries you into the very feeling of another day." There followed *Garibaldi*, the romantic story of the hero of the Italian *risorgimento*; and then *Lenin* (1945). "Although the account is written with fairness and enthusiasm," the latter work, wrote the critic of *Booklist*, is less successful than the author's earlier biographies.

Continuing her series on liberators is *Sun Yat-sen* (1946), a book about "the founder of modern China," of which Helena Kuo wrote in the *New York Times*, "To read this book is to absorb painlessly the history of some of China's most turbulent and significant years." *William the Silent*, Mrs. Baker's 1947 title, was termed "outstanding" by Margaret Scoggin, who stated in *Library Journal*, "Somehow [the author] cuts through the complex political situation and gives a dramatic account both of the Dutch wars for freedom from Spanish cruelty and of William's steady insistence upon religious freedom for all."

The author puts a "tremendous" amount of research into each of her books, reading for six months before she begins to write. She makes an outline of dates and events, and studies of the characters "who are going to be around all the way through." Then for some four months she spends the best part of the day at the typewriter. There is one revision.

Before coming to their present home in Brooklyn, New York, the Bakers lived in St. Louis, Omaha, and Chicago. Their two daughters, Berenice and Nina, are both married. Mrs. Baker—a slender, gray-eyed woman whose blond hair is turning gray—has no hobbies, she says, but confesses to a fondness for detective stories, especially those which feature Scotland Yard. She has traveled widely in

South and Central America—Mexico, Bolivia, Peru, and Colombia. Her clubs are the Authors' Guild and the Women's National Book Association

BAKER, MRS. SYDNEY J. See Baker, N. B.

BALCH, EMILY GREENE (bölch) Jan. 8, 1867- Economist; sociologist
Address: h. 17 Roanoke Rd., Wellesley, Mass.

When the final awards of Nobel prizes for 1946 had been announced in Stockholm and Oslo, newspapers were quick to point out that for the first time since the awards had been established in 1901 four out of five of them had been given to seven Americans. Co-winner of the peace prize was lifelong peace crusader Emily Greene Balch, formerly professor of economics and sociology at Wellesley College and honorary international president of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, which she helped to found. The prize money, she said, would go to the league: "This honor is not for me—it is for my organization."

Emily Greene Balch was born January 8, 1867, in the village of Jamaica Plain (now part of Boston) in Massachusetts. Her parents were Francis V. and Ellen M. (Noyes) Balch; her father was a lawyer who for a time was secretary to Charles Sumner, an "all-out-for-peace advocate." Emily Balch was educated in private schools and at Bryn Mawr College, where she majored in Greek and Latin and from which she was graduated with the initial class of 1889. As a college student she had become interested in the movement toward social improvement attendant upon the exposure of slum conditions in American cities by the journalist and philanthropist Jacob A. Riis; and after graduating from Bryn Mawr she spent a year in private study with the sociologist Franklin H. Giddings. (She never actually met Riis, she has said.) The year 1890-91 she spent in Paris studying on the European Fellowship awarded her by Bryn Mawr in 1889, attending lectures on economics, and pursuing research on the French poor relief system under Professor E. Levasseur. Her *Public Assistance of the Poor in France* was published in 1893.

In 1891 Miss Balch returned to Boston and took a position as a social worker with the Children's Aid Society. In 1892, together with Vida D. Scudder, she helped found Boston's Denison House Settlement, serving as its head-worker in 1892-93. An interest in labor problems found her joining the A.F. of L., helping to found the Women's Trade Union League, and as committee chairman for the Consumers' League helping to draft the first minimum wage bill ever presented to an American legislature. Then, in order to prepare for a teaching career she attended Harvard University Annex (later Radcliffe College), the University of Chicago, and the University of Berlin, at the last taking seminar courses

with Professors Gustav Schmoller and Adolph Wagner, both noted German economists.

Upon her return from Germany in 1896, Emily Balch became an assistant in economics on the faculty of Wellesley College. One year later she was promoted to instructor, and, in 1903, to associate professor. From 1913 to 1918 she was professor of economics and political and social science at the institution. In these years, also, she was already beginning her efforts in behalf of world peace; and she was a member of the Municipal Board of Trustees for Children of the City of Boston (1897-98), of the Massachusetts State Commission on Industrial Education (1908-09), of the Massachusetts State Commission on Immigration (1913-14), and the City Planning Board of the City of Boston (1914-17). A former student, Mary A. Wyman, a professor in the English Department of Hunter College, has written of her: "She emphasized in her teaching the necessity of clearing one's mind of class and race prejudice. Like Vida Scudder, she was a woman of vision. Students attending Miss Scudder's lectures on social ideals in English literature turned not infrequently for further knowledge of economic and social conditions to the department of economics and sociology, headed by Emily Greene Balch. Her courses in sociology were organized to study social problems through first-hand observation of communities and of municipal institutions as well as through a wide range of carefully selected reading. Her keen intelligence, her personal acquaintance with leaders in philanthropy and industry, and her compassion for the underprivileged stand out in one's memory of her as a teacher."

Between years of teaching Miss Balch was engaged on various international projects. In 1905-06 she made a trip to Austria-Hungary to study the emigration areas there; and the following year she visited the major American settlements of these people. *Our Slavic Fellow-Citizens* (1910), her report on her investigations, "marked an epoch in the scientific analysis of immigration problems," it was said. The sociologist-educator's active part in the crusade for peace may be said to have begun when she became a delegate to the International Congress of Women held in 1915 at The Hague, the home of a number of peace movements. Some forty American women, led by Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago, and Emily Balch, responded to a call issued by a small international group of suffragists, founding the Women's International Committee for Permanent Peace. Before the Congress disbanded, members had also been sent to various governments in an effort to halt the war, among them Miss Balch with three others to the governments of the Scandinavian countries and Russia. An account of this mission is given in *Women at The Hague* (1915), of which Emily Balch wrote three of the seven chapters. Miss Balch also edited the greater part of the proceedings of the International Congress of Women.

In the spring of 1916 Miss Balch served as a member of the Neutral Conference for Con-



Associated Press Wirephoto

EMILY GREENE BALCH

tinuous Mediation set up by Henry Ford "in Stockholm. (She was not a member of the "Peace Ship" mission of 1915.) Returning to New York in the summer, she entered upon a sabbatical year of active participation in the efforts to bring about peace by the Committee Against Militarism, the Fellowship of Reconciliation, and the Collegiate Anti-Militarism League. After the United States entered the war, not wishing to embarrass non-pacifist Wellesley College, she secured an extension of her leave of absence, and in 1918, the college trustees, in spite of faculty and student protest, finally decided to dispense with her services because "of her outspoken views on pacifism and economics." About this time she wrote *Approaches to the Great Settlement*, an analysis of proposed peace terms, for which Norman Angell wrote the introduction. After her dismissal from Wellesley she spent a year on the editorial staff of the *Nation*.

A second meeting of the International Congress of Women, held in Zürich in 1919, established the group on a more permanent basis and changed its name to the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. An interesting factor in the organization's growth, Miss Balch has noted, is that the constitution framed at Zürich grew out of the work already being done by the national sections rather than being imposed upon them from above. A general headquarters was established in Geneva; and Miss Balch became international secretary, a post she held for the next three years. (Jane Addams was president of the organization, from 1919 until her death in 1935.)

After 1922, when she relinquished her post, Miss Balch continued an active member of the League. She was at one time a member of the executive committee of the United States section and in 1936 was elected honorary international president. During a financial crisis in

BALCH, EMILY GREENE—*Continued*

1934-35, she resumed the post of international secretary and held it without pay for eighteen months. Much of her early work for the organization put her in close touch with the League of Nations, conferring with experts in the Secretariat or interviewing members of the Council, the Assembly, and the special committees, helping to organize conferences on specific problems, and accompanying missions making on-the-spot investigations. In this way, she has said, she was active in the work relating to drug control, the maintenance of Liberia in the League, the admission of Albania, the internationalization of aviation, and above all disarmament.

In 1926, as a representative of the W.I.L.P.F., Emily Balch was one of a group of internationalists making an unofficial investigation of conditions in Haiti, since 1915 occupied by United States marines. Designated as editor of the committee's report, *Occupied Haiti* (1927), she herself wrote the larger part of it and in the ensuing years lectured and campaigned vigorously for the cessation of American intervention in the island. It has been pointed out that many of the recommendations for which she fought were eventually adopted by the Government in Washington. When World War II broke out, and especially after the United States became a belligerent, Miss Balch, in her own words (as reported by J. H. Randall, Jr., in the pamphlet *Emily Greene Balch of New England*), "went through a long and painful mental struggle" to reconcile her pacifist convictions with the war crisis as she continued active in the crusade for international accord. Much of her time she gave to the elaboration and publication of proposals for the revision of treaties; for the internationalization of defense bases, of the polar regions, and of the all important waterways, the Mediterranean Sea and the Panama and Suez canals. In 1944 she drafted a set of peace terms which were publicized by the United States section of the W.I.L.P.F. Since 1933 she had been actively promoting the cause of the victims of Fascist aggression, especially the Jews, and after 1942 she did the same for the Japanese-American evacuees.

Before she left for the W.I.L.P.F.'s tenth international conference (the first since World War II) held at Luxembourg in August 1946, Miss Balch told reporters that in her opinion what is needed to insure world peace is a women's international political party, organized to cooperate as do the several States in the United States of America, "a body . . . to push the international idea of a world of friendly, cooperative people." In the future, she added, the peace movement must expand to include the working women side by side with the leisure class women, and especially the young "to pour energy into it." The latter "are the ones who have the opportunity to make the league one of personal friendship among women of different nationalities," she said. "It is their opportunity, one they should want to seize."

The award of the 1946 Nobel peace prize jointly to Emily Greene Balch and the inter-

national evangelist and Y.M.C.A. leader John R. Mott⁴⁷ was announced in Oslo on November 14, 1946. (One of those recommending Miss Balch for the award was President Mildred McAfee Horton of Wellesley. Earlier, in 1935, the college had repudiated its dismissal of her from the faculty when it had invited her to be its Armistice Day speaker.) Eight days later, after an interview at the hospital where she was undergoing treatment for bronchial asthma, Allan Keller of the New York *World-Telegram* wrote: "It would have been a blessing if every delegate at Lake Success could have seen this woman, breathing painfully to capture the strength necessary to talk, physically so frail, but spiritually unperturbed and so strong in her faith that men of good will can fashion peace if the people will support them."

"At this time in our lives," Keller quoted Miss Balch as saying, "it is akin to cowardice to doubt that sovereign nations can erect an organization in which all can develop free from the horror of war and the conflict of interests. . . I am a great believer in government by consent—not alone by majority decision. Minorities must not be overridden roughshod. It was that, in part, which established the moral climate in which Hitlerism and Fascism flourished. So now, when the international negotiations drag out and we are prone to be short-tempered in our wish for immediate world collaboration, we should remember that we are working toward a system where decisions will be arrived at by consent. . . And we must not confuse the sessions on the peace treaties with the United Nations deliberations. We have no right to expect good weather internationally until the treaties are written. . . We must maintain our perspective in these troubled times." In 1947 Miss Balch was one of 542 who signed a letter to President Truman urging that an amnesty be granted for World War II conscientious objectors. She was one of the three women named in place of the late Fiorello La Guardia⁴⁸ (the 1947 winner) to carry out the round-the-world trip, which constituted the One World Award, given annually in memory of Wendell Willkie⁴⁹.

A recreation of Miss Balch's is sketching in pastels; and she has published a volume of poems, *The Miracle of Living* (1941). Born into a Unitarian family, in 1920 she joined the Society of Friends. When asked to explain her continued vigor, she is said to have replied: "My grandfather used to say that an old woman is as tough as a boiled owl."

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BARRETT, EDWARD W(ARE) July 3, 1910- Editor

Address: b. c/o Newsweek, 152 W. 42d St., New York 18; h. 1133 Park Ave., New York 28

From *Newsweek's* founding in February 1933, Edward W. Barrett has been actively associated with the magazine except for four years' leave with the Office of War Information during the war. He was director of the OWI's overseas operations at the time of his return to *Newsweek* as editorial director in January 1946.

Edward Ware Barrett was born July 3, 1910, in Birmingham, Alabama, a descendant, on both sides of his family, of English settlers who came to the United States in the early part of the nineteenth century. His mother was the former Lewis Robertson Butt, his father was Edward Ware Barrett, editor and publisher of the Birmingham *Age-Herald*. Following his father's profession at an early age, young Barrett owned his own little press on which he printed calling cards for the neighborhood. After ending his elementary education at the Birmingham University School, the youth was sent north to prep school at fifteen. He thus attended the Hill School in Pottstown, Pennsylvania, from 1925 until 1928, going on from there to Princeton University.

As a freshman in college, Barrett, who ran in the quarter mile, also competed with cross-country teams; his track athletics ended shortly afterward in a New York park when, running cross-country in the snow, he decided "it was a dismal sport." Accordingly, he abandoned that extracurricular activity for the physically less exhausting Undergraduate Council and the *Daily Princetonian*, of which he was editor in his senior year. A major in public and international affairs, Barrett spent one college intercession (the summer of 1930) studying at the University of Dijon, in France. After receiving his B.A. from Princeton in 1932, he was admitted as a matriculating student to the Harvard Law School, which, however, he did not attend. During the summer of 1931, Barrett had worked as a reporter and rewrite man on the Birmingham *News*; he returned to that job for several months upon his graduation from college. Then, in 1932-33, he spent six months "on the fringe of the fourth estate" with the publicity department of the Columbia Broadcasting Company, before joining the staff of *Newsweek*.

On February 17, 1933, the eve of the bank holiday in the depth of the depression, *News-Week* was founded by Thomas John Cardell Martyn, a British journalist, who left the editorial office of the New York *Times* to start an "impartial, clear, well-illustrated weekly newspaper." Edward W. Barrett joined the original twenty-two editorial staff members in the magazine's first year of publication: he served as a researcher and writer during 1933-35. As *News-Week* grew, young Barrett was sent out as Washington correspondent (1935-36) and upon his return to New York, he became national affairs editor (1936-37).



EDWARD W. BARRETT

In February 1937, the four-year-old magazine merged with *Today*; the following October, after a change in ownership, the new publisher, Malcolm Muir, remodelled its basic editorial form. *News-Week*, the news digest, became *Newsweek*, "The Magazine of News Significance," a "three-dimensional" publication giving (1) the facts, (2) the background, and (3) the significance of current events, thus interpreting "today's news in terms of . . . tomorrow."

Barrett became an associate editor of *Newsweek* in the reorganization, as well as the first editor of *Periscope* ("What's Behind Today's News and What's to be Expected in Tomorrow's"), a forecast department based upon behind-the-scenes events and upon Washington, foreign, business, and consumer trends. (Nine years after its 1937 debut, the feature's terse paragraphs boasted a record of 89 per cent accuracy.) On December 7, 1941, another of the magazine's sections, headed *Defense*, became *Fighting Fronts*; early in 1942 Barrett left *Newsweek*—one third of the staff was to be out on leave with the Army, Navy, and various war agencies during World War II.

Barrett went into Brigadier General William J. Donovan's⁴¹ Office of the Coordinator of Information, which later evolved into the Office of War Information headed by Elmer Davis⁴⁰. In the OWI, Barrett was chief of the cable and wireless division until June 1942, at which time he became chief of the news and features bureau; in September 1943 he became a member and later the acting deputy chief of the Psychological Warfare Branch of the Allied Forces Headquarters in the Mediterranean, which worked closely with the OWI. His assignment with the AFHQ completed, Barrett had just returned from several months in the Mediterranean and north European theaters of war by February 1944 when he was ap-

BARRETT, EDWARD W.—*Continued*

pointed executive director of the OWI overseas operations, under director Robert Sherwood⁴⁰.

It was later reported (in *Newsweek*) that "the hard-working, imperturbable Alabamian . . . as executive overseas director under Sherwood, had done as much as anyone else to calm the critics [of the OWI] on Capitol Hill." In his chief's absence on special missions, Barrett had directed the agency; he succeeded Sherwood in October 1944, remaining director of overseas operations until October 1, 1945, after the war ended. The OWI transferred its overseas organization and functions to the State Department to constitute the first peacetime propaganda agency run by the United States. Barrett, who was mentioned as a possibility for the directorship of the permanent agency to be set up by State Secretary Byrnes⁴¹, had left the Government service that October. Barrett did, however, serve as chairman of the five-man advisory committee, organized late in January 1946, to help the State Department develop policy in the fields of press, radio, and motion pictures, for the Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization of the United Nations (UNESCO).

As the "eminently newswise" director of the OWI overseas branch, Barrett told Dexter Teed of the *New York Post*: "Even in combat propaganda, we do not distort the news, although we naturally select very carefully. In all propaganda we have always made it a point to report reverses, as well as successes. It is such reporting that convinces overseas audiences and readers that we can be trusted." As editorial director of *Newsweek*, which office he took over upon his return to the magazine in January 1946, Barrett is one of the defenders of the magazine's stated belief "that freedom of the press is an unmerited gift unless it evokes the guarantee of a corresponding freedom of mind." For the eight editions distributed internationally (domestic guaranteed net paid circulation for 1946 was 700,000—foreign, eighty-four thousand), the slogan is "A Well-Informed Public Is The World's Greatest Security."

While in Jacksonville, Florida, Barrett first met Miss Mason Daniel; they renewed their rather brief acquaintance of fifteen minutes the next time Barrett was in Jacksonville six years later. A year after that, on November 25, 1939, they were married. Their children are Margo Mason and Lisa Lewis. Barrett is a Presbyterian. An independent in politics he is unlike his father, who was the Democratic National Committeeman from Alabama. The brown-eyed, brown-haired editor is a "medium sized [five feet nine, 160 pounds], dark complexioned Southerner who lost most of his accent at Hill School and Princeton." Playing a "moderately miserable" game of golf and swimming are his favorite recreations. He belongs to the National Press Club in Washington, the Princeton Club in New York, and the Cap and Gown at Princeton.

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BAXTER, JAMES P(HINNEY), 3d Feb. 15, 1893- College president; historian
Address: b. c/o Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.; h. 212 Main St., Williamstown, Mass.

James P. Baxter 3d, whose book *Scientists Against Time* won the 1946 Pulitzer Prize in history, is the president of Williams College. The author of many articles on naval affairs and diplomatic history, Professor Baxter has an international reputation in those fields. His prize-winning work is the history of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, in which he served in the course of World War II.

Born to James Pinney and Nelly Furbish (Carpenter) Baxter on February 15, 1893, in Portland, Maine, James Pinney Baxter 3d is of old New England ancestry. His father and paternal grandfather were industrialists and bankers; his grandfather also served five terms as mayor of Portland and was the author of seven books and many monographs on early American history. An uncle, Percival Proctor Baxter, was twice Governor of the State.

After three years at the Portland High School, James entered Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, where he led his class and captained the debating team. At Williams College, the history major was outstanding scholastically and extracurricularly. He was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, won the Benedict prize in French, was active in debate, edited the *Williams Record* and the *Williams Handbook*, assisted in the editing of *Gulielmian* (the yearbook), and was elected president of the senior class and of the student council. He was pledged to Kappa Alpha and became a member of the Gargoyle Society. After his graduation *summa cum laude* in 1914, twenty-one-year-old Baxter worked for a year for the Industrial Finance Corporation in New York.

In the course of an illness which lasted from 1915 to 1921, Baxter decided to make a career of history, a subject in which he had been interested as long as he can remember. In 1921, accordingly, he joined the Colorado College faculty, where he remained until 1922, as an instructor in history. Then study at Harvard University brought him his M.A. degree in 1923, a John Harvard Traveling Fellowship for 1924-25, and the Ph.D. degree in 1926. His thesis, *The Introduction of the Ironclad Warship*, published in 1933, won the Toppan Prize of some two hundred and fifty dollars for "exceptional merit . . . upon a subject in political science," and was translated as *La naissance du cuirassé* (Paris, 1935). Meanwhile, the historian had become, successively, instructor (1925), assistant professor (1927), and associate professor (1931) of history at Harvard. From 1931 to 1937 he served also as master of

Adams House, a residence for upperclassmen, and in 1931 he lectured at the Lowell Institute in Boston.

Since 1932 Baxter has also lectured at the Naval War College at Newport, Rhode Island. In the same year (1932) he served as chairman of the Social Science Research Council's committee on social science personnel, which investigated the draining-off of exceptionally capable students from the fields of teaching and research. On another committee Baxter studied the "rather sorry record" of social science teaching in American secondary schools. He was elected a trustee of Williams College (1932-37) and was advanced to full professor at Harvard in 1936, the year he lectured in England at Cambridge University.

The forty-four-year-old professor, who became president of Williams College in 1937, chose diplomatic history as the subject he would teach at Williams. In his inaugural address he condemned the policy of the United States Neutrality Act. When military training was instituted in 1940, Baxter became a member of the local Selective Service Board. He advocated United States entrance into the European War in a May 1941 commencement address at a New York theological seminary, saying, "Thoughtful students of international relations agree that there is no basis for peace except the defeat of the totalitarian powers."

Two months later, President Roosevelt's⁴² newly appointed Coordinator of Information, Colonel William J. ("Wild Bill") Donovan⁴¹, called Baxter to Washington to organize the COI research and analysis section, a board which Stewart Alsop and Thomas Braden describe in *Sub Rosa* as "the most renowned experts on the history, geography, economics, and politics of all the nations of the world . . . assembled under one roof and put to work, writing, collecting, and organizing information in their special fields." "We were competing for talent with [the Departments of] State, War, Navy, and the Board of Economic Warfare," Baxter has recalled. In June 1942 the COI became the Office of Strategic Services, under Donovan, to whom Baxter was deputy on a part-time basis from November 1942 to February 1943, having obtained leave from Williams. Three months before OSS embarked on its "cloak and dagger" work behind the enemy lines, he resigned to become historian of Vannevar Bush's OSRD, the Office of Scientific Research and Development, with which he remained until June 1946.

This last uncompensated Federal post was filled by Baxter on a part-time basis, by permission of the Williams trustees. He had also headed, since October 1942, the Commission on Liberal Education of the Association of American Colleges. His report appeared in the association's journal of May 1943, at which time Baxter was helping to work out programs for the wartime and postwar education of armed forces personnel. This chairmanship ended in January 1945, when the Williams president was elected president of the six-hundred-member A.A.C. That summer Baxter took a leave of absence to work on his *Scien-*



JAMES P. BAXTER 3d

tists Against Time (1945), the first of the planned series, *Science in World War II*. It covers the field in 450 pages (plus index and appendixes), of which Baxter wrote all except six and one-half chapters dealing with chemistry and military medicine. (Individual chapters appeared in magazines before publication in book form.) During 1945-46 Baxter served on the Navy Department board headed by Admiral Holloway⁴³, which drew up a plan for naval officer procurement, a plan unanimously adopted by Congress in August 1946. In that year, too, he was a lecturer at the Army War College.

In the opinion of the *Saturday Review of Literature*, *Scientists Against Time* "combines science, biography, and history in one volume. . . . It is perhaps history in a truer sense than the work of most standard historians, for . . . it also . . . gives the secret history of a battle within a battle"—scientific knowledge versus the conservatism of military planners. Walde-mar Kaempffert⁴³ noted particularly, "Dr. Baxter always correlates the needs of the Army and Navy with research. . . . The reader alternates between the laboratory and the men who had to use the new discoveries and inventions." Several reviewers thought that more attention might have been paid to German and British developments. All, however, seemed to agree with a description of the book (by a New York *Herald Tribune* critic) as bringing "together and into relation all the myriad tasks of scientific warfare. . . . As such, it is one of the most important documents of our time." A poll of seventeen literary editors throughout the United States showed that ten approved the choice of *Scientists Against Time* for the 1946 Pulitzer Prize (announced in May 1947), three had no opinion, and the remaining four preferred three other books.

(Continued next page)

BAXTER, JAMES P., 3d—Continued

The recipient of honorary doctorates from Harvard, Wesleyan, Maine, and Syracuse universities, and Amherst, Hobart, and Bowdoin colleges, James Baxter belongs to many professional societies and has been an officer of several of them. In 1947 he is a trustee of Radcliffe College, Phillips Andover Academy, the American Military Institute, and the World Peace Foundation. In 1942 and 1947 the New Englander was a member of the United States Naval Academy board of visitors, and chairman of the advisory board of the Historical Division of the War Department Special Staff. In the business world the college head is a director of the State Mutual Life Insurance Company of Worcester, Massachusetts.

Baxter is a Republican, and his clubs are the Harvard and Tavern in Boston, the Williams and University and the Century Association in New York, and the Metropolitan in Washington. He is an Episcopalian. Married to Anne Holden Strang of Denver in June 1919, he is the father of James Phinney 4th, Arthur Brown, and Stephen Bartow. The five-foot-eight-inch college president, who weighs 185 pounds, has blue-gray eyes and brown hair. His favorite recreation is fishing.

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N Y Times p20 My 6 '47 por

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BEALS, RALPH A(LBERT) Mar. 29, 1899- Librarian

Address: b. c/o New York Public Library, 5th Ave. & 42d St., New York 18

After serving "with great distinction" as director of libraries and dean of the Graduate Library School at the University of Chicago, Ralph A. Beals, on October 1, 1946, became the director of the New York Public Library. This institution has one of the best reference collections in the world; its circulation department renders service to the largest population of any public library through its sixty branches in three boroughs of Greater New York.

The son of Nathan Albert and Alice May (Seeley) Beals, Ralph Albert Beals was born on March 29, 1899, in Deming, New Mexico, and grew up in Santa Ana, California. In 1918, during World War I, he served as a private in the United States Army and prior to that was employed by the Army in the Camp Cody (New Mexico) library, where he gained his first experience in library work. He received his B.A. degree from the University of California in 1921, and after two years as secretary to the president of the university, went East to earn his M.A. degree (1925) at Harvard. He remained there from 1926 to 1928 as an assistant in English, and for the next five years he held an instructorship in that subject at New York University.

Beals left his N.Y.U. teaching post in 1933 for a position as assistant to Morse A. Cartwright, the director of the American Asso-

ciation for Adult Education. Six years of work with this organization—lecturing, writing, editing, and generally supervising nation-wide projects—gave him much contact with libraries and finally led him to the decision to become a librarian. "So as to gain respectability in this field," he afterward related, he attended the University of Chicago Graduate Library School in 1939-40. After two years as assistant librarian at the Washington (D.C.) Public Library, where he did outstanding work in promoting close relations with the capital's Government libraries, Beals in 1942 returned to the University of Chicago to become professor of library science and director of its libraries. In 1945 he was also appointed dean of the university's Graduate Library School.

Commenting on Beals's work during his four years at the university, Chicago's president, Robert Maynard Hutchins⁴⁰ (*College and Research Libraries*, October 1946) has stated, "He did the work of two—or even ten—men with intelligence, dignity, and dispatch," winning "the respect of faculty and administration." Among the improvements which Beals made to provide better library service were changes in the administrative organization, provision for atomic bomb research facilities, the consolidation of various rare book collections and reserve collections, the merging of several departmental libraries with the general library, and the appointment of principal bibliographers in the areas of the humanities and the social sciences. While Beals was dean of the Graduate School, various curricular changes were considered, which, according to Hutchins, "will be reflected in the work of the school for many years." Beals's experience with adult education also made him a valuable member of committees working on off-campus projects in that field.

The librarian from Chicago was the "first and unanimous choice" of the New York Public Library board of trustees in its search for a successor to retiring director Franklin F. Hopper. In Beals, they felt, was a man "old enough to have proved himself . . . and at the same time young enough to grapple with the difficult problems that face libraries today." Interviewed shortly after assuming his duties at the library, the new director expressed the hope that he would "keep alive the spirit of [his] predecessors without necessarily perpetuating the method of that spirit"; some of his objectives would be: to meet the multiplicity of demands made upon the library by New York's many different racial, religious, linguistic, occupational groups (the library's sixty branches are in the Bronx, Manhattan, and Richmond, the other two boroughs, Brooklyn and Queens, having independent organizations); to obtain increased funds for books and for the library's personnel; to raise staff salaries so that they will be on a par with those of other libraries. (Whereas a minimum annual salary beginning at \$2,320 is paid in Federal libraries, the minimum salary at the New York library, in 1946, ranged from \$1,740 to \$1,920 a year.) Praising the staff's devotion to its work, Beals said, "We can't keep a

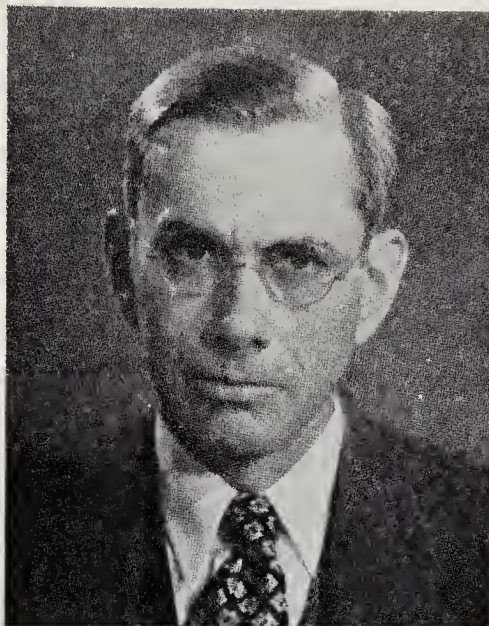
staff indefinitely merely on the strength of devotion instead of adequate compensation."

In an article discussing the library as an agency for the education of the general public, Beals has pointed out the need for further efforts in devising projects and initiating changes in organization which will make the public library a place frequented by all members of the community, as familiar to them "as the local post office." Declaring that the card catalogue is the "key" that unlocks a library to every user is an ancient dogma in need of revision," he called for better browsing rooms, more personal contacts between librarian and public, and a greater emphasis on skillfully designed displays. The attempts to interest youth in library adult education programs after entering the working world, wrote Beals, "have been scattered, tentative in method, and uncertain in results"; it is a field requiring "experimentation and study on the part of both schools and libraries."

In the spring of 1947 Beals, who is a member of the Social Science Research Council, was appointed to its special committee which is to conduct a two-year survey on how efficiently public libraries of United States are serving their communities. One aspect of the study, which is made possible by a Carnegie grant of \$175,000, is to determine whether or not public libraries shall become the custodians of non-commercial radio, films, and television. In mid-1947 Beals became the director, for New York, of a four-year program for adult education: initiated by chairman Robert M. Hutchins⁴⁰ of the newly formed Great Books Foundation, reading groups meet in community libraries throughout the nation to study and discuss the world's great literature.

While associated with the American Association for Adult Education (of which he is still a member), Beals wrote *Aspects of Post-collegiate Education* (1935), and in 1937-38 he was joint editor of the *Journal of Adult Education*. He is also the co-author, with Leon Brody, of *The Literature of Adult Education* (1941), which was described in *Library Journal* as a "compact and readable little volume" containing "a valuable reading course on adult education." In 1930, when he was teaching English at New York University, Beals, in collaboration with M. W. Barricic and J. S. Terry, was the editor of *Readings in Description and Narration*. A member of the American Library Association and the American Association of Research Libraries, he was elected to the board of directors of the New York Adult Education Council in June 1946. His list of memberships also includes the Cosmos (Washington, D.C.), and Quadrangle (Chicago) clubs, and Phi Beta Kappa.

Beals met his wife, the former Alice B. Stone of Boston, while both were attending a seminar. Married since 1928, when he was still teaching at Harvard, they have one daughter,



Louise Barker

RALPH A. BEALS

ter, Mary Druitt. Mrs. Beals has taught German at Hunter College, New York. The six-foot, gray-haired librarian, who has blue eyes behind his spectacles, finds gardening a favorite pastime, and has, says the *New Yorker*, "a minor passion" for Charles Lamb. He once unearthed the text of ninety of the essayist's letters—only fragments of some of these had ever been published; they were later prepared for print by E. V. Lucas, the British essayist. Beals was enthusiastic about returning to New York: "The experience of walking up Fifth Avenue at twilight," he said, "is still one of the greatest in my life."

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BEATTY, BESSIE Jan. 27, 1886—Apr. 6, 1947 Radio commentator; newspaper and magazine correspondent for thirty years; active in social reform and in philanthropies; wrote *Who's Who in Nevada* (1907), *Political Primer for the New Voter* (1912), and *The Red Heart of Russia* (1918); coauthored the play *Salt-chunk Mary* (also produced as *Jamboree*); from 1940 until her death she broadcast a daily women's activities and forum program. See *Current Biography* 1944 Yearbook.

Obituary

- N Y Times p23 Ap 7 '47 por

BEHN, SOSTHENES (bān) Jan. 30, 1882-Telephone corporation executive

Address: b. c/o International Telephone and Telegraph Corp., 67 Broad St., New York 4

"Sosthenes Behn, the unknown from the Caribbean . . . knits telephone systems as easily as Gulliver tethered the hawsers of the Blefuscudian fleet," wrote L. B. N. Gnaedinger in *Fortune* in 1931. This description of the organizing ability of the president and founder of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation might apply today, as the huge communications corporation is beginning to take stock of the effects of World War II on its world-wide holdings. Behn has been the guiding force behind the international transactions and negotiations which have made I.T. & T. one of the powerful corporations of the world.



SOSTHENES BEHN

Sosthenes Behn, whose first name is derived from the Greek word meaning "life-strength," was born in St. Thomas, now one of the Virgin Islands, on January 30, 1882. The son of William Behn and the former Louise Monsanto, he is of Danish and French ancestry. He and his brother, Hernand, who became his partner in his vast undertakings, were sent to school in Europe, first in Corsica and then in Paris. By 1901, at the age of nineteen, young Sosthenes Behn was connected with a banking firm in Manhattan. At that time, when his responsibilities increased faster than his age, he wore a "luxuriant beard" to mask his youth. In 1906 he and Hernand took over their stepfather's sugar business in Puerto Rico, incorporating it as Behn Brothers. It was while they were in that island that their international network of telephone systems had its beginnings, for they then acquired the Puerto Rican Telephone Company when a friend received it in payment for a bad debt. A few years later, the Cuban Telephone Company was added to the holdings of Behn Brothers, Inc.

At the age of thirty-five Behn saw service in World War I. On June 19, 1917, he was commissioned a captain in the Signal Corps of the United States Army, in which he served as chief of staff for General Russell, the chief signal officer for the American Expeditionary Force. In 1918 he commanded the 322d Field Signal Battalion in the Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel, and Argonne drives. After the war he served in Paris as a lieutenant colonel on the adjustment board which liquidated Signal Corps property abroad. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by the United States and made an officer in the Legion of Honor by France.

Returning home early in 1919, Colonel Behn arranged for the American Telephone and Telegraph Corporation to lay a cable from Cuba to the mainland. "In 1920 my brother Hernand, myself, and one other man," Behn once stated, "organized the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation with six million dollars of paid-in capital." With the Puerto Rican and Cuban telephone companies operating well, the brothers went to New York to get support for an issue of stock. In 1923 E. B. Smith and Company, and Dominick and Dominick bought fifty thousand shares of I.T. & T. common stock at \$68.50 a share.

In 1924 I.T. & T. obtained the Spanish concession against the competition of the Swedish Ericsson Company (in which it later purchased a large interest) and the German Siemens and Halske. "One of the principal reasons for I.T. & T.'s ultimate success," stated *Fortune*, "lay in the fact that after each modification, Colonel Behn and his staff would sit up all night and have a contract ready for the Government's consideration on the morrow." The final contract stipulated that Spanish equipment made in Spain be used. After unsuccessful attempts to have a manufacturing plant set up in Spain for I.T. & T., Behn purchased International Western Electric from A.T. & T., paying for it in bonds which the seller turned over to J. P. Morgan and Company. Thus Spain became the first Government to turn over its entire telephone system to private operation. In 1930 the Rumanian rights were sold to I.T. & T. Behn also obtained the contract for installing a dial system in the city of Paris.

"Since I.T. & T. started in 1920 on its quick-footed program through two depressions," reported a *Fortune* article, "two booms, one recession, several civil wars, a monetary crisis, an economic war, a world war, and a lot of incidental shooting, it had run into one close call after another with all sorts of severities of financial disaster." By 1931 the Behn corporation's assets had reached \$604,500,000 (as compared to \$38,300,000 in 1924) and in 1929 just before the stock market crash, its common stock sold for forty-eight times its earning power. With the post-1929 depression, I.T. & T. found itself with a funded debt of over \$122,000,000 with annual interest charges of over \$5,000,000, and \$27,000,000 outstanding in notes.

Behn executed drastic economies, saving the corporation \$9,300,000 in operating expenses. When the United States went off the gold standard, the value of much of I.T. & T.'s investments rose. In 1933 Behn (who alone was head of the corporation, his brother having died that year) devised a formula which allowed for the refinancing of the parent company, whose credit rating was low, through the credit of its foreign subsidiaries: the foreign company paid its indebtedness to I.T. & T. by floating a local bond issue. In 1939, after many debts had been cleared by various security and transfer of title transactions, the Export-Import Bank underwrote \$10,000,000 of a \$15,000,000 loan (New York investment banks agreed to underwrite the rest) and I.T. & T. was able to pay off all of its bank loans.

By 1939 Germany was marching against Europe and was taking over many of the corporation's properties. Its foreign revenues dropped, almost disappearing. The dividends from the International Standard Electric Corporation, which in 1939 had provided more than 40 per cent of I.T. & T.'s income, dropped to nothing by 1941. In the period 1940-42, I.T. & T. did not earn enough to cover its interest charges, and when it received an offer from Franco in 1940 to buy the Spanish Telephone Company, it was ready to accept. Colonel Behn spent some time in Madrid, a few years later, negotiating with Franco for the return of that system to I.T. & T.'s hands—Franco had restored the civil war-damaged Telefónica building and then retained management—but the United States State Department refused to allow the sale to take place during World War II. Later the Rumanian Government bought its telephone company after Behn, making a special trip to Bucharest, had prevented Premier Antonescu⁴¹ from confiscating it. In 1945 the deal with Spain was completed, with the addition of a 1946 contract to supply technical advice and supervision. For the third time Colonel Behn saved a subsidiary from confiscation in 1946 when he sold the Argentine subsidiary to Perón⁴².

"The [I.T. & T.'s] annual report for 1943 . . . showed that war is finally working for instead of against his [Behn's] globe-girdling behemoth," wrote *Time* in referring to the increased manufacturing activities of the United States subsidiaries and to I.T. & T.'s expansions in South America. I.T. & T. early in 1944 also planned a technical mission to Russia to help restore her war-damaged communication facilities. In 1945 a new unit of I.T. & T. was formed, the International Telecommunication Laboratories, Inc., "created to make possible an exchange of inventions and closer coordination of International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation's world-wide electrical research work including advancement in radio, television, and other branches of the communication arts and the aids to aerial navigation which they will afford in the postwar era." In 1946 I.T. & T. revealed plans, according to the *New York Times*, "to satiate the pent-up demand for communication serving throughout Latin America."

In 1930 Behn had testified before the Interstate Commerce Commission that a Federal Communications Commission might be advisable in the future. He also expressed himself in favor of consolidation of communications companies since "such consolidations . . . are necessary to promote to the fullest extent the development of telegraph, cable, and wireless services." It was not until 1943, however, that the merger of Mackay-owned Postal Telegraph (an I.T. & T. subsidiary) with Western Union was approved by the Senate. Early in 1946 the United States Government cited Behn for "exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service to the United Nations. . . . Mr. Behn fostered extensive research and development which produced radio and telephone equipment used to great advantage by the Army. . . . At his direction, the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation made available to the Army extensive land line facilities which were of utmost importance to the war effort." Later that same year Colonel Behn assailed nationalization of telephone systems. Speaking of the question of the acquisition by the Puerto Rican Government of the Puerto Rican Telephone Company, he stated that there was no sound reason for the Government to take over operation of the company although it might "improve the unsatisfactory position of the Government-owned telephone system which covers a minor part of the island and has never given service comparable with that of the Puerto Rican Telephone Company."

Behn's management of I.T. & T. was challenged late in 1947 by a group of stockholders headed by Clendenin J. Ryan, who charged (as reported in *Time*) that "in the past nine years Behn and his board of directors. . . have received more than \$3,700,000 in salaries and fees while the. . . stockholders. . . have received nothing." Ryan also pointed out that during 1946 I.T. & T. almost alone among the big corporations failed to show a profit; that the company had made a profit in eleven of the fourteen years in which it had not paid a dividend. To this Behn replied that his own salary was only \$59,600; he blamed nonpayment of dividends on losses abroad during the war, said the flow of revenue in the future would be assured by I. T. & T.'s limiting its operations to America. Later he invited Ryan and six of the latter's associates to become members of the board of directors.

The communications executive was married in 1921 to Margaret Dunlap of Philadelphia; their children are Edward John, William Charles, and Margaret Cecilia. A Republican, Behn served as delegate to his party's national convention in 1912 and was a member of the Republican National Committee from 1912 to 1916. The member of social clubs in New York (Knickerbocker, Metropolitan, and others), in Washington (Metropolitan), in Havana, Cuba (Tennis), in San Juan (Spanish), honorary president of the Insular Chamber of Commerce of Puerto Rico, and the holder of decorations from the Vatican, Spain, and Cuba, he has been called a true cosmopolite.

BEHN, SOSTHENES—*Continued*

iard more Spanish, and through it all, no American more American." A citizen of the United States both through naturalization and through the purchase of St. Thomas, his birthplace, from Denmark, "lanky" Sosthenes Behn travels over the world to visit the vast holdings of his corporation. Many transactions are carried on by telephone from his Broad Street office, furnished in Louis XIV *décor* with oak-paneled book-lined walls, on which hang the portraits of Pope Pius XI and King Alfonso of Spain.

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Who's Who in America, 1946-47

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BELT, GUILLERMO (bēlt gē-lyēr'mō)
July 14, 1905- Cuban Ambassador to the United States; United Nations official

Address: b. Amargura 102, Havana, Cuba; c/o Cuban Embassy, 2630 16th St., Washington, D.C.; h. Villa Marsiol, La Coronela, Havana, Cuba

Guillermo Belt, who in 1947 fills the dual post of Cuba's Ambassador to the United States and Minister to Russia, also represents his country as chairman of its delegation to the United Nations. Belt entered his Government's service in 1933 as Secretary of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, has become influential in Cuban political life. "Informed sources say it is Belt who largely determines his country's foreign policy," reported a New York *Post* writer in December 1946.

In accord with Spanish usage, which adds the mother's maiden name to the paternal surname, Guillermo Belt Ramírez is the full name of the Cuban diplomat. He is the grandson of John Benjamin Belt of Beltsville, Maryland, who was married in Cuba to a Venezuelan girl. Guillermo was born in Havana, Cuba, on July 14, 1905, to Jorge Alfredo Belt and the former Maria Ramírez Kavanagh. Young Belt received his secondary education at the Colegio de la Salle, from which he was graduated in 1922. Three years later twenty-year-old Belt received a doctorate in civil law from the university of Havana.

After leaving college Belt practiced law. He also joined a political movement which was to result in the 1931 rebellion, in which he took part, against the dictatorship of Gerardo Machado y Morales. "That man influenced my life more than any other person," Belt has said. Reversing the role played by his grandfather, who had gone to Cuba during the United States Civil War to raise money for the Confederate cause, Belt went to the United States to obtain funds for arms, which he shipped to the revolutionaries.

This attempt at revolution failing, Belt was forced to flee Cuba. But in 1933 Machado was removed from office after a second revolt, in which Belt also took part. In the new Government which was formed with Dr. Carlos Man-

uel de Cespedes as head, Belt was named Secretary of Public Instruction and Fine Arts. Of the work of this Government, *International Yearbook* has written: "During its short tenure of office, the Cabinet worked indefatigably to restore order and earned the approval of a large section of the public. Finding it impracticable to continue the guise of constitutionalism, it declared itself frankly revolutionary." The Cespedes Government dissolved Machado's legislature, annulled the constitutional changes which had enabled Machado to retain office, and restored the Constitution of 1901. But twenty-four days after Cespedes came into power, the radical rank and file of the Cuban Army, led by Fulgencio Batista⁴⁰, took control of the Government. Ramón Grau San Martín⁴⁴ became president. Four months later Grau San Martín was replaced by Carlos Hevia, who, within three days, was replaced by Carlos Mendieta. In 1936 the Mendieta Government gave way to that of Miguel Mariano Gómez (impeached in December 1936) and, from 1937 to 1940, of Laredo Bru. Batista is regarded as having been in actual control of all these Governments.

During 1934-38 Belt served as Secretary of the Council of State; in 1935 he was named Secretary without Portfolio. In that year, too, he was elected Mayor of Havana. Then, in 1938 he again was forced into a four-month exile (according to a New York *Post* account) when Colonel Batista accused Belt and Grau San Martín of planning a revolution against the military dictator. By 1944 Belt had returned to Cuba and had become one of the leaders of the Auténtico party (also called the National Revolutionary party), which defeated Batista and his followers in what the *Post* called the "first democratic election in Cuba's history." Grau San Martín was elected president. Under the new Government Belt was named Ambassador to the United States as well as Minister to Russia. Belt is the leader of Cuba's anti-Communist wing of the Auténtico party; *World Report* thought it possible that his group might nominate Belt as their presidential candidate, although Belt has asserted that he does not wish to run for that office.

Political opponents of Belt have attacked him as tending to be more pro-United States than pro-Cuba. Before Belt was named envoy to the United States, Eugenio de Sosa, a Cuban journalist, asserted that Belt "has turned his back on Cuba's best economic interests." Of his attitude toward the United States, Belt has said, "The Good Neighbor Policy suffered a great loss in the death of President Roosevelt. There is great fear in Latin America now regarding abandonment of that policy. The possibility arises now of a return to the Big Stick Policy. This is what Cuba wants to prevent."

In Washington Belt has worked for larger sugar export quotas, for lower customs duties on tobacco and other Cuban exports. He called the agreement for the United States purchase of 1946 and 1947 Cuban sugar "the greatest sugar transaction in the history of the industry. It is safe to say that this deal may be held as an example for trade relations among the coun-

tries of this hemisphere." But in July 1947 the United States Sugar Act of 1948, which will reduce United States imports of that commodity, was passed. As a result, for a time Belt threatened to boycott the 1947 meeting of representatives of the American republics, a step he later decided against.

Belt has been a participant in several Inter-American conferences. In 1945 he was a member of the Cuban delegation to the Inter-American Defense Conference held at Rio de Janeiro. Belt fought unsuccessfully for the insertion of the word "economic" in the anti-aggression clause of the inter-American treaty then being drafted. The result of his proposal would have been that laws (made by one American republic and affecting any other) to restrict freedom of trade would be considered an act of aggression. Belt represents Cuba on the governing board of the Pan American Union.

The Cuban has also been closely associated with the development of the United Nations. Chairman of the Cuban delegation to the San Francisco Conference and *rapporteur* of delegation chairmen on the steering committee of the conference, Belt offered the resolution that the United Nations Charter be adopted. At the meeting of the Preparatory Committee in London he served as chairman of the Cuban delegation and of the Committee on Trusteeship. In March 1946 Belt was named Cuban delegate to the U.N. (In June he represented Cuba at the Emergency Food Conference.) He also serves on the U.N. Economic and Social Council. Belt has been an outspoken opponent of the veto clause in the U.N. Charter (at the time the Charter was drafted, he opposed the inclusion of that provision, which he considers undemocratic and unfair to the small nations). He has made a number of speeches on the subject and has, at the United Nations General Assembly meetings, introduced amendments to the Charter to eliminate the veto.

During the formulation of the U.N. Charter, Belt remained an advocate of a strong American bloc within the U.N. In May 1945 he submitted a proposal which would prevent the Security Council from interfering, in the event of disputes between the American republics, provided such disputes did not threaten world peace. On that occasion he said, "We feel that if the major powers retain for themselves the right to deal militantly with enemy states of this war, which are located in the European sphere, then we have the right to settle our own problems in the inter-American system." In 1947 Belt felt that the Pan American Union is "losing influence and importance" because the Latin-American members are turning to the U.N. as a more important organization. He was a supporter of the admission of Argentina to the United Nations. In November 1946 he presented the proposal referred to as "Operation Hemisphere," which would have committed the problem of Franco Spain to the Latin-American countries. Belt's plan called



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GUILLERMO BELT

for an appeal by the Spanish-speaking people of the Americas to the people of Spain to overthrow Franco and choose a successor in a free election. If such an appeal did not accomplish its end, the Latin-American countries would threaten to invoke diplomatic sanctions against Spain. The United Nations passed a similar resolution in December 1946, requesting all member nations to recall their representatives in Spain. Since Belt believed that such action constituted interference in another country's internal affairs (and therefore was contrary to the U.N. Charter), Cuba maintained her diplomatic relations with Spain. Cuba opposed the partition of Palestine, passed by the General Assembly in the fall of 1947.

The diplomat is an honorary member of the Asociación Económica de Amigos del País, and of the Comité France-Amérique de L'Kavane. He is an officer of the French Legion of Honor, and a Commander of the Order of Nichanel-Iftikar (Tunis) and of the Orden Nacional de Carlos Manuel de Cespedes. Guillermo Belt and Elisa Martínez were married on April 2, 1935; they have five children: Guillermo, José Augustin, Noel Javier, Marilys, and Juan Alberto. The black-haired Cuban has been described as youthful-looking. Belt lists no leisure-time occupations—he has said, "I have no leisure."

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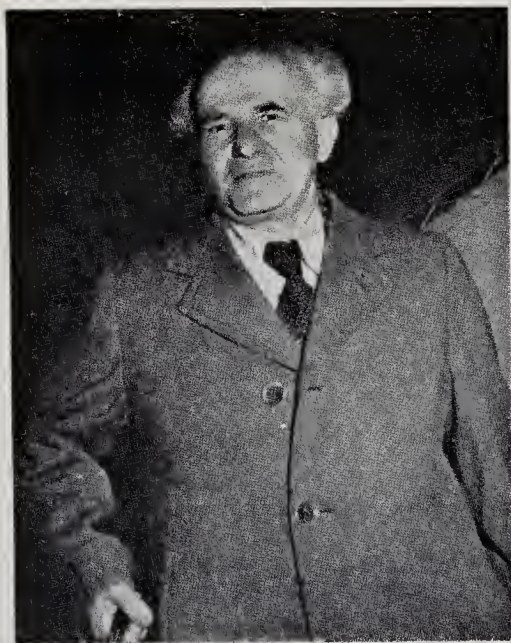
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BEN-GURION, DAVID Oct. 1886- Palestinian Zionist leader

Address: b. c/o Jewish Agency for Palestine, Jerusalem

The highest officer of the Jewish Agency for Palestine is David Ben-Gurion, a largely self-educated labor leader who in 1935 became chairman of its executive board. Of this Jewish Agency, British M.P. Richard Crossman¹⁷ has written in his *Palestine Mission* (1947): "It is really a state within a state, with its own budget, cabinet, army, and above all, intelligence service."

Ben Gurion's father, wrote author John Gunther in *Inside Asia* (1939), "is known simply as 'the father of Ben-Gurion,' though in Hebrew 'ben' means 'son of.'" The future David Ben-Gurion was born in Plónsk, Poland, near Warsaw, in October 1886, and received his primary education at an Orthodox Hebrew school. His father, a lawyer, was one of the first Zionists in Poland, and David grew up under the influence of Theodor Herzl. At fourteen Ben-Gurion presided over Zionist meetings, and as a young man he left school to do the agricultural labor upon which he believed Palestine's reconstruction to depend.



Press Assn., Inc.

DAVID BEN-GURION

The youth arrived in Turkish-ruled Palestine in 1906, with a visitor's visa which entitled him to stay for only two months. At first Ben-Gurion worked as a farm laborer and watchman in small villages of Galilee and Judea, carrying a rifle for protection against Arab bandits. Later he became one of the first settlers in the plain of Esdraelon in northern Palestine. "For two years I didn't take a book in my hands," Ben-Gurion has said.

Active in the socialist Palestine Labor party, Ben-Gurion was chosen in 1910 to edit its

journal, *Haachdut* ("Union"). He was assisted in this by Isaac Ben-Zvi, later head of the National Council, who accompanied him to the University of Constantinople to study Turkish law in 1913-14. As Zionists they took the Allied side against Turkey in World War I, and were therefore exiled from Palestine in 1915. They then went to the United States and worked to organize Hechalutz (Pioneers) for future settlement in Palestine. There thirty-one-year-old Ben-Gurion met a Russian nurse named Paula, to whom he was married in 1917.

"The twins," as Ben-Gurion and Ben-Zvi were later to be called, helped to organize the Jewish Legion, composed of American, British, and Palestinian volunteers, and served in it during General Allenby's famous World War I operations against the Turks in Palestine. Ben-Gurion was an officer of the Fortieth Battalion of the Royal Fusiliers. After the liberation, he and Ben-Zvi worked together to build up the Labor party and its cooperatives and to found the Histadrut, or General Federation of Labor. The latter group, an organization said to number 150,000 in 1947, became affiliated with the Second Socialist International, from which Communists were barred. As general secretary of the union, a post he held after 1921, Ben-Gurion became "easily the most popular figure in Palestine" (to quote New York *Post* interviewer Fern Marja) and was internationally known as "B. G."

During this period and afterward, the Ben-Gurions traveled widely, a fact reflected in the birthplaces of their children: Geulah (Mrs. Ben Eliezer) in New York, Amos in London, and Renana in Jerusalem. According to a Jewish Agency release, it was Ben-Gurion who drafted the ordinance for the Jewish Community Organization, under which the elective Jewish National Council (Vaad Leumi, or Jewish Parliament) came into being. In 1933 Ben-Gurion gave up his position as what some called "the Zionist John L. Lewis" to accept election to the executive board of the Jewish Agency for Palestine. Two years later he was elected to chairmanship of the board, which, as of 1947, is composed of nine members in Jerusalem, three in London, and seven in the United States, elected indirectly by about two million voters for delegates to the biennial World Zionist Congress. Ben-Gurion, who thus became "prime minister" to President Chaim Weizmann⁴², has been re-elected to the chairmanship at each succeeding election.

Since 1929 the agency has been recognized under the League of Nations mandate as the official body in charge of Jewish immigration, settlement, and welfare in the Holy Land. Together with the Vaad Leumi, it constitutes what Crossman termed "the most efficient dynamic, tough organization . . . ever seen." "If it were in fact a government," New York *Times* correspondent Clifton Daniel wrote in May 1947, it "would unquestionably be the most talented, most capable, most progressive, and most democratic in the entire Middle East." The agency's budget of twenty-five million dollars is donated by sympathizers all over the world.

Its army, to which Crossman referred, is the underground Haganah, or Home Defense Organization, formed in the early 1900's to defend the settlers from marauding Arabs. It was armed and trained by the British for operations against the Germans in World War II and for keeping order during the Arab rebellion of 1936. Two days before the outbreak of the rebellion, Ben-Gurion began protracted discussions with Mussa Alami, whom Crossman describes as the ablest Arab in Palestine, on a proposal whereby the Jews would support Arab claims to independence throughout the Middle East in return for the admission of two million Jewish immigrants. The negotiations, Ben-Gurion told Crossman in 1946, continued throughout the disorders, with the knowledge of the Jewish and Moslem leaders, but were abandoned when reports of a meeting in Geneva leaked to the Arab press. Meanwhile, Ben-Gurion led the Yishuv (Jewish community) in what Anne O'Hare McCormick⁴⁰ described as "extraordinary restraint and discipline in the face of terrible provocation." The Haganah confined itself to defense; when the rebellion paralyzed the port of Jaffa, the Jews developed their own seaport in neighboring Tel Aviv.

In 1939 came the British White Paper, which fixed March 31, 1944, as the date upon which Jewish immigration must end, seventy-five thousand as the number to be admitted by that time, and forbade more than one per cent of the total area of Palestine to be sold to Jews. When World War II broke out in September 1939, Ben-Gurion said, "We shall fight the war as if there were no White Paper, and fight the White Paper as if there were no war." His son became a major in the British Army, and during the blitz the father was in London working for the formation of a Jewish Army to fight for the Allies. This was not permitted, but the British did allow the Zionists to form a volunteer Jewish Brigade, under the blue and white Star of David. Edgar Ansel Mowrer⁴¹ described the Palestinian Jews' contribution to the war effort as "phenomenal."

The Jewish Agency officially deplored the activities of the secret Stern gang, or Fighters for the Freedom of Israel, which embarked in 1944 upon a program of terrorism designed to force the British to permit the entry of Jews who had survived Hitler's⁴² extermination campaign. While the agency asked for police power to deal with the terrorists, Ben-Gurion and the other leaders maintained that the halting of "illegal" immigration was itself illegal under the mandate. In 1942 Ben-Gurion had asked only for restoration of the agency's control over immigration, municipal and communal self-government for both Arabs and Jews, and complete civil, political, and religious equality for all Palestinians; but in 1944 he demanded the recognition of Palestine as a Jewish national state, with full equality accorded to non-Jewish inhabitants.

In June 1946 David Ben-Gurion escaped arrest in large-scale British military police operations against Jewish leaders and suspected ter-

rorists because he was in Paris to attend a Jewish Labor party meeting. (The leaders were released after five months' imprisonment, but Palestine remained under military law.) Earlier, Ben-Gurion had told the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry that he had often tried to halt extremists, but, he said, in the face of "outrages against us . . . if I try now, they laugh at me." That December, the biennial World Zionist Congress in Switzerland saw David Ben-Gurion and Chaim Weizmann in line for re-election. Ben-Gurion was re-elected, but Weizmann was not. Instead, the Zionist General Council decided not to elect any president, thus making Ben-Gurion the highest Zionist official. Upon Ben-Gurion's return to Jerusalem from France (where he conferred with Premier Léon Blum⁴⁰), London (where he took part in negotiations with the Government), and the United States (where he testified before a U.N. body and attempted to ascertain the United States State Department's viewpoint), he was met with criticism from three of the seven Hebrew newspapers because he had suggested that the Zionists might accept a "viable Jewish state in an adequate area of Palestine." "Our minimum demand," he said in 1947, under questioning by the nineteenth commission to investigate the situation, "is an independent state with a Jewish majority to which all Jews can come 'as of right and not on sufferance'" (a quotation from the White Paper issued in 1920 by Colonial Secretary Winston Churchill⁴²).

When, late in September 1947, the British announced their decision to withdraw their forces from Palestine within six months, even if no settlement of the problem were evolved by the U.N., Ben-Gurion asserted that the Jews would be "both willing and able themselves to implement the settlement," by immediately establishing a Jewish state. With this in view, he soon requested that the United Nations set up "a temporary Jewish government" under its supervision. Meanwhile, both the Jewish Agency and Haganah began to work out security arrangements for the Jewish area of Palestine, in the event of an Arab attack. Civil administration of the Jewish region, declared Ben-Gurion, would be maintained by Jews, Arabs, and the British, "and any other who is suitable for his task and who will be willing to work under the new regime." (Irgun refused to cooperate, on the ground that Ben-Gurion had "supplemented his invitation with threats.")

Shortly after the United Nations General Assembly vote at the end of November 1947 which confirmed the partition of Palestine into Arab and Jewish areas, Ben-Gurion declared that the succeeding months would be a test of whether the Jews were capable of functioning as a nation. A final settlement of the Palestine problem, he declared, would not be reached by force but "by the strength of our just co-operative enterprise." A prediction by Fern Marja of the New York *Post* conjectured at that time that Ben-Gurion would be named Prime Minister and Minister of Defense of the

BEN-GURION, DAVID—*Continued*

future Jewish Government. At the outbreak of disorders in Palestine early in December, Ben-Gurion conferred with Lt. Gen. Alan C. Cunningham⁴⁶, British High Commissioner of Palestine. While traveling in a convoy on the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv Road Christmas Eve, Ben-Gurion narrowly escaped death, when snipers fired upon the group of cars.

David Ben-Gurion, who has not lost his Polish accent, is noted as an orator. He speaks nine languages and has in his home an extensive library in English, Hebrew, Russian, and classical Greek, having learned Greek in his fifties so that he could read the ancient philosophers in the original texts. Three books and many articles are among his own writings. His social life is limited to the minimum he considers "necessary for politics." The Zionist leader has been described in terms ranging from "a Pickwickian cherub" (Crossman) to "a proletarian Einstein" (Erika Mann). Ruth Gruber's word portrait of the shaggy-browed, piercing-eyed Ben-Gurion reads: "His head is leonine, with thinning white hair framing it like a halo. He is about five feet three, but so square and stocky that he gives you the impression of being massive. . . His eyes are blue. His features are drawn small and fine in the ruddy canvas of his face. . . You cannot afford to speak carelessly in his presence. He irritates fast. . . He is intense in everything he does."

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BENOIT-LEVY, JEAN (bē-nwá'-lā"vé' zhān) Apr. 25, 1888- United Nations official; motion picture director

Address: b. c/o Films and Visual Information Division, Department of Public Information, United Nations, New York; h. 160 W. 95th St., New York 25

Writing, directing, and producing films for the French motion picture public has been the life work of Jean Benoit-Lévy. In view of the fact that a large proportion of his films had been in the documentary and educational fields, the United Nations Department of Public Information chose him director of its Films and Visual Information Division, which will produce informational films for distribution to member nations. "By working together," the French director has said, "we not only help ourselves, but we help those producers and distributors of films, and those present or potential users of films, in the spreading of information about the great objectives of all our organizations."

Jean Benoit-Lévy, the son of Fernand and Emilie Benoit-Lévy, was born in Paris on April 25, 1888. His education, as far as the university level (he attended the Sorbonne)

was obtained in that city. Through the influence of his uncle, Edmond Benoit-Lévy, reportedly the owner of the first movie house in the world, and of Louis Lumière, an early French producer of films, the young student soon became interested in the motion picture. "I owe it to my uncle," he wrote in the *Art of the Motion Picture*, "for having taught me to see the greatness of its artistic mission and its power as a medium of information." He was not, however, able to devote himself entirely to film production until after World War I. Wounded in 1914, Benoit-Lévy received the Croix de Guerre before his release from the French Army in 1917.

Soon after, Benoit-Lévy dedicated himself chiefly to the production of documentary and educational films. These, he explained in the *Art of the Motion Picture*, belong to a group he calls visual instruction, which also includes pictures and photographs, objects projected by means of episcopes, dioramas and charts, and lastly, films. An instructional film, such as his picture, *The Mountain*, which required two years of research before its production, can be divided into five parts. Each of these, observed Benoit-Lévy, "suggests a few precise observations to the eyes and to the mind. . . . In addition, from the standpoint of vocabulary, the film pointed out the pertinent terms of geographic nomenclature."

Other films in the educational category made by Benoit-Lévy presented studies of agriculture, medicine, technical instruction, and social hygiene. Among the agricultural motion pictures were *The Role of Agronomical Engineers in Morocco*, *Small Surgical Operations on Farm Animals*, *The National Agricultural School of Montpellier*, and numerous films on the cultivation of grains, grasses, vegetables, flowers, and fruit trees. Those on medicine were produced under the auspices of the Committee on Medical and Surgical Education by the Use of Motion Pictures, a central bureau of research established in 1930, of which Benoit-Lévy was a member of the executive board. Examples of the instructional films made by this group, at their two technical laboratories—one for research in biology and pathological anatomy at Villejuif and the other for research in surgery at the Salpêtrière hospital in Paris—were *The Technic of Autopsies*, *High Frequency in Medicine*, *Urgent Blood Transfusions*, and *Biopsy*.

For technical instruction and professional orientation, Benoit-Lévy made a group of motion pictures on industrial subjects, as *The Construction of Turbines*, *The Functioning of a Department Store*, *The Manufacture of Wallpaper*, *The Production of Lace by Machine*, and *Occupations for Young People*. A series of films on social hygiene produced by Benoit-Lévy covered both health and social problems. Their titles indicate the range of topics: *Immediate Care Before the Arrival of the Doctor*, *The Vacation Camp at Soulac*, *The B.C.G. Vaccination Against Tuberculosis*, *Neat and Clean*, *How to Eat*, *Air: Source of Life*, *The Hygiene of Milk*, *The Education of Illegitimate Children*, *Cooperative Childhood*; there

were several films on cancer and venereal diseases.

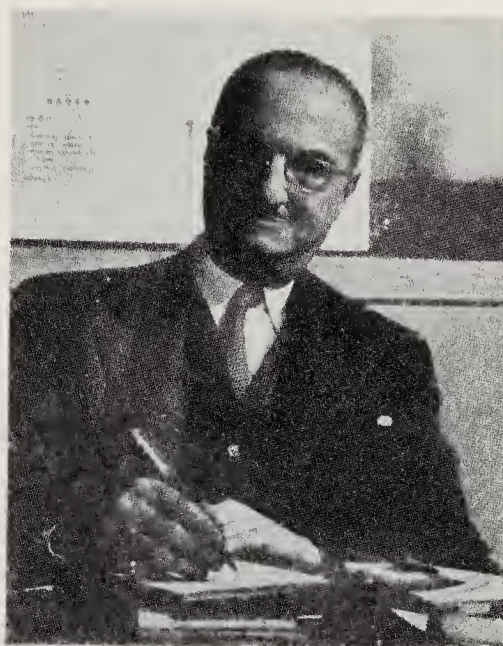
A few of Benoit-Lévy's educational films were dramatic or spectacular. In these groups were the *Angel of the Hearth*, a dramatization of the practice of thrift; *The Nest*, a plea for low-priced housing; *The Song of the Mine and the Fire*, an industrial symphony; and *The Artisans of the Sea*, a film representation of the school for apprentice mechanics of the French Navy. Allied with this group were a series of geographical films, similar to American travelogues, on Martinique, Guadeloupe, Provence, Bizerte, and Tunisia.

Not all of Benoit-Lévy's cinematic efforts were in the documentary and educational categories: his drama films are better known internationally than the instructional motion pictures that he made primarily for French domestic consumption. Among the dramatic pictures which Benoit-Lévy directed were *Pasteur*, *Ames d'enfants*, *Peau de pêche*, *La Mort du cygne*, *Altitude 3,200*, and *La Maternelle*. *La Mort du cygne*, released in the United States under the title of *Ballerina*, received the Grand Prix du Cinéma at the Paris International Exposition of 1937.

Because of the ramifications of his motion picture work, Jean Benoit-Lévy belonged to a number of French professional organizations. At one time he was president of the Cinema Artists' Guild and vice-president of the Union of Technicians of the Film Industry. He also held memberships in the executive council of the Film Authors' Guild of the Society of Dramatic Authors and in the Society of Dramatic Writers and Composers. The French director was assigned as an associate delegate to the International Institute of the Educational Cinema of the League of Nations and was elected secretary-general of the French committee of that same body. To the civil court of the department of the Seine, he acted as a special consultant on cinema problems.

After the German occupation of France in 1940, Jean Benoit-Lévy went to the United States, where he had lectured in 1935 at New York University and at Teachers College of Columbia University. In 1941 he joined the staff of Teachers College as a visiting professor (he had previously taught at the Ecole Nationale in Paris), giving courses on audio-visual education and on the technicalities of writing for the films. At the invitation of the New School for Social Research, he became attached to its faculty and that of the Ecole Libre des Hautes Etudes, conducting in 1942 and 1943 a seminar for motion picture directors, in collaboration with the American Film Center. Other than his lecture tours throughout the country, Benoit-Lévy's educational activities in the United States also included his acting as director of the French-American Bureau of Educational Research.

When the United Nations Film Board held its first meeting at Lake Success, New York, on January 24, 1947, Jean Benoit-Lévy was appointed the head of its executive office. The year before, in June 1946, he had been named



JEAN BENOIT-LEVY

director of the Division of Films and Visual Information of the United Nations Department of Public Information. Membership on the Film Board represented UNESCO, ILO, FAO, IRO, the International Monetary Stabilization Fund, and the interim commission of the World Health Organization. Upon the suggestions of these delegates, based on specific propaganda needs, Jean Benoit-Lévy reported, by May 1947, that fourteen films were projected and would be distributed among the member nations for production. A central agency for the exchange of informational photographs was established at Lake Success; plans were made for the international dissemination of knowledge about films; and the awarding of scholarships to film workers was discussed.

Benoit-Lévy's theories of film technique and purpose have been stated in his books: *Visual Instruction in the United States* (1936) and *The Art of the Motion Picture* (1946). Joseph L. Mankiewicz, the American director and producer who reviewed the last-mentioned book for the *Screen Writer*, found that "the first part of the book is by far the most rewarding." Bosley Crowther of the *New York Times* considered it "a most timely rationale of film art which should greatly illuminate all thinking about the screen's potentials in this atom age." For his work in the field of the cinema, Benoit-Lévy has received the ribbon of the Legion of Honor, the Order of the Public Health, and the Order of Leopold of Belgium. The director's family consists of his wife, Lucie, and two daughters, Ginette and Françoise. Benoit-Lévy, who weighs 162 pounds, is five feet seven and a half inches tall, and has gray eyes and gray hair.

Reference

Le Film Français 87:80 Ag 2 '46

BILBO, THEODORE G(ILMORE) Oct. 13, 1877—Aug. 21, 1947. United States Senator; elected a member of the Mississippi State Senate in 1907, Lieutenant Governor of Mississippi in 1912, Governor in 1916 and again in 1928—he was the first man to be chosen Governor for a second time in his State; served in the United States Senate from 1934 until his death; investigated by Senate committees on charges of accepting gratuities from war contractors and of carrying on an anti-Negro campaign in the 1946 Mississippi Democratic primaries, he never actually took his seat in the Eightieth Congress convening in January 1947; proponent of "white supremacy." See *Current Biography* 1943 Yearbook.

Obituary

N Y Times p1+ Ag 22 '47 por

BITTNER, VAN A(MBERG) Mar. 20, 1885- Trade union official

Address: b. c/o Organizing Committee, Committee of Industrial Organization, 79½ Poplar St., N.W., Atlanta 3, Ga.; h. 56 Lincoln Ave., Crafton, Pa.

Van A. Bittner heads the CIO's drive to recruit one million new members from the largely unorganized workers in Southern industries. Formerly an executive of the United Mine Workers of America, Bittner was one of the group to follow John L. Lewis⁴² when Lewis formed the Congress of Industrial Organizations; but when disagreement arose between Lewis' U.M.W.A. and the CIO, Bittner chose to support Philip Murray⁴³, who was president of the latter. Before 1946, when Bittner was named national director of the CIO organizing committee, he had been one of the chief organizers of the steel industry, farm equipment workers, and packing-house workers.

Charles and Emma Ann (Henck) Bittner are the parents of Van Amberg Bittner, who was born on March 20, 1885, in Bridgeport, Pennsylvania. At eleven Van started to work in the coal mines near his home, at the same time that he attended school. Having joined the United Mine Workers of America after his first week in the mines, he was elected president of his local in 1901 at the age of sixteen. By that time he had been graduated from the Vanderbilt (Pennsylvania) high school. Continuing his activities in the U.M.W.A., in 1908 he became vice-president of District 5, the division of the mine union holding authority over the Pittsburgh area. Three years later, twenty-six-year-old Bittner became president of that district. An international representative of U.M.W.A. he was sent to organize locals in Tennessee, Alabama, and West Virginia. As a result of his work in the West Virginia coal mines, in 1933 Bittner was elected president of District 17, where he recruited "hundreds of thousands of coal miners" into the union headed by John L. Lewis. For nine years (1933-42) Bittner participated in the Appalachian Wage Conference.

In October 1935 Lewis brought to a head an issue of industrial versus craft unionism when

he formed the Congress of Industrial Organizations, whose purpose was "to encourage and promote organization of the workers in the mass-production and unorganized industries of the nation, and affiliation with the American Federation of Labor." Bittner supported Lewis in this step. In 1936 this branch of the A.F. of L. declared its intention to organize the workers in the steel industry. When the A.F. of L. and CIO could not agree on a joint program, the CIO, alone, established the Steel Workers Organizing Committee to undertake this project.

In June 1936 the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers, a twenty-seven-year-old A.F. of L. affiliate, signed over its authority to the S.W.O.C., then consisting of twelve U.M.W.A. executives. Philip Murray became chairman of the group; Bittner was assigned the task of organizing industries in the Great Lakes-Western area. One of S.W.O.C.'s initial steps in Bittner's area was to call a strike against the "Little Steel" industries (steel industries other than U. S. Steel Corporation) demanding union recognition; the walkout, however, netted little for S.W.O.C.

In March 1937 Bittner's name was one of the six signed to an S.W.O.C. contract concluded with United States Steel Corporation ("Big Steel"). Termed "one of the 'softest' contracts a labor organization has ever agreed to," the contract merely put into writing wage and working condition commitments already existing in the Big Steel plants. The purpose of this contract was to gain prestige for the organization committee, an aim it accomplished. In the first national convention of S.W.O.C., held in December 1937, Murray reported a membership of over five hundred thousand and the conclusion of 445 contracts. Early in 1938 Bittner took part in the conferences motivated by Lewis, which modified Big Steel's contract, allowing either party to make a change in the extant agreement, but giving the other party the right to terminate the contract if the amendment were not acceptable.

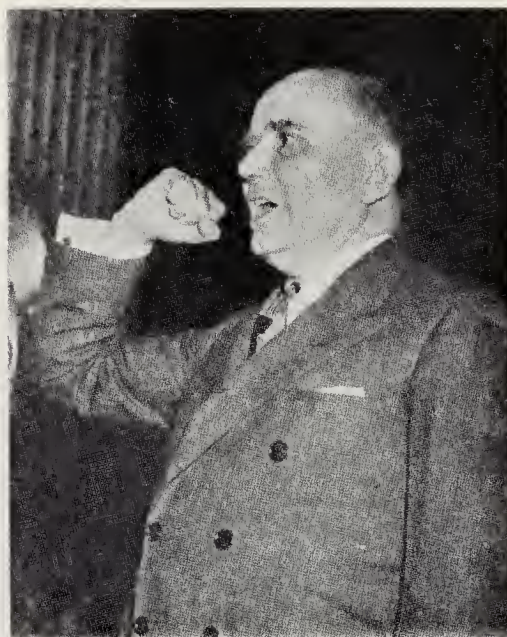
When the Bethlehem Steel Corporation discharged one thousand active S.W.O.C. members working in its Lackawanna plant, Bittner, still in charge of that area, called a strike of the fourteen thousand employees. As a result of the mediation of William S. Knudsen⁴⁰ and Sidney Hillman⁴⁰ (then, respectively, director-general and associate director-general of the Office for Production Management) Bethlehem consented to a reinstatement of the workers and a discussion of grievances; recognition of the union was left to a decision of OPM and NLRB. A month after the strike (March 1941) Bittner reported that Bethlehem would be willing to sign with S.W.O.C. when the plant was completely organized. When the S.W.O.C. voted to liquidate itself and reform as the United Steelworkers of America in May 1942, the group had negotiated 903 contracts for its membership of over 660,000, or 90 per cent of the industry. Murray was elected president, and Bittner and Clinton S. Golden, who had headed the Eastern division of S.W.O.C., became assistants to the president.

In 1944 Bittner was placed in charge of the organizing activities at the Weirton Steel Company, one of the Little Steel "holdouts," which, as of May 1946, had not yet been organized. On January 20, 1946, 750,000 steel workers went on strike when the U.S.W.A. refused to accept President Truman's⁴⁵ proposal of an hourly increase of eighteen and one-half cents (this based on the report of a fact-finding board) for steel workers. U.S.W.A. was on strike four weeks before the issues were settled. At its spring 1946 convention, U.S.W.A. announced plans to bring the white-collar workers within the industry into its membership. The following year, U.S.W.A. and United States Steel concluded a labor agreement providing for wage increases, thereby setting a formula for other labor-management contracts in the steel industry.

As a result of the captive mine strike called by Lewis in the fall of 1941 and of his objection to Murray's acceptance of and collaboration with the Administration's wartime labor policy, tension between the two labor leaders mounted. In June 1942 Bittner resigned as president of U.M.W.A. District 17; the Executive Council of the miner's union declared vacant the vice-presidency, long held by Murray, and in April 1943 the United Mine Workers officially disassociated itself from the CIO. Bittner, who had been one of Lewis' "oldest and most devoted associates," refused to support the U.M.W.A. president in his "crusade against Murray."

Bittner's organizing activities have not been confined to the coal mines and steel factories. In 1937 he had been named by Lewis as chairman of the Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee. By 1939 the meat industry, which had been almost totally unorganized and which presented special problems (*Time*, July 24, 1939, reported the Chicago drive in detail) was well on its way to unionization. Bittner has also brought farm equipment workers into the CIO fold.

In 1946 he became national director of the CIO Organizing Committee, with the specific task of organizing workers in the South. Impelled by a fund of almost a million dollars contributed by CIO steel, clothing, textile, and automobile unions, Bittner announced his goal of a million new members for the CIO. At the beginning of the drive, he refused the offered help of nonlabor groups, replying to one, "We will tolerate no interference from organizations outside the CIO." A few days after the CIO announced its program in the South, William Green⁴², president of the A.F. of L., reported his union's plans to seek the same number of members from an area which, however, encompassed six more southern States than were included in the CIO project. One argument used by the craft union against the CIO was the charge of communism in the ranks of the latter. Bittner has denied the charge in a number of speeches and articles denouncing communism. He has instructed his organizers to state, in reply to such charges, "If there are Communists in the CIO they are there because they were hired by employers—usually



Press Assn., Inc.

VAN A. BITTNER

when their plants were operating non-union." Himself an anti-Communist, Bittner nevertheless has seen the early 1947 proposals to outlaw Communism as a camouflage for a strong anti-labor movement.

Bittner tripled his staff of organizers in the South (normally there are about one hundred); 75 per cent of these men and women are themselves Southerners. (At the end of 1946, however, he announced that his staff would be cut.) Although Bittner is vice-chairman of the CIO Political Action Committee which was active in many of the 1946 Southern primaries and elections, he did not allow any of his staff to engage in political activity. By June a little over a month after the drive had been started, the CIO won recognition in eleven plants. Starting first in the textile mills, then moving on to recruit workers in the lumber, furniture, and chemical industries, the CIO had competed with the A.F. of L. in one out of every five elections held by the N.L.R.B. to determine the collective bargaining agent. While the A.F. of L., in some cases, was forming separate units for Negro members, the CIO was committed to a nonsegregation policy; Bittner, however, was not making Negro equality an issue. Advancing the argument that high wages must be paid to maintain the prosperity gained by the South during the war, the CIO, through advertisements, speeches to civic groups, the radio, and conversation with workers, had won 333 out of 398 elections by February 1947. In July 1947, however, Bittner announced that the CIO would no longer request NLRB elections in order to win union recognition. This decision was the result of a successful election supervised by a board named by the employer and union involved, rather than by NLRB. A *Business Week* (October 25, 1947) summary of the CIO's and A.F. of L.'s progress in the South expressed the belief

BITTNER, VAN A.—*Continued*

that the CIO was less successful than the union had expected; the magazine reported the industrial union's Southern membership had increased by 280,000.

In the CIO Bittner works closely with Murray, and can be relied upon, says a New York *Post* columnist, to "reflect the CIO president's views." Bittner has also headed the social security committee and the resolutions committee of the 1946 convention of the CIO. Of his opposition to compulsory mediation or "cooling-off" periods in labor disputes, Bittner wrote in *United States News*, "You can no more prevent strikes by legislation directing drastic penalties . . . [when prescribed mediation procedures have not been used] than you can prevent the terrible disease of yellow fever by making it a violation of the law for a man to become infected without waiting 30 or 60 days. The way yellow fever was wiped out was by the removal of swamps that were breeding grounds for the carrier of the disease. So it is with strikes; we must remove the swamps of economic injustice which breed discontent, and only then will strikes be reduced to a minimum." In 1947 Bittner called for a Congressional resolution advocating a guaranteed annual wage for workers.

Bittner has served with a number of Government agencies. During World War II he was a labor adviser to both the Office of Emergency Management and the Office for Production Management. On the recommendation of Murray he was appointed to the National War Labor Board at the end of 1942. There he voted that WLB await the end of U.M.W.A.'s 1943 coal strike before discussing the dispute. Although he was, with the three other labor members, a dissenter in the vote refusing portal-to-portal pay to the mine workers, he later said, "Since this decision has been rendered by a majority vote of the NWLB, it is our position that that becomes the decision of NWLB and in this instance of the Government of the United States." In December 1945 with the liquidation of the NWLB, Bittner's duties with that group were terminated. He continues to serve on the West Virginia State Planning Board, having been appointed in 1942.

The labor leader, "next to Murray, is tops in personal appeal to the membership" of the U.S.W.A. Bittner has blue eyes and a vestige of gray hair; of stocky build, he is five feet nine inches in height and 175 pounds in weight. Married on June 8, 1911, Bertha Mae (Walter) Bittner and Van Bittner have one daughter, Mrs. Anna Mary Wohler. Bittner attends St. Matthew's Lutheran Church in Crafton, Pennsylvania, where he has his home.

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BJOERLING, JUSSI (byûr'lîng yōōs'sî)
Feb. 2, 1911- Operatic and concert tenor
Address: b. c/o Columbia Concerts, Inc., 113 W. 57th St., New York 19

When Jussi Bjoerling made his debut at the Metropolitan Opera in November 1938, New York critics assessed the Swedish tenor as a valuable addition to the company's roster. Subsequent appearances confirmed this initial judgment; and when he returned for the 1945-46 season after a four-year war-enforced absence, he was once more cordially received.

Jussi Bjoerling, whose first name is the equivalent of the English "Jack," was born on February 2, 1911, in Stora Tuna in the Dalarna region in Sweden. He is one of four tenors in the family, his father, David Bjoerling, and his two brothers being famous in their own right in their native land. Jussi himself began to sing when he was three, he has said, "for the sheer instinctive pleasure of singing"—though at that age and for some years after his father provided only musical guidance rather than formal vocal lessons. When Jussi was in his tenth year, the elder Bjoerling organized himself and his sons into the Bjoerling Male Quartet, and for two seasons the four toured the United States, appearing in native costume primarily in Swedish churches and at Swedish community gatherings. In 1922, when the boys' voices began to change, the group returned to Sweden, where Jussi soon afterward was entered in the Stockholm Conservatory.

By the time he was seventeen Bjoerling had gained enough popular favor to make his first phonograph recording, of the song "The Sunshine of Your Smile." In much demand at the time, it has since become a collectors' item. At the age of eighteen, having attracted the attention of John Forsell, world-famous baritone and director of the Stockholm Royal Opera, Bjoerling was enrolled in the Royal Opera School as a pupil of Forsell himself. One year later, in 1930, the young man made his debut at the Royal Opera as Don Ottavio in Mozart's *Don Giovanni*. In the next several years the singer established himself as the leading lyric tenor of the Stockholm Opera and a leading guest artist at the operatic theaters of Copenhagen, Oslo, Helsinki, Dresden, Brussels, Vienna, Prague, Florence, Paris, and London. In Paris, when a special performance of *La Bohème* was included in the dedication ceremonies for International House, gift of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to the University of Paris, Bjoerling was the tenor called to sing Rodolfo (November 1936). He was the choice of Toscanini⁴² for the role of Don Ottavio at the Salzburg Festival of 1937, and again in 1938, for the tenor solo in Verdi's *Requiem* at the Lucerne Festival.

Bjoerling's first appearance in the United States as a mature artist took place on November 28, 1937, when he was soloist on a General Motors coast-to-coast radio broadcast originating in Carnegie Hall in New York City. Four days later his first American recital, in Springfield, Massachusetts, was reviewed on the front pages of two of the city's newspapers. On December 22 it was reported

by the New York *Times* that he had been engaged by the Metropolitan Opera of New York for guest appearances during the 1938-39 season. The debut was made in November 1938, but before that Bjoerling had taken part in two other nation-wide broadcasts, had been a guest artist with the Chicago Civic Opera Company, and had given a number of other recitals. When he appeared for the first time in recital in New York on January 4, 1938, Pitts Sanborn wrote: "Bjoerling's voice not only has substance, sonority and compass to recommend it, but it is the absolutely unspoiled voice of a young man. His breath support is truly magnificent, and he can command a flawless legato of prodigiously long sweep and spin a tone from an imposing fortissimo to a vanishing pianissimo. He possesses an extraordinarily even scale, his attack is remarkably pure, and his mezza voce is exquisite."



JUSSI BJOERLING

At his Metropolitan debut, on November 24, 1938, as Rodolfo in *La Bohème*, the singer was uniformly well received by the critics, some of them calling him the most valuable tenor to join the company in years. Olin Downes of the New York *Times* expressed the opinion that when Bjoerling did not force his voice because of his unfamiliarity with the house it was "both warm and brilliant. . . of ample tone and quality for the role, with a B-flat which rings and carries, and which has by no means reached the summit of its development." The critic for the *Musician* wrote: "Youthful, and of imposing stature, Bjoerling possesses a voice of rich sonority, projected with freedom and power." That season he was heard four times, twice each in *La Bohème* and *Il Trovatore*. In 1939-40 he also sang four times, in *Faust*, *Rigoletto*, and again twice in *La Bohème*. The period 1940-41 marked his first full season with the company, with which he appeared on opening night in Verdi's *Masked Ball*, several times more in that opera as well as in *Rigoletto* and *Trovatore*, and once in *Faust*. In addition, he was concertizing—thirty to forty recital, radio, or orchestral engagements a season—and appearing with the San Francisco and Chicago opera companies and with the Royal Opera in Stockholm.

The season 1941-42 would have been Bjoerling's fourth at the Metropolitan had he not been denied a transit visa across Germany and consequently been forced to cancel his American appearances. Instead, he spent that and the succeeding World War II years in Sweden, with occasional trips to Norway and Denmark to appear in benefit concerts for the Red Cross and the underground movements. For six months he was a trainee in a Swedish artillery regiment—one of his most enjoyable experiences, he has said, was his participation in a concert to raise funds for twenty-five Finnish war orphans the regiment had adopted. For the remainder of the time he sang with the Stockholm Opera, which during these years enjoyed exceptional prosperity and sold-out houses for all Bjoerling performances. Bjoerling recordings appeared at the rate of half a dozen each year.

In May 1945 it was reported by the New York *Times* that the tenor had been re-engaged by the Metropolitan Opera for the 1945-46 season. After filling several concert dates in October and November 1945 and appearing with the San Francisco Opera Company in *La Bohème* in Los Angeles on November 7, he returned to the Metropolitan as the Duke in *Rigoletto* on November 29. New York critical reception was mixed, Robert A. Hague of *PM* declaring him the ideal Duke and Noel Strauss of the *Times* considering him miscast. Robert Bagar of the *World-Telegram* wrote: "Jussi Bjoerling, it was quite plain, has lost none of his freedom in singing. His voice is a mite less luscious than formerly, though he let out beautiful tones many times during the evening. . . It may be that the Duke of Mantua is not entirely in his grasp at the moment. For some of the subtler sides of the part escaped him. . . [but] the unwonted energy of his singing, the spontaneous quality, the warmth, provided compensation enough for any lacks."

During the remainder of that season and the following seasons, Bjoerling reappeared in his old roles and added new ones—Cavaradossi in *Tosca* on December 5, 1945, and Romeo in Gounod's opera on January 15, 1947. Concert engagements took him throughout the United States and to Canada; he made a number of radio appearances; and in opera he was heard also with the San Francisco and Chicago companies before and after the Metropolitan seasons. The 1946-47 tour marked his twenty-fifth year as a professional artist, beginning with his American debut when a boy of ten. Bjoerling's repertoire includes over forty operatic roles and songs in six languages. It has been said that the essentially Italianate quality of his singing is the result of study with Tullio Voghera, the coach whom Enrico Caruso em-

BJOERLING, JUSSI—*Continued*

played during his first six years in the United States.

David Ewen describes Jussi Bjoerling as even-tempered and affable—except before a performance, when “debut nerves” show themselves. In appearance he has been called stocky (he stands five feet eight inches tall); and he has the fair hair and light complexion commonly seen in Scandinavians. Also typical of his nationality, he loves the sea and spends much of his leisure time in boats, and in fishing or swimming. Other diversions are tennis, billiards, and the Swedish sport known as hand-wrestling. He and the former Anna Lisa Berg, to whom he was married on June 3, 1935, are the parents of two sons and one daughter, Anders, Lars Olof, and Anne Charlotte. Mrs. Bjoerling is known as one of Sweden's most beautiful women—the year before her marriage she was crowned queen of the important Santa Lucia Festival held annually in Stockholm. She herself is a lyric soprano of marked gifts, whom he met while both were students at the Stockholm Conservatory. Although she has given up her career, she sang frequently with Bjoerling in benefit concerts during the war.

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BLAIN, DANIEL Dec. 17, 1898- Veterans Administration official; psychiatrist
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The largest single agency in the world devoted to medical care is the United States Veterans Administration, which supervises the treatment and hospitalization of twenty million ex-servicemen. Of the patients in the 120 veterans hospitals, 62 per cent are neuropsychiatric cases. The psychiatrists responsible for their welfare are under the direction of Dr. Daniel Blain, chief of the neuropsychiatric division of the Veterans Administration, who cited the foregoing statistics in the December 1946 issue of *Hospitals*. Dr. Blain hopes to make the Veterans Administration psychiatric program the standard for the country. “A high standard will benefit the nation,” he has said. “A low standard will deter progress in psychiatry.”

Daniel Blain was born in Kashing, China, on December 17, 1898. Until he was thirteen, he remained there with his parents, Claudia (Grier) Blain and John Mercer Blain, a Virginia-born Presbyterian missionary. Young Daniel was sent to the United States for his education. At Washington and Lee University in Lexington, Virginia, he majored in English,

edited the college annual, and played on the football team. After receiving his B.A. degree in 1921, Daniel Blain returned to China, where he taught English at Hangchow University for a year. When he came back to the United States, he was a schoolteacher for three years and a physical education instructor for a short time thereafter.

It was about this time that Blain decided to undertake the study of medicine. After attending the University of Chicago in order to get his premedical science credits, he entered Vanderbilt University. At the time he received his medical degree (1929), he ranked among the top six men of his class. For further research in his preferred field, pathology, Blain studied surgical pathology at the Mayo Clinic for a few months before becoming a general practitioner in Tennessee. From there he went to Boston to serve as an intern at Peter Bent Brigham Hospital; his specialization was, at that period, heart trouble and high blood pressure. Impressed by the psychosomatic factors involved in these diseases, he entered the neurological unit of the Boston City Hospital in March 1931 in order to obtain psychiatric training.

The following January, Dr. Blain joined the staff of the Austen Riggs Foundation in Stockbridge, Massachusetts. Under the terms of his fellowship at the foundation, Blain worked for ten months in its mental hygiene clinic and also assisted in the treatment of adult neuroses. Subsequently he became resident psychiatrist at the Silver Hill Sanitarium, New Canaan, Connecticut, where he remained for four years. Eight months of 1937 were spent as a part-time psychiatrist at the Blythewood Sanitarium in Greenwich, Connecticut. In 1938 Blain and Dr. J. A. P. Millet established at Lake George, New York, the Tratelja Farms Sanitarium. As associate director, he headed its staff for the four years between 1938 and 1942.

Eight months after the entrance of the United States into World War II, the psychiatrist was accepted into the United States Public Health Service as a medical officer with the rank of lieutenant commander. Blain later received an appointment as deputy medical director of the War Shipping Administration, which, in conjunction with the United Seamen's Service, was operating (on a plan formulated by Blain) a chain of rest homes for merchant seamen suffering from war neuroses. With an average capacity for from thirty-five to fifty patients, each rest center had a dual program of treatment for these temporary invalids: the psychotherapeutic, consisting of both individual and group psychiatric methods, and the “supportive,” composed of the material and occupational aids to a patient's recovery. By 1945 more than ten thousand merchant mariners had been treated in these rehabilitation homes. The main objective of the program was to return the men to service as quickly as possible for, as Blain said in 1943, “The great majority want to go back.”

The psychiatrist was detailed to the Veterans Administration in December 1945, when the re-

organization of that department was taking place under General Omar N. Bradley⁴³. As chief of the neuropsychiatric division, Blain began to prepare for the peak load of one hundred and thirty-two thousand nervous cases expected for hospitalization by 1965 by extending the outpatient clinics of the VA, with the hope of decreasing that estimation by 25 per cent before that time. (In 1947 twenty-nine of these clinics are directly under contract to the VA.) Nine thousand veterans had already visited these country-wide clinics by 1947 and availed themselves of the most modern psychiatric treatment. Dr. Blain (who became a veteran himself with his discharge on July 1, 1946) is of the opinion that there are less potential breakdowns among ex-servicemen than among the civilian population; he feels that the Army's screening of physically and mentally unfit men is responsible for this.

To care for the neuropsychiatric patients, the VA has initiated a policy of devoting 30 per cent of all its general hospitals to neuropsychiatry, and 30 per cent of its new neuropsychiatric hospitals to medical and surgical cases. Affiliated with sixteen of the VA hospitals is a resident training program in neurology and psychiatry, which is made feasible by the location of a number of VA hospitals close to established medical schools. This teaching program, Blain predicted in a speech to the American Hospital Association, will gradually be extended to include several hundred trainees and more than fifty medical schools. Administration of VA hospitals has been improved by transferring problems of hospital routine from the doctors (it was found that paper work and meetings were consuming 70 per cent of the time they could have devoted to patients) to clerical staffs, headed by an executive officer and manned by a registrar, ward clerks, and registrar's assistants.

An increasing number of patients with mental diseases were admitted to veterans' hospitals in 1947; V.A. figures showed that 5,400 a month entered in 1947, as against only 3,600 a month in 1945. This rate, however, was lower than the one recorded subsequent to World War I, a decrease which was attributed to the use of outpatient clinics.

Among civilians, the need for training and research in mental hygiene is a problem for the Public Health Service. Appearing before a Senate Appropriations Subcommittee which was studying the million-dollar cut in the Labor and Federal Security Agency appropriation, Blain urged the restoration of the eliminated item. In his testimony, given on April 6, 1947, he cited the shortage of trained personnel for psychiatric work, the lack of knowledge of mental disorders, and the lack of outpatient facilities (outside of mental hospitals). "The hope for the nation's mental problem," he stated, "is to treat patients faster, extending outpatient services so that patients can be spared hospitalization and kept on their jobs."

For more than fifteen years Blain has been contributing to various medical journals: the *American Journal of Syphilis*, the *Journal of*



Veterans Administration Photo
DANIEL BLAIN

Clinical Investigation, the *Journal of Criminal Psychopathology*, the *American Journal of Psychiatry*, the *International Journal of Psychoanalysis*, and *Lancet*. His early articles were on histology and hypertension; later ones dealt with traumatic neuroses and the work of both psychologists and psychiatrists. The doctor's professional associations are the American Medical, the American Psychiatric, the New York Neurological, the American Psychoanalytic, and the New York Society of Clinical Psychiatry; the Society for Research in Neurological and Mental Diseases, and the American Board of Neurology and Psychiatry. He also belongs to the Explorers' Club and the Corinthian Yacht Club. Since 1936 Daniel Blain has been married to the former Sarah Logan Starr; an only son is named after his father. The psychiatrist has blue-gray eyes and brown hair. He professes no political affiliation, but, in religion, is a Protestant. His favorite sport is sailing, and his hobby, cabinetmaking.

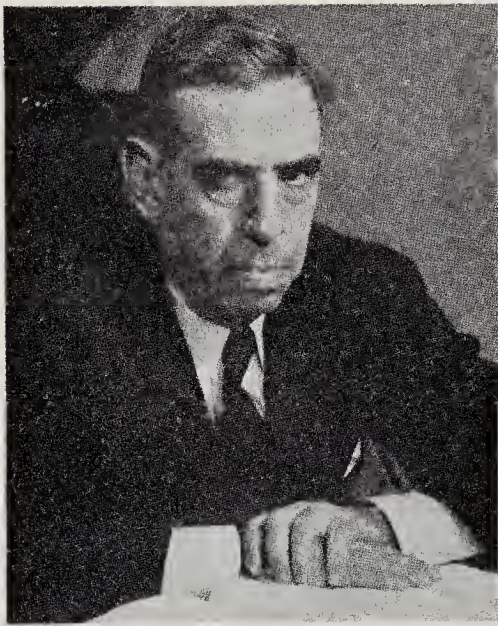
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BORGESE, G(IUSEPPE) A(NTONIO)
(bör-jä'sä jōō-zēp'pā äntō'nyō) Nov. 12, 1882- World organization official; author; educator

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G. A. Borgese, Italian-born author and scholar, is the secretary of the Committee to Frame a World Constitution, which was organized in 1945 at the University of Chicago under the leadership of Robert Maynard Hutchins⁴⁰. Borgese, who is the editor of the committee's monthly publication, *Common*



G. A. BORGESE

Cause, was appointed to the chair of Italian literature at that university in 1936.

The birthplace of Giuseppe Antonio Borgese is Polizzi Generosa, a village in the mountains of central Sicily; his birth date is November 12, 1882. The third child of the former Rosa Di Martino and of Antonio Borgese, a provincial lawyer "who was also somewhat of a humanist and a lover of Latin poetry," young Giuseppe was introduced early to classical literature. His father was unable to provide for his education at school, and accordingly the boy was sent to Palermo, where he continued his studies under the supervision of several uncles and aunts. When he was seventeen he entered the University of Florence, from which he received his Ph.D. degree in 1903. His first two writings *La Canzona paziente* (1902) and *Risurrezioni* (1903), appeared during this period.

Within the next few years, Borgese lived successively in Naples, Berlin, and Turin, serving a varied apprenticeship as literary critic and writer. In Turin he was literary editor of *La Stampa*, liberal daily newspaper. The year 1905 saw the printing of his doctor's thesis, *Storia della critica romantica in Italia*, which was called a masterpiece of research analysis and interpretative exposition. Although young Borgese was a disciple of Benedetto Croce⁴⁴, he soon showed himself at variance with his compatriot, disagreeing with Croce's definition of aesthetics as "primarily primitive or childlike, or unconscious and intuitional as opposed to conscious or rational knowledge." The controversy between Borgese and Croce continued for more than twenty years.

Borgese's own theories on aesthetics were developed and elaborated during the years he taught Germanic literature at the University of Rome (1910-17) and at the University of Milan (1917-25), and while he taught aesthetics and the history of criticism at the latter uni-

versity (1926-31). These theories are expressed in his essays collected under the title *Poetica della unità* (1934), and in his article "Primitivism and Romanticism" in the *Encyclopedia of Social Sciences* (1935). The work of art is not, according to Borgese, an isolated inspiration; it is part of an organic whole. Each poetic work has its place in "the collective unfinished masterpiece which Borgese calls the Bible of Humanity."

Other significant articles and essays of Borgese's, which had a large influence on his contemporaries when they appeared in leading Italian journals and newspapers (including the *Corriere della sera*, for which Borgese was literary and foreign editor from 1912 to 1931), have been collected in *La Vita e il libro* (1911-1913). In the opinion of literary critics, Borgese's essays represent an important contribution to the history of criticism of modern European literature. This branch of contemporary criticism was also covered in his *Studi di letteratura moderne* (1915).

When he was twenty, Giuseppe Borgese had come under the influence of D'Annunzio's "reactionary nationalism," which he renounced in 1908, after four years of adherence to it, in favor of a democratic liberalism. Borgese's biography, *Gabriele d'Annunzio*, was brought out in 1909, the same year that saw the publication of his *La Nuova Germania*. Borgese says of that book, "My life in Germany took care of that. I reacted vigorously against Prussianism." World War I sharpened his political awareness. In 1917, he headed the Press and Propaganda Bureau of Italy, and the following year, led the Italian section of the Inter-Allied Delegation in London. "I developed whatever action I could," Borgese wrote later, "in favor of a unified and democratic Europe in line with Wilsonian intentions." Throughout the war years, the Italian critic had continued writing, concentrating on political studies, three of which were published between 1915 and 1917: *Italia e Germania*, *La Guerra della idee*, and *L'Italia e la nuova alleanza*.

In the years immediately following World War I, Borgese turned from criticism to poetry and imaginative writing. His first novel *Rubè* (1921), which presents the protagonist as a helpless victim of society and history, was translated into several languages. *La Revue des deux mondes* (1921) called it "the most considerable literary event in Italy for fifteen or twenty years," and the *New York Times* (1923), "a memorable picture on a great canvas."

Most of Borgese's other creative works, which followed the publication of *Rubè*, are little known outside Italy. They include a second novel, *I Vivi e i morti* (1923); a book of *Poems* (1933); two plays, *L'Arciduca* (1924) and *La Tragedia di Mayerling* (1925); and several short stories collected under the title *Pellegrino appassionato* (1933), which Borgese describes as "the most cherished of my imaginative works." In this same period, he also wrote several pictorial sketches of European journeys and translated into Italian Goethe's *Werther* and other classics.

In 1931 Professor Borgese, who had come to the United States on a temporary permit as visiting professor to the University of California, remained in that country when it was announced that an oath of allegiance to the Fascist Italian state would be required of all Italian professors. Because of this, he was later to explain, "I went into exile when it became inevitable and necessary. Fascism wanted to swallow everything. . . I would not be swallowed, nor would I allow my conscience to be swallowed." Subsequently he published an open letter to Mussolini, which stated, in part: "My dwelling place can be only where it is permitted a writer to be truly a writer, that is to write his thought . . . where exists as much liberty as is necessary for intellect to live and for justice to take its course." He became a citizen of the United States in 1938.

The University of Chicago invited Dr. Borgese to join its staff as professor of Italian literature in 1936. His other teaching posts in the United States have included a course in Italian culture at the University of California (1931); lectures at the New School for Social Research in New York City (1932); the Nielson professorship of comparative literature at Smith College (1932-35); professorship of Italian and comparative literature, Smith College (1935-36); and a course in political science at the University of Puerto Rico (1943).

Virtually all of Borgese's writings in his American period have been devoted to the study of Fascism and its causes, and to the creation of world harmony. The first of Borgese's books to be written in English, *Goliath: the March of Fascism* (1934), explored the development of Italian and European Fascism. It was critically acclaimed not only as a basic history but as a literary work. Kenneth Burke said that it was constructed like Dante's *Inferno*. Ernest H. Wilkins, writing in *American Scholar* (April 1938), called it "the most notable work of letters ever written in English by an Italian." *The City of Man* (1940), written in collaboration with Thomas Mann, Lewis Mumford, Herbert Agar, and others, was a political credo in support of world democracy. Borgese's *Common Cause* (1943) was an extension of this same theme, exploring the issues of war and peace and making a plea for a world republic. Among the many articles he has contributed to American magazines in recent years, the outstanding are: "Six Kings" (*Atlantic Monthly*, September 1939); "Political Creeds and Machiavellian Heresv" (*American Scholar*, Winter 1939); and "The Intellectual Origins of Fascism" (*Social Research*, November 1934). His articles may also be found in issues of the *Saturday Review of Literature*, *Speculum*, the *Nation*, and *Life*.

In September 1946, Professor Borgese and fourteen other scholars, including Robert Hutchins, James Landis⁴², and Richard P. McKeon, developed "a blueprint for world government by calling a spade a spade." Impatient with the United Nations' efforts toward world government, they formed The Commit-

tee to Frame a World Constitution. In June 1947, under Borgese's editorship, the committee began publishing *Common Cause*, a monthly report of their aims and activities. "Ours is not an academic dream," said Borgese. "It is a preliminary scheme which governments may partly adopt and largely correct. Our great hope is to help preserve peace, to help the United Nations grow from outside."

Professor Borgese is an honorary member of Phi Beta Kappa and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He also belongs to the Quadrangle Club of Chicago. By his first marriage (in 1908) to the Florentine poetess, Maria Freschi, Borgese has two children, Leonardo, a painter and writer in Italy, and Giovanna, who came to the United States with her father in 1931. Divorced from his first wife, the scholar was married in November 1939 to Elizabeth Veronica Mann, youngest daughter of Thomas Mann⁴². The Borgeses have two daughters, Angelica and Dominica. In a *Sewanee Review* article, Edouard Roditi wrote of Borgese, the teacher: "He appears to his American students a sort of benevolent *condottiere* who unintentionally scares them at first with his exotic manner and passionate rhetoric, but soon earns their deep affection and gratitude."

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BORTZ, EDWARD LEROY Feb. 10, 1896- Physician; educator

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At the centennial convention of the American Medical Association, in April 1947, Dr. Edward LeRoy Bortz was installed as the one-hundred-first president of the organization representing more than one hundred and thirty thousand of the nation's physicians. A specialist in internal medicine, Bortz has taught as an associate professor at the Graduate School of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania and has served as chief of one of the medical sections at that State's Lankenau Hospital. He was appointed to both of these posts in 1932.

One of four children, Edward LeRoy Bortz was born in Greensburg, Pennsylvania, on February 10, 1896. He is of German descent. His father, a gentleman-farmer, was Adam Franklin Bortz, and his mother was the former Anna Margaret Wineman. With his sister



Wide World Photos

EDWARD LEROY BORTZ

Florence and his brothers Walter Michael and James Andrew, young Edward Bortz was reared in Greensburg, where he attended elementary and secondary schools. In sports he distinguished himself as a football star at Greensburg High School, from which he was graduated in 1915. That year he enrolled at the Pennsylvania State College. His studies there, however, were interrupted after two years by the outbreak of World War I, in which young Bortz served as a student pilot in the United States Army Air Service in 1918 before resuming his college studies. He was awarded his B.A. degree from Harvard University in 1920 and received his M.D. degree from the Harvard Medical School in 1923. Graduate work in pathology followed: during 1925-26 Bortz studied at the University of Vienna and served at Erdheim's Clinic in that city, took further studies at the University of Berlin and served at Christeller's Clinic there. He was to be certified by the American Board of Internal Medicine in 1937.

For his internship Dr. Bortz was in residence at the Lankenau Hospital in Philadelphia from 1923 until 1925. During 1925 he was engaged in special graduate work in pathology at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota, and at the University of Illinois Medical School. In the next few years Bortz established his own general practice. Then, in 1930 he joined the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine in Philadelphia as an instructor in the department of pathology. He was advanced to the rank of associate professor in the university's Graduate School of Medicine in 1932, which post he has continued to hold. In the same year Bortz became chief of the medical section "B" at the hospital of his internship (Lankenau Hospital) in the same city, in which directorship he remains in 1947.

In his years as a practicing physician, Bortz had been active in a number of medical societies, among them the American Medical Association. He became a member of the A.M.A.'s council on scientific assembly in 1942; according to the account in Morris Fishbein's ⁴⁰*History of the American Medical Association* (1947), Bortz's "high qualities of leadership, particularly in the arrangement of excellent programs for the general scientific meetings of the association" were duly noted by the members of the council on scientific assembly, which elected him chairman in 1945. Another chairmanship held by Bortz is that of the committee on national emergency medical service, a group which studied the distribution of medical service during World War II with a view to planning more adequate utilization of the country's medical resources in the event of national emergencies. In 1945 Bortz was elected to membership in the A.M.A.'s house of delegates, the governing body of the organization. On July 1, 1946, Dr. Olin West was chosen president-elect of the A.M.A. to succeed Dr. Harrison Shoulders ⁴⁶; when West resigned as president-elect because of ill health, his place was taken by Bortz, who had been elected vice-president of the A.M.A. at the July 1946 meeting.

Dr. Edward LeRoy Bortz thus became the one-hundred-first president, for the year 1947-48, of the American Medical Association, upon being installed at the centennial convention held in Atlantic City, June 9-13, 1947. The first convention of the organization was held in Philadelphia on May 5, 1847, and was attended by "two hundred fifty medical men in top hats, claw-hammer coats, and morning trousers"—*Newsweek's* description of the founders. By 1947 the A.M.A. membership numbered 132,224 physicians who made it "the world's largest and most powerful medicine body."

The A.M.A. has exerted its influence in opposing socialized medical care, particularly the Wagner ⁴¹-Murray ⁴⁵-Dingell compulsory health insurance bill. The society has advanced its own plan for voluntary medical insurance programs which would keep more regulatory power in the profession. In his inaugural address, Bortz reaffirmed the A.M.A.'s position: "The vast majority of physicians of this nation is definitely committed to the democratic principle and combats vigorously any attempts to regiment the members of the profession forcefully and to make them subservient to a bureaucracy. . . . Compulsory taxation cannot be termed insurance, nor can health be gained by Governmental decree." In the opinion of Albert Deutsch of *PM*, the A.M.A. "holds the fort against the invasion of new ideas in the realm of medical economics."

Assistant editor of *The Cyclopedia of Medicine, Surgery, and Specialties* since 1929, Bortz is the author of numerous articles, editorials, reviews, and comments on subjects of medical interest, which have appeared in the profession's various journals. His book *Diabetes*, originally published in 1936 under the title *Diabetic Manual*, has been revised and brought up to date in subsequent editions in 1940 and

1944. Bortz is the English translator of *Surgical Diagnosis in Tabular Outline for Students and Physicians* (1928) by the Viennese doctor A. I. Cemach.

The physician is a fellow of the American College of Physicians, which he joined in 1929; formerly chairman of that group's committees on postgraduate courses and scientific business, he is a member and vice-chairman of the board of governors, on which he has sat as governor for eastern Pennsylvania. His other memberships are in the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, on whose committees on medical economics and on the study of pneumonia control he has served (he was chairman of the latter); the College of Physicians, in Philadelphia, which he joined in 1927; the Philadelphia County Medical Society, of which he has been a director, and a president in 1940-41 (he is now a life member), and of whose committee on public relations he has been chairman; the American Heart Association; the American Diabetes Association; and the American Clinical Climatological Association. Bortz is also a corresponding member of the Society of Internal Medicine of Buenos Aires, an affiliate of the Medical Association of Argentina.

In 1939 Bortz was presented with the Meritorious Service Medal for distinguished service to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Four years later he was awarded the Founders Medal for exceptional service to the Association of Military Surgeons, of which he was a member. A lieutenant commander in the Medical Corps of the United States Naval Reserve beginning in 1934, Bortz saw active duty in the Pacific theater of war during World War II, having been called into service in January 1942 with the rank of commander. He received his naval captaincy in 1944 prior to reverting to reserve status in February of that year. In relation to proposals for universal military training, Dr. Bortz has recommended the training of small groups of expert technicians to serve in the national defense, for he believes that atomic warfare has rendered large armies and navies obsolete. An additional recommendation of his (reported by the *New York Times*) suggested the training of all citizens in national defense activities of some sort.

Edward LeRoy Bortz was married to Margaret Sophia Welty of Greensburg, Pennsylvania, on December 27, 1926; their son is Walter Michael 2d. The doctor is a deacon of the Presbyterian Church he attends and a member of the Young Men's Christian Association. He is a Republican and a member of the Union League Club of Philadelphia and the Medical Club of that city, of the Whitemarsh Valley Country and the Chicago Athletic clubs. Outdoor sports constitute some of the recreations—he swims and golfs—of the athletically built Bortz, who is six feet six inches in height and weighs 190 pounds. He has brown hair and brown eyes. Pursuing an interest in literature, he likes to read poetry and composes verse himself. He also writes music—Bortz's march, *The Men of Iwo Jima*, which has been pub-

lished, has been performed by the Marine Band of the United States.

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BRACE, GERALD WARNER Sept. 23, 1901- Author

Address: b. c/o Boston University, Boston 15, Mass.; h. 123 Pinehurst Rd., Belmont 18, Mass.

New England settings predominate in the works of Gerald Warner Brace, whose fourth novel, *The Garretson Chronicle*, appeared in 1947. Allied to New England by ancestry and by the six teaching posts he has held in colleges there, Brace in his most recent novel has analyzed New England "ancestor worship." The theme and characterization of *The Garretson Chronicle* have been compared with those of Santayana's *The Last Puritan* and with J. P. Marquand's New England novels.

Gerald Warner Brace was born in Islip, New York, on September 23, 1901. His descent on both sides is from old New England stock, his mother, Louise (Warner) Brace, being a descendant of the Vermont patriot, Seth Warner, while the Brace family stems from Connecticut. His father, Charles Loring Brace, Jr., was a director of the New York Children's Aid Society, founded by his similarly named parent, a well-known author of historical and sociological books. Gerald's great-grandfather, J. P. Brace, author and novelist, at one time edited the Hartford (Connecticut) *Courant*.

After leaving Islip, Gerald's family, which included three sisters and a brother, lived for many years at Dobbs Ferry, New York, spending their summers at Deer Isle in Penobscot Bay, Maine, where the novelist still goes with his wife and three children, and where he does most of his writing. Gerald Brace attended Loomis School at Windsor, Connecticut (though readers who are inclined to identify novelist with hero might think he went to Groton, a school not unlike the Lincoln Rectory of *The Garretson Chronicle*). He was graduated in 1918, and went on to Amherst, finding a congenial instructor in George Whicher, and receiving his B.A. degree in 1922. At Harvard, where Brace studied architecture—as one might surmise from reading his new novel—he was influenced by Dean Briggs, was awarded his Master's degree in 1924, and his Ph.D. in 1930. His thesis was "The Relation of English Literature and the Fine Arts in the Early 18th Century."

While teaching, successively, at Williams College, Amherst, Radcliffe, Dartmouth, Mount Holyoke, and Boston University, Gerald Brace has written four novels, and is in 1947 at work on another. *The Islands* (1936) is the story of Edgar Thurlow, a boy from a Maine fishing and boatbuilding family, who is adopted by Miss Everett, a Back Bay Bostonian, goes through Harvard, and back to Maine. The Boston *Transcript* found it a good story; with



GERALD WARNER BRACE

a delightful quiet sense of humor, and Edith Walton, in the *New York Times*, said that its tone was "definitely less nostalgic than that of the Carroll-Coffin school." Vermont figured in the next novel, *The Wayward Pilgrims* (1938) and Vermonters in the third, *Light on a Mountain* (1941). Although Francis Woodward, in the *Atlantic*, called *The Wayward Pilgrims* "uneven and without humor," and reviewers in Vermont newspapers were not enthusiastic about it, William Rose Benét, in the *Saturday Review of Literature*, discerned in the novel "something of the clean artistry of Robert Nathan," and Rose Feld, in the *Herald Tribune Books*, observed that the book had "beauty of the written word . . . of landscape . . . of character . . . of story." In *Light on a Mountain*, Mr. Brace concentrated on a group of Vermonters, not on a "pair of over-intellectualized outsiders." The *Boston Transcript* praised "this distinguished story of the Gaunt family," while the *New Yorker* reviewer referred to "pages of the grandest, most believable, humorous, hard-bitten, shrewd Yankee talk you'll find anywhere."

The praise which greeted Brace's fourth novel, *The Garretson Chronicle*, was led by an enthusiastic review by Orville Prescott, daily reviewer of the *New York Times*, whose phrase, "an impressive and substantial achievement" was his mildest. Sterling North of the *New York Post* called the book "a refreshing classic, dry, ironical, and turned with exquisite precision. It is worthy of the region that produced Thoreau and Hawthorne and Francis Parkman." "A most charming novel," reported Esther Forbes, "as a Yankee myself I can only murmur—'How true.'" In the *New York Times Book Review*, Mary McGrory characterized the story as "a richly humorous picture of a way of life that has dwindled from creative energy to an unproductive highmindedness."

In December 1927 Gerald Brace was married to Huldah Laird. They now have two sons, Charles Loring and Gerald Warner, and a daughter, Barbara. The author says he is "much given to mountain climbing, skiing, and sailing boats," and builds the boats that he uses. Three have come from his own designing board, including the 31-foot sloop which he sails. He also likes to paint, to play tennis, and to walk in the woods. Just under six feet in height, he has brown eyes, brown hair with a touch of gray, and he tips the scales at 180 pounds.

BRANNAMAN, RAY H(AROLD) Jan. 15, 1892- Veterans organization official

Address: b. c/o Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, 1026 17th St., Washington, D.C.; h. 1220 Wadsworth St., Lakewood, Colo.

At the Cleveland encampment of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, which was held in September 1947, Ray H. Brannaman was elected commander in chief of the forty-eight-year-old organization. Before succeeding to the V.F.W.'s highest national post, Brannaman had served on the Colorado State Industrial Commission and for thirteen years had been principal and superintendent in the Colorado public school system.

The eldest of four sons, Ray Harold Brannaman was born January 15, 1892, in Lisbon, Louisiana. His father, John Brannaman, was a railroad car repairer, and his mother was the former Henrietta Mace. Young Ray Brannaman's paternal grandfather had married a Miss Van Fleet, whose father had served in the American Revolution. Both the Brannamans and the Van Fleets as well as the Mace family had originally settled in Pennsylvania and Ohio, but it was to Iowa that Ray Brannaman's immediate family moved when he was still a child. His three brothers were to be born there.

Reared in Linn County, Iowa, young Brannaman attended Washington High School in Cedar Rapids, where he was active in athletics. After his graduation in 1911, he served as athletics director of the Iowa State Reformatory until May 1917, when, at the age of twenty-five, he volunteered for service in World War I. Sent to the Second Officers Infantry Training Camp at Fort Snelling (Minnesota), Brannaman was there commissioned a second lieutenant on November 27, 1917. Later, as commanding officer of the 657th Aero Squadron, he served thirteen and a half months overseas with the AEF. For its military record the 657th was personally commended by General John J. Pershing.

After demobilization, Brannaman returned to the United States, to find that jobs for veterans were scarce. Accordingly he left his home state of Iowa and went to Colorado, where he did "all sorts of odd jobs," from farm and construction work to conducting a sugar harvesting campaign for the Great Western Sugar Company. Then, so as to continue his formal education, he enrolled in the Colorado Agricultural and Mechanical College at Fort Collins. He completed the requirements for a

Bachelor of Science degree in 1923. In his college years he had pledged Sigma Alpha Epsilon.

In the meantime, Brannaman had operated a ranch, and still later took the position of principal of the high school in Arapahoe, Colorado, for 1923-24. He held a similar post in Windsor, Colorado, in 1924-25, before serving eleven years as superintendent of public schools in Gilcrest, Colorado, from 1925 until 1936. In this period he also directed a teachers training center for the Colorado State College of Education. It was at the Colorado State College of Education that he was to do graduate work in educational administration, receiving his M.A. degree in the subject in 1933.

Brannaman left the teaching profession to become a member of the Colorado State Industrial Commission on April 1, 1937, an executive position he held until 1945. During that eight-year interval, he served for four years as chairman of the commission's board of directors. From the fall of 1945 until early in 1947 he was executive director of the Colorado Good Roads Association; he left to devote his full time to veterans affairs.

Brannaman had joined the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States not long after World War I. One of the charter members of Pioneer Post 2121 in Greeley, Colorado, he became its first commander in March 1931. He was a member of the organization's State council of administration for four years; State chairman of the legislative committee and of the aviation cadets committee; and chairman of the war commission and of the State membership committee. His various committee memberships led to a junior vice-commandership and then a senior vice-commandership of the State V.F.W. organization. He became commander of the Department of Colorado for 1936-37. Brannaman's entrance into national V.F.W. circles took place when he was elected national deputy chief of staff. While a member of the national council of administration, he was named national chief of staff for 1944-45. At the 1945 encampment, or convention, of the V.F.W. in Chicago, he was chosen junior vice-commander in chief of the national organization. The 1946 encampment in Boston was the scene of his elevation to national senior vice-commander in chief. On September 9, 1947, Ray H. Brannaman was elected commander in chief at the Cleveland encampment of the V.F.W., succeeding Louis E. Starr.⁴⁷

The Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, founded on September 23, 1899, in Columbus, Ohio, numbered 2,500,000 members in 1946, 750,000 of whom were World War II veterans. There is also a Ladies Auxiliary (founded September 13, 1914, in Denver, Colorado) of 300,000 wives of members, women of the nursing corps, and WACS and WAVES who had been overseas. It was this combined membership which supported the four-point national security program formulated by the organization at the 1947 encampment. The program calls for: return of atomic energy control to the military authorities and the resumption of



RAY H. BRANNAMAN

strictest atomic secrecy; compulsory military training of six months for youths of eighteen and over; mobilization of manpower, finance, and industry "in case of national emergency"; and implementing of the National Science Research Foundation for work on atomic energy and "other war weapons." In his acceptance address Brannaman said: "Peace is our first objective and can only be obtained through national security. We will be specific in stating what we consider the minimum for adequate national security. Certainly it must include a balance of naval, land, and air forces supported by leadership in scientific research and universal military training."

In discussing the veterans housing shortage, Brannaman has pledged to "throw the full strength of the Veterans of Foreign Wars into the [housing] program in an effort to bring about a solution." Unlike the American Legion, in 1946 the V.F.W. had supported the Wagner⁴¹-Taft⁴⁰-Ellender⁴⁰ housing bill, which legislation Starr, the 1946 commander, had termed "socialistic." The V.F.W. in 1946 had voiced disapproval of the Stratton bill to permit four hundred thousand displaced persons to enter the United States. At the 1947 encampment the organization passed a resolution which would bar immigration into the United States of refugees and displaced persons of Europe; the reasons cited for this resolution were the "acute housing shortage and danger of unemployment" (New York *Herald Tribune*, September 10, 1947). Other resolutions passed at the 1947 encampment called for free chiropractic and osteopathic treatment for former servicemen, and for the banning of the Communist party and its newspaper, the *Daily Worker*.

The 1947 V.F.W. commander in chief, who has been on many veterans legislation commit-

BRANNAMAN, RAY H.—*Continued*

tees in his home State, represented the area west of the Mississippi River on a committee which appeared before the Veterans Administration when the G.I. Bill of Rights was being considered as a legislative measure. A member of the Governor's safety committee and chairman of the United States Government bond drive for his State, Brannaman has also been chairman of the committee on payroll deductions for employees of Colorado. Over a period of twenty-five years, the veterans' leader has written articles on the various interests and activities of veterans' organizations. While he was director of the Colorado Good Roads Association, he also prepared magazine and newspaper reports on roads and their financing. A study he made is entitled *Highway Problems of Colorado*.

Married to Olive Elizabeth Holmquest on June 2, 1917, Brannaman is the father of Joan Elizabeth and a son, Ray, Jr., who was killed in action in World War II at the age of eighteen. (The Ray Junior Brannaman Post 3971 of the Denver V.F.W. is named in the boy's memory.) The V.F.W. commander in chief is a Lutheran, and his political party is the Republican. A Mason, he is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star and of the Consistory, and is a Shriner. He also belongs to the Past Patron's Club of Colorado. In other veterans activities he holds membership in Disabled American Veterans and the American Legion. In the latter he is a member of the fun-promoting Forty and Eight. He belongs also to the Military Order of the Cootie, the National Order of Trench Rats, the International Footprint Association, the Last Man's Club (he is one of the original members). Three professional bodies to which he belongs are the National Society of Safety Engineers (he is a life member), the Colorado Society of Safety Engineers, and the Weld County School Masters' Club. A member of the Chamber of Commerce, he is a director of the Denver Tourist Bureau. He is also a director of the Craig County Hospital for Indigent Tuberculars. The Denver Press Club has issued a membership card to him, and he has membership in the alumni associations of the colleges he attended.

Brannaman, whose eyes are blue, has graying brown hair. His weight is 210 pounds, his height five feet nine and a half inches. A Scoutmaster of about fifteen years' standing, he considers fishing and hunting the ideal relaxation. When Brannaman sings, reported the *Foreign Service* magazine, the songs are most likely to be of cowboy origin. Because he was saddled with responsibilities by his V.F.W. local post, he earned the nickname "Horse-collar," an appellation he acknowledges by occasionally sporting a miniature horsecollar.

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Foreign Service p8-9 O '47 por
Who's Who in Labor (1946)

BREWSTER, (RALPH) OWEN Feb. 22, 1888- United States Senator from Maine; lawyer

Address: b. Senate Office Bldg., Washington, D.C.; h. Dexter, Me.

One of Maine's delegates to the United States Senate is Republican Owen Brewster, twice elected Governor of that State and subsequently a member of the United States House of Representatives for two terms. Brewster, who had participated in the 1943 global flight of the Senatorial committee inspecting United States military installations in the war zones, became chairman of the Special Senate War Investigating Committee in 1947. On its formation, George Sokolsky, New York *Sun* columnist, predicted: "The Brewster committee may, before long, turn out to be the most significant committee of the Senate."

Ralph Owen Brewster, a direct descendant of William Brewster of the *Mayflower* and the son of William E. and Carrie (Bridges) Brewster, was born in Dexter, Maine, on February 22, 1888. He was educated in his native State. His college was Bowdoin, from which he was graduated in 1909. To earn money for postgraduate work he became principal of the Castine (Maine) High School for a year before entering Harvard Law School. At Harvard (which gave him his LL.B. degree in 1913), Brewster was a member of the editorial board of the *Harvard Law Review*. Upon being admitted to the Maine bar in 1913, he began practice in Portland, and, the following year, became counsel for the Chapman National Bank, a position he held until 1925. On the entrance of the United States into World War I, Brewster waived the exemption to which he was entitled as a member of the Maine House of Representatives (he had been elected to the legislative body in 1916), entered the Army, and was in the officers' training camp at Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky, when the Armistice was signed.

After being discharged from the Army, Brewster was re-elected representative from Portland to the Maine House of Representatives in 1918 and 1920; and in the following electoral year he was sent to the State Senate by the Cumberland County District. Brewster was chiefly responsible for the adoption of a new city manager charter for the coastal city of Portland in 1923, which he had drafted. He was elected to the governorship in 1924 to serve a two-year term, beginning in January 1925, and was re-elected in 1926. Under his direction a program of State development work was begun. This, it is said, led to the founding of the New England Council for economic development and regional cooperation in 1925. A survey of economic and social factors operative in the State was made in 1927, and a year later the first of the State's annual economic conferences was held.

On the expiration of his second term as Governor in 1929, Brewster returned to the practice of law for five years, until he was elected in 1934 to the Seventy-fourth Con-

gress as Representative for the Third Maine District. The legislator was opposed to the Supreme Court "packing" proposal, the Administration's plan for naval expansion, with its emphasis on aeronautical development rather than battleships, and also to the bill abolishing utilities holding companies. After three terms in the House he was returned to the Capitol as one of the Senators from Maine in 1941. As a member of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee and of the Truman⁴⁵ War Investigating Committee, Brewster was one of five Senators who made a 41,500-mile world tour in 1943 to study military dispositions and Lend-Lease administration in the British Isles, North Africa, Egypt, India, Australia, China, and the Pacific Islands. On their return from the two-month trip, the Senators reported that rights to overseas air bases built by the United States were ambiguous, that the United States was supplying 65 per cent of the war's petroleum, that America underestimated Japanese production capacity, and that the country had no clear cut postwar diplomatic policy. A second trip abroad was made by Senator Brewster in 1945, when he served on a bipartisan subcommittee of the Truman Committee inquiring into the cost and amount of material shipped overseas. In 1946 he attended the inauguration of Philippine President Roxas⁴⁶ in Manila. On his return from this journey, which also included an inspection tour of the Orient, the Senator from Maine urged President Truman not to withdraw American troops from China.

To combat absenteeism and job-shifting in war plants, Brewster was among the Senators who, in 1944, sponsored legislation to induct, for special assignments, 4-F and over-draft-age men without essential war jobs. (The bill was not passed.) The situation was mitigated somewhat by "freezing" workers in those categories in their jobs and by other measures. When, the following year, President Roosevelt⁴² nominated Henry A. Wallace⁴⁷ as his Secretary of Commerce, Brewster voted for confirmation of his appointment, holding that the President was entitled to appoint "politically congenial" people to his Cabinet. In the course of the New York State gubernatorial campaign in 1946, Brewster, to help Governor Thomas E. Dewey⁴⁴, released a report made by the Senate War Investigating Committee which placed the blame for the housing shortage on the Federal rather than the State Government, a report which was criticized by Senator Kilgore⁴³ as being insufficiently documented to warrant the conclusions reached in it.

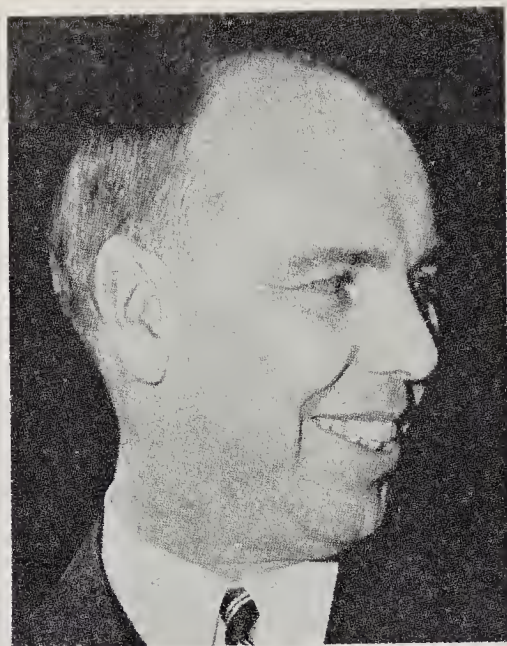
When the investigation into the attack on Pearl Harbor was begun in 1943, Brewster was one of the Senators assigned to the Joint Congressional Committee of Inquiry. With Senator Ferguson⁴⁸ of Michigan, the Senator from Maine issued an eighty-page minority report ascribing the responsibility for unpreparedness to President Roosevelt and officials of the War and Navy Departments. (In this respect, the majority report differed: it absolved the Presi-

dent and military chiefs of blame, but criticized the "errors of judgment" made by Admiral Kimmel⁴² and General Short⁴⁶.)

The continuation of the Senate Special War Investigating Committee, disputed at the opening session of the Eightieth Congress in 1947, was contingent upon the promise of Senator Brewster—then chairman presumptive—to refrain from investigating the American Military Government in Germany. By limiting the field of inquiry to domestic affairs, the committee intended to investigate President Roosevelt's reason for not utilizing a prewar Stettinius plan (made in 1938) for the establishment of a War Resources Administration in the event of a conflict. Another point of interest to Senator Brewster and the committee was the disposition of the \$648,000,000 emergency fund set up for the late President. For this Congressional session Brewster was also a member of the Senate Finance Committee, with which he concurred in a recommendation of lowered income taxes. To encourage the circulation of dollar credits, the Senator urged the formation of a Foreign Trade Bureau to promote more travel by Americans. For travel through the North and South American continents, Brewster (a vice-president of the American Automobile Association) told the Inter-American Federation of Automobile Clubs in October 1947 that the 15 per cent tax on transportation should be eliminated, as should the restrictions governing travel in those areas.

Two other concerns of Senator Brewster's are the United States policy on oil and aviation. Regarding the former, he introduced a resolution in 1944 urging the dissolution of the Petroleum Reserves Corporation, a Government company formed to acquire crude oil reserves outside the United States. Later, the Senate War Investigating Committee in 1947 investigated the Navy's purchase of Middle Eastern oil at an allegedly higher price than domestic oil. In the course of this inquiry the investigating committee was denied access to the archives established at Hyde Park as a repository for the late President Roosevelt's papers. An agreement was eventually (May 1947) reached with the executors of the estate, and photostats of the disputed files were forwarded to the committee.

At the resumption of the oil investigation in the fall of 1947, Brewster brought out that Lend-Lease funds given to Britain had been used by that country in payment of the British oil concession in Saudi Arabia, to a total amount of 80 million dollars. The investigation also showed that the Arabian American Oil Company had paid King Ibn Saud⁴⁹ royalty of from 21 to 23 cents a barrel for oil produced in that area, which brought up the price of the charge to the United States Navy. Since the companies handling the oil were incorporated in Canada and the Bahamas, no income taxes on their profits had ever been made to the United States, a fact which Brewster brought to the attention of Secretary of the Treasury Snyder and Attorney General Clark in November.



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OWEN BREWSTER

In respect to aviation, in 1946 Brewster opposed the United States freedom-of-the-air policy, reached in a temporary agreement made at the International Civil Aviation Conference at Chicago in 1944; the next year, he declared himself opposed to the existing provisions for supervising civil aviation and recommended the establishment of an air safety board separate from the Civil Aeronautics Board. Under his direction, a subcommittee of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee formulated a program of six points to be checked in their 1947 investigation. As the result of this, Senator Brewster recommended the appropriation of twenty-five million dollars for installing safety devices at the nation's airports. With an eye to the United States postwar future in aviation, the Senator supported the American overseas flagship plan suggested by Senator McCarran⁴⁷ of Nevada. (As one of the Senate's aviation experts, Brewster was named a delegate to the International Civil Aviation Organization's special meeting in November 1947.) In September 1947 Brewster was chosen chairman of the newly formed Congressional Aviation Policy Board. He also served on the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Senator Brewster headed the subcommittee of the Senate War Investigating Committee which, in August 1947, launched an investigation into the forty-million-dollar contracts allotted to the Hughes Aircraft Company during World War II. The course of the investigation involved the testimony of Elliot Roosevelt⁴⁸, and Howard Hughes⁴⁹. The first part of the hearings brought forth charges, on the part of Hughes, that Senator Brewster had attempted to coerce him into merging his Trans World Airlines with Pan American Airlines, to operate as a "chosen instrument." Senator

Brewster denied the aircraft manufacturer's accusations and made several countercharges. When the investigations were resumed in November, Major General Bennett E. Meyers was its subject; Senator Brewster, who was then abroad, took no part in the inquiry.

Early in October 1947 Brewster revived a plan that he had first suggested during the war, that of allotting war surplus ships to European countries in order to help rehabilitate their merchant marines. When the Marshall plan was placed before the Senate, declared the Maine legislator, he would work for the inclusion of clauses transferring ownership of 20 million tons of shipping to European governments, rather than of dollars or steel.

Settlement of the Palestine situation is another postwar problem in which the Senator is interested. In speeches to schools, over the radio, and to Zionist and religious organizations, he has urged continued and increased American aid to the Jews of Palestine, has charged that British *agents provocateurs* fomented unrest in the Middle East, and decried American and British support of Ibn Saud. The Senator paused in order to spend time in Palestine while en route to Cairo in the spring of 1947 to attend a meeting of the Interparliamentary Union. Upon his return to the United States after visiting Greece and Turkey as well as Palestine and Egypt, he voiced his support of the President's loan to the Greek and Turkish Governments.

Senator Brewster's record reveals negative votes against: the loan to Great Britain, the extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act, the confirmation of Aubrey Williams⁵⁰ as Rural Electrification Administrator, Senator Pepper's⁵¹ OPA-extension amendment, the equal rights for women amendment, the tidelands oil bill (later to be vetoed by President Truman), the President's strike control bill, and the Revercomb amendment to remove ceiling prices on existing houses. On the affirmative side he has voted in favor of: the \$250,000 appropriation for the FEPC, holding labor unions responsible under the antiracketeering bill, and the UNRRA. No vote for Brewster is recorded for the Bretton Woods agreement.

The three bar associations to which Senator Brewster belongs are the American, Maine State, and Cumberland County. Other of his organizations are the Masons, the Grange, the Odd Fellows, the Elks, and the American Legion. His fraternities are Delta Kappa Epsilon and Phi Beta Kappa, his clubs, the Dexter and the Tarratine. In 1932-33 Brewster was president of the First Church of Christ Scientist in Boston. He has received two honorary degrees: from the University of Maine (LL.D., 1928), and Bowdoin (LL.D., 1941). The Senator's hobby is flying. By his marriage to the former Dorothy Foss, Brewster has one son, Charles Foss. "Affable and easy to talk to," a New York *Sun* columnist once said, "Brewster can be sharp-tongued and quick in debate; he is credited with having one of the best vocabularies in the Senate."

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BROGAN, D(ENIS) W(ILLIAM) Aug.
 11, 1900- Author; educator

Address: b. Peterhouse, Cambridge, England

"Perfectly at home in three countries," D. W. Brogan, British author and professor of political science at Cambridge University, has been described as "an Irishman born in Scotland and educated in France, England, and America." "Widely regarded as the foremost foreign expert on American politics," Brogan is also an authority on modern France.

Denis William Brogan was born in Glasgow on August 11, 1900, the eldest son of Denis and Elizabeth Nixon (Toner) Brogan. His interest in American politics dates from the age of eight, when he began to read the American newspapers and magazines subscribed to by his father, a tailor, who had spent two years in California as a young man. Getting his early education at St. Columcille's School, and later at Rutherglen Academy, young Brogan went on to the University of Glasgow. The next step was a B.A. from Balliol College, Oxford. Following this, a grant from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Foundation gave him two years (1925-27) at Harvard, where he took his M.A. in American history.

Returning to England, Brogan lectured on American history at the University of London, and on American government at the London School of Economics. Later he became a fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Since 1939, he has been professor of political science at Cambridge, where he is a fellow of Peterhouse. In addition, he has lectured at various American universities.

During World War II, Brogan was an intelligence officer in the British Broadcasting Corporation's European Service, preparing special broadcasts aimed at the resistance movement in France. Then he was transferred to the BBC's North American Service, as an adviser on the background of current American history. He also participated in the Blue Network—BBC *Transatlantic Quiz*, a transoceanic version of *Information, Please*, inaugurated in April 1944.

Three early books—*The American Political System* (1933), *Proudhon* (1934), and *Abraham Lincoln* (1935)—preceded Brogan's monumental *France Under the Republic* (1940), of which André Maurois wrote, "His qualities of style implemented with a dry Scotch humor, make the reading of this history as provocative as it is moving." In 1941 appeared the author's "witty and revealing" *U.S.A.: An Outline of the Country, Its People and Institutions*, written primarily to explain America to the English, but which, said reviewer Ralph



British Broadcasting Corp.

D. W. BROGAN

Thompson, can be read with profit in the United States. His other 1941 titles are *Is Innocence Enough?* and *Politics and Law in the United States*.

The author continued his efforts to dissipate "the pall of well-meaning but disastrous tact" obscuring Anglo-American relations in *The English People* (1943) and *The American Character* (1944). The latter, a Book-of-the-month Club selection for November 1944, was the basis for a documentary film on the United States, distributed by the British War Office. *The Free State* (1945), written first as a tract, was followed by *French Personalities and Problems* (1947), a collection of essays written during the last decade, which the New York *Herald Tribune Weekly Book Review* found valuable "in its learning and literary distinction, its integrity and understanding." In the opinion of Albert Guérard, Brogan's "prose has a modern tang," but his "urbanity spiced with irony" place him in the great tradition of English historiography—the school of Hume and Gibbon.

Under the pseudonym Maurice Barrington, the author wrote a detective story, *Stop on the Green Light* (1942), to amuse himself while convalescing from the mumps. This novel, "packed with adventure and filled with humor," amazed the late William Lyon Phelps with its "accurate American slang." Brogan's knowledge of United States argot was obtained, he says, by "keeping his ears and eyes open—in company and on trains where he was the observer of all observed."

A contributor to such publications as the *Yale Review*, the *Virginia Quarterly*, and the *Fortnightly*, Brogan has also represented the *Manchester Guardian*, the *New Yorker*, and the (London) *Observer* in the United States from time to time on such occasions as the Presidential elections. The author is a member

BROGAN, D. W.—*Continued*

of the Royal Historical Society, and the Reform Club, of London; and of the American Historical Association, the American Political Science Association, and the American Academy of Political Science. In 1946 he was awarded the Legion of Honor for services rendered to France during the war years. He is also an Honorary Citizen of La Roche Blanche, in Puy-de-Dôme.

Brogan, who has been described as "a small, round-faced, energetic man . . . with a wild taste in ties," has "a prodigious and encyclopedic memory." A frequent visitor to the United States, "he has made hundreds of friends in America," where he has traveled in forty of the forty-eight states of the Union. The author is married to the former Olwen Phillis Frances Kendall, herself an archaeologist. In one of his prefaces he pays a tribute to her: "To my wife who has borne with my typing, with my fondness for clichés and for the manifold defects of method which have added immensely to her secretarial labors." The Brogans have four children—three sons and a daughter—who have inherited their father's sense of humor; they write and draw their own comic strips, American style.

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BROOKS, C(HARLES) WAYLAND

Mar. 8, 1897- United States Senator from Illinois

Address: b. Senate Office Bldg., Washington, D.C.; First National Bank Bldg., Chicago, Ill.; h. The Westchester Apts., Washington, D.C.

C. Wayland Brooks of Illinois was elected to the United States Senate in 1940 on the Republican ticket after having made several unsuccessful attempts to win election to public office in his native State. An appointee to the staff of the State Attorney of Illinois, Brooks had served as a State prosecuting attorney for more than seven years. During World War I he had shown distinction on the field of battle, having been wounded seven times and consequently receiving several awards of honor. Brooks's major committee assignment in the Senate is to the Rules and Appropriations Committee, of which he is chairman.

Charles Wayland Brooks was born to Jonas Gardner and Ida Nora (Bickford) Brooks in Wyand, Bureau County, Illinois, on March 8, 1897. His father was a Congregational minister who was called to various Illinois churches, so that his son attended a series of schools—in Dixon, Peoria, Kewanee, and Neponset. After his graduation from the Wheaton (Illinois) College Academy, young Brooks entered the University of Illinois in 1916, waiting on tables to earn his board, and tending a doctor's horse and automobile to pay for his room. When the United States entered World War I, Charles Brooks, at the prompt-

ing of his elder brother, joined the Marine Corps. His service overseas with the Sixth Regiment of the Marines' Second Division was marked by his promotions on the field from corporal to first lieutenant. Brooks's seventh wound in action caused him to be invalided home, after he alone had captured twenty-seven Germans in a machine gun nest in Belleau Wood. For his heroism he was later to receive the Distinguished Service Cross, the Croix de Guerre, and the American Navy Cross.

On being demobilized, Brooks went to the University of Chicago, remaining there during 1922-23 as a student of law. He completed his legal education at Northwestern University where he received his Bachelor of Laws degree in 1926, the same year that he was admitted to the Illinois bar. (Subsequently Brooks was to return to Northwestern as an instructor in Illinois law.) Immediately after his graduation, Brooks was appointed to the staff of State Attorney Robert E. Crowe, where he specialized in cases of forgery, embezzling, and robbery. In 1928 he returned to the State Attorney's office as a part-time member of the staff with which he was to remain for six years more. Among the trials in which Brooks served as prosecuting attorney was that of the man accused of the murder of Jake Lingle, Chicago *Tribune* reporter.

Brooks's first essay into politics was in the 1932 State elections campaign; but, although he made a fairly good showing in his candidacy for State treasurer, he was "snowed under" in the Democratic landslide. Two years later he was the unsuccessful Republican candidate for Representative-at-large from Illinois. With the support of the Chicago *Tribune*, Brooks in 1936 was the one candidate out of five to secure the Republican nomination for Governor of Illinois. He was not elected to public office, however, until 1940, when he competed for the seat in the Senate left vacant by the death of James Hamilton Lewis, and won with a margin of less than twenty thousand votes out of a total of four million. Brooks's maiden speech in the Senate was against war, and he maintained this original stand up to Pearl Harbor by opposing Lend-Lease, the seizure of foreign ships in United States ports, and the arming of American merchantmen. After the Japanese attack he voted with his Senate colleagues for the declaration of war against the Axis powers.

During his campaign for re-election to the Senate in 1942, Brooks was attacked as an isolationist by his opponent; but, according to the *New Republic*, Illinois voters were not impressed "by an antiwar-record campaign against a man who is one of the outstanding World War veterans of Congress." The Illinois Senator was returned to Congress by a five-to-one majority of about 150,000 votes, which, it has been reported, probably included the ballots of those opposed to the Kelly Democratic machine. His voting record in the ensuing two years revealed his opposition to the Fulbright⁴³ resolution, to the soldier vote bill of 1944. He also indicated his support of Republican plans to change the labor laws, urged scrutiny of Lend-Lease administration, and protested

against the sale of American-built air bases in Canada. At this time Brooks also served on various Senate committees, including the appropriations subcommittee investigating the size of the Army, and the committees for investigation of the Petroleum Reserves Corporation and for modernization of Congressional procedure. In regard to foreign policy, Brooks voiced his approval of the foreign policy plank of the Republican platform, which advocated United States participation in a "postwar cooperative organization among sovereign nations," and the elimination of secret covenants among nations. In 1944 he asserted that he discerned a struggle for the balance of European power between the Soviet Union and Great Britain: it would eventually lead, he predicted, to a violation of the principles of the Atlantic Charter.

Early in the spring of 1945, at the request of General Eisenhower⁴², Brooks became a member of the twelve-man, bipartisan Congressional committee which, with seventeen journalists, visited German concentration camps. (The findings of their investigation of atrocities were published in a report to Congress.) Two months after returning to the United States, Brooks announced his support of the United Nations Charter drafted at San Francisco, with the proviso, however, that what he considered its shortcomings be made known to the American people. The British loan of 1945 was less to his liking: in Senate debate he challenged the prospect of its repayment by the Labor party Government of England. The Senator from Illinois called this a "tacit support of socialism, a pure and unmixed fraud on the American people." During 1945 Brooks voted for discussion on the George⁴³ bill, for the minimum wage bill (but he also voted affirmatively on the amendment to it which increased farm parity prices), and against consideration of the nomination of Henry A. Wallace⁴⁷ for Secretary of Commerce.

The Illinois Senator was seldom in the public eye during the early part of 1946. In November of that year, he asked for the enlargement of the war investigating committees and called for the elimination of "Communists and other Leftists" from Government bureaus. Brooks's own committee memberships were increased with the convening of the first session of the Eightieth Congress in January 1947: he was placed on the Committee on Committees, the Republican Steering Committee, the Appropriations Committee and its subcommittee on Agriculture, and the Joint Congressional Committee on Printing, and on the Library, and the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission. He also became chairman of the Rules and Administration Committee, the committee in charge of Senate procedural matters and in control of allotting and limiting time for the consideration of bills and amendments out of turn.

Brooks's introduction, early in the Congressional session, of a Rules Committee resolution to continue special war investigating committees, provoked an unsuccessful Democratic



C. WAYLAND BROOKS

countermove for the elimination of such inquiries. As chairman of the Rules Committee, Brooks subsequently appointed a three-man subcommittee to consider a limitation on filibusters and other changes in procedure. After the Centralia (Illinois) mine disaster, a resolution for investigation of safety violations on the scene of the catastrophe by the Public Lands Committee was introduced by Brooks and accepted unanimously. In 1947 Brooks voted for the resolution proposing a Federal amendment limiting the Presidential term of office to ten years, at the most, or to two terms ordinarily; in 1947 he also advocated a 20 per cent reduction in personal income taxes. He opposed the nomination of David E. Lilienthal⁴⁴ to the chairmanship of the Atomic Energy Commission. In regard to foreign policy, Brooks advocated the independence of Lithuania, in "accordance with the Atlantic Charter," attacked the Greek-Turkish aid program, and voted against the ratification of the Italian treaty.

The continuance of benefit payments to farmers under the Government's long-range farm program, which had been deadlocked in a Senate-House conference, reached a satisfactory compromise, Brooks announced in July. "I think we have preserved every essential of a well-balanced agricultural program," he said at that time. With three other members of the Senate Appropriations Committee, Brooks visited Europe in the fall of 1947, where they inspected the American Zone in Germany and protested against the dismantling of 682 German industrial plants for use as reparations. According to Senator Brooks, the policy of United States in Germany was based on "a bad deal at Potsdam, a stupid Morgenthau plan, and a delayed level-of-industry program." On his return to the United States in mid-November Brooks said that "any program

BROOKS, C. WAYLAND—*Continued*

for the rehabilitation of Europe must include the problem of Germany."

Brooks has been a delegate to three Republican National Conventions: in 1936, 1940, and 1944, at each of which he has been a member of the convention resolutions and platform-drafting committees. In recognition of his war service, Brooks has been made a member of the Army and Navy Legion of Valor and the Purple Heart Association; he is a past commander of the Marine Post of the American Legion and belongs to the Forty and Eight, as well as to the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Brooks's fraternities are Phi Delta Phi (the law fraternity) and Delta Sigma Phi; his bar associations, the Chicago, Illinois, and American; and his lodges, the Order of Moose and the Elks; and the following Masonic orders: the A.F. and A.M., the Consistory, and the Shrine. By his marriage to Gertrude Ackerly (terminated by divorce in 1943), Brooks has one son, Russell Ackerly. In 1946 he was married to Mrs. Mary Thomas Peavey, the widowed daughter of the late Senator Thomas of Idaho; by her first marriage she is the mother of two children, John and Betty Anne. Brooks is the proprietor of a farm in La Salle County, Illinois, where he is able to pursue his favorite sport of duck shooting. Another of his recreations is golf.

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BROWN, CLARENCE J. July 14, 1893-
United States Representative from Ohio

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Clarence J. Brown, who is the Representative of the Seventh Ohio District, has won election to Congress by comfortable margins for five consecutive terms. He is considered an orthodox Republican, having voted consistently with the majority of G.O.P. House members. Active in G.O.P. councils, he helped steer the Republican Party to victory in 1946 as campaign director.

A descendant of early Ohio settlers, Clarence J. Brown grew up in Blanchester, Ohio, where he was born to Owen and Ellen Barerre (McCoppin) Brown on July 14, 1893. "In tattered overalls," it is told, young Clarence "sold popcorn from a baby carriage on the [town's] bank corner." After his graduation from Blanchester High School in 1912, he studied at the Washington and Lee University College of Law for two years (1913-15). Instead of practicing law, however, Brown became a newspaper publisher—he purchased his first paper in 1917, and in 1947 was still president of the Brown Publishing Company; the five south-

western Ohio country newspapers which he publishes have won prizes for many years at the Ohio Newspaper Show.

Brown, whose political success has been attributed in part "to his jovial manner," was appointed to his first public post, as State statistician of Ohio, in 1915. Three years later, at twenty-five, he won the Republican nomination for the lieutenant governorship and was elected to this office for two consecutive terms. He was reportedly the youngest lieutenant governor in Ohio's history, serving first under the Democratic Governor James Cox (1919-21) and then under Republican Governor Harry L. Davis (1921-23).

The Republican newspaper publisher did not run for public office again until 1926, when he was elected Secretary of State of Ohio. Winning re-election in 1928 and also in 1930, he served at this post for six years and was reputedly the only man ever selected for it three times. "It was in 1928 that Brown had his first severe test in public life," related *Everybody's Business*. His removal of the entire Cuyahoga County Board of Elections following an investigation into the county's election frauds caused "a State-wide sensation" but did not harm his political career; in 1930 he also had to remove the Board of Elections in Mahoning County because of a similar situation. Brown was a candidate for Governor in the 1932 Republican primary but lost the nomination by a small margin; nominated in the primary two years later, he was narrowly defeated, however, in the November elections. In 1936 he headed Frank Knox's '40 campaign for the Republican Presidential nomination, and then, following the party's Cleveland convention, he was placed in charge of Knox's campaign for election to the Vice-Presidency.

Brown began his first term in the House of Representatives in January 1939, eight months before the beginning of World War II. An opponent of legislation which marked a retreat from the American policy of neutrality, he was against such measures as the repeal of the arms embargo, conscription, and Lend-Lease. (He voted, however, for the first Lend-Lease appropriation.) By 1943 Brown endorsed a policy committing the United States to international collaboration, voting with 359 House members for the Fulbright '43 Resolution. He also cast his vote for the \$1,350,000,000 UNRRA appropriation in January 1944, although he had previously voted to recommit the bill. Firmly opposed to the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, he was one of the sixty-five Representatives who voted against its renewal in 1943.

When the question of appropriations for UNRRA again came before the House in 1945, Brown and his colleague Everett M. Dirksen⁴¹ of Illinois sponsored a "free press" amendment which, if passed, would have prohibited the use of UNRRA funds in any country interfering with free access to news of the relief agency. Brown successfully pressed for House passage of a similar proposal the following year upon Truman's disclosure that American correspondents had not been guaran-

teed freedom to report on UNRRA activities by the Soviet Government. The Ohio legislator opposed the loan to Britain and the aid to Greece and Turkey, on the basis of "no tax relief, no European relief"; and as a minority member of the Rules Committee in 1945 was largely responsible for attempting to block passage of the State Department's cultural relations bill, which he felt would give "the Department too much power without limitation."

Brown's voting record on domestic issues during the war was consistent with his earlier stand against the New Deal's legislative program. The Ohio Republican, who had during his first three years in Congress opposed the WPA and NYA while supporting antilabor bills, in 1943 voted for the liquidation of the Home Owners Loan Corporation and against increased funds for the Rural Electrification program. He was against the consumer food subsidy program as well as certain other measures considered a vital part of the fight against inflation by Administration supporters; he voted for legislation exempting insurance companies from antitrust laws. An opponent of the Worley Federal ballot bill for soldiers, Brown early in 1944 introduced a resolution calling for a bipartisan House investigation of news which he said was intended to curb "the dissemination of New Deal and fourth-term political propaganda" to American forces abroad. He did, however, support substitute legislation for the Worley bill, which made voting by those in the armed forces more effective, with the result that more votes were cast by servicemen than civilians in 1944. At the same time the Ohio Congressman was a defender of Negro rights, voting with the majority of Republicans for the abolition of the poll tax and sponsoring an amendment to the nurse draft bill (the bill was not passed) to prohibit discrimination because of race, creed, or color in the recruiting of nurses.

In asserting his belief in labor's right to organize, bargain collectively, and strike, Brown has emphasized the need for protecting the general public. In 1946 he was a proponent of the "anti-Petrillo"⁴⁰ bill and the Case⁴⁶ anti-strike bill; in the following year he supported the anti-union Taft-Hartley⁴⁷ bill. Brown was also among those Congressmen who helped defeat the Administration's price-control program in 1946 and attacked the Patman⁴⁸ bill, which was intended to carry out the veterans' emergency housing program. He opposed legislation for continuance of the draft and for civilian-Government control of atomic energy, and was in favor of creating a permanent Committee on Un-American Activities. In 1947 he supported the proposed amendment to limit the Presidential tenure of office to two terms.

Representative Brown has been active within the G.O.P. organization. After serving as Ohio delegate to various Republican national conventions, in 1944 he became the Republican national committeeman for his State and member of the executive committee of the Republican National Committee for a four-year



Wide World Photos

CLARENCE J. BROWN

period. At the 1944 convention he was the floor manager for John Bricker⁴³, candidate for the Presidential nomination. (Brown also served in this capacity for Robert A. Taft⁴⁰ in 1940.) Withdrawing as a candidate for G.O.P. national committee chairman to make the nominating speech for Carroll B. Reece⁴⁶, Brown became the party's campaign director for the 1946 election. During the campaign he denounced the Democratic Party as tending toward socialism and called the CIO-PAC a "conduit of communism."

He saw the sweeping Republican victory as "the beginning of the end of an era" of Presidential power, and he sponsored a resolution which would officially declare the war at an end, removing wartime controls. A member of the Republican steering committee since 1943, Brown helped plan policy and legislative action for the Republican-controlled Eightieth Congress. In the race for the House majority leadership post—a contest interpreted as indicating a race to come between Dewey⁴⁴ and Taft forces over the 1948 Presidential nomination—Brown was mentioned as the leading rival of Charles A. Halleck⁴⁷ of Indiana; but he stressed the fact that he was not a candidate for the post, although his services would be available if his colleagues elected him. Observers who considered the Representative from Ohio "a Taft man" felt that he would now be able to fight freely against "Dewey influence" in the House.

Brown was re-elected to Congress in 1946 by reportedly about 68 per cent of the vote cast in the Seventh Ohio District. "I want to serve in Congress," he has stated, "until we have completed the job of reconverting from war to peace and have fixed sound postwar domestic policies." Declaring his opposition to cartels and patent controls which monopolize scientific and industrial benefits, he has asserted

BROWN, CLARENCE J.—*Continued*

his desire for "full freedom for every citizen, subject only to the rights of others. . . . There never was a property right that was not also a human right."

In August 1946 Congressman Brown joined other Republicans in calling for decreased Federal spending and charged Truman with misrepresentation when the President laid the blame for the unbalanced Federal budget on the \$2,700,000,000 terminal leave bill. "The budget also would have been balanced . . . if it had not been for the forty-two hundred million dollars for international finance," maintained Brown, who would like the United States to be a good neighbor, but not "a 'soft touch' for everyone in the neighborhood." (The funds for international finance covered the nation's contribution to the World Bank and World Stabilization Fund as well as its loan to Britain.) Brown, who saw another means of economizing, with Taft co-authored a bill to streamline the executive branch of the Government by eliminating overlapping of functions. The report of this twelve-member Taft-Brown commission is to be delivered in January 1948.

Reputedly "an adroit strategist," Brown has been able to exercise an important influence on legislation through his membership on the powerful House Rules Committee. (Some commentators have criticized this committee as a bottleneck for progressive bills.) He is also on the Expenditures in Executive Departments Committee of the Eightieth Congress, and formerly served on the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee as well as on the 1944 Special House Committee on Campaign Expenditures. In September 1947 Brown was appointed to the twelve-man committee, formed under the chairmanship of Herbert Hoover⁴³ to study means of economizing in Governmental operations. A member of the subcommittee which investigated the shortage of newsprint and paper during the war, he accused the Government of being "the principal waster of paper." In October 1947, as chairman of the United States Congressional Committee on Newsprint, Brown visited Canadian paper mills, in order to determine whether the price of newsprint would remain constant in the coming year. He found that it would probably be stabilized until January 1, 1948, but that prices after that date were unpredictable. In relation to the economic aspects of the Marshall plan and to President Truman's proposal to institute controls, Representative Brown suggested (in November) that Congress obtain the advice of the Committee for the Marshall Plan before proceeding further.

The recipient of an honorary LL.D. degree from Wilmington College in 1928, the Ohio Republican was also honored by Washington and Lee University in December 1946, when he was made an alumni member of Omicron Delta Kappa. Brown is vice-president of the Ohio Printers Federation, a member of the Junior Order of the United American Mechanics, and has been president of the Graphical

Arts Federation. He has participated in numerous radio forums on public issues. A Mason (Scottish Rite), Elk, and Eagle, his club memberships also include Rotary, National Exchange, the Ohio Society of New York and of Washington, D.C., and National Press. His church is the Methodist. In addition to owning newspapers, he has several highly productive farms in Ohio. Now the grandfather of twin boys, Brown was married to Ethel McKinney, his high school sweetheart, in 1916; their three children are Betty Jean, Dorothy Lucille, and Clarence J., Jr. Six feet two inches tall and weighing 240 pounds, the genial, gray-eyed Congressman, who was once a semi-professional football player, enjoys fishing and horseback riding. He is described as using a caustic wit very effectively in House debates. He is also described as using, with equal effect, "a beautiful boarding house stroke" in spearing smelts—Brown is the 1947 Smelt Eating Champion of the House of Representatives.

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BROWN, LEWIS H(EROLD) Feb. 13, 1894- Corporation executive; United States Government official

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Plans for re-establishment of German and Western European economy were submitted to the United States Government in the spring of 1947 by Lewis H. Brown, chairman of the board and chief executive officer of the Johns-Manville Corporation, manufacturers of asbestos and insulating materials. Brown's background in industrial and personnel problems had been gained in managing the Johns-Manville Corporation and in the personnel department of Montgomery, Ward's Chicago offices. Several advances in personnel procedure and employee-management relations at the Johns-Manville plants are attributable to Brown, who established the management principle of attempting to maintain a "proper balance" of equity among the interests of stockholders, employees, customers, and the public.

Lewis Herold Brown was born in Creston, Iowa, on February 13, 1894. His parents were Armintha (Cole) Brown and the late Lewis Henry Brown. At the age of ten the boy worked on a neighboring farm, an odd-job precedent that he continued to follow when he held various after-school and vacation jobs in order to earn sufficient money for a college education. On becoming a student at the State University of Iowa in 1911, Brown obtained the rest of his college funds by working as a librarian and research assistant at the State Historical Society. Four years afterward he received his Bachelor of Arts degree in the humanities and

for the study of law. (Brown has been awarded three honorary doctorates of law: from Temple University in 1942, from Brown University in 1943, and from Lake Forest College in 1945.)

The first position that Lewis Brown held after his graduation from college was with the Fort Wayne (Indiana) Corrugated Paper Company. Beginning as a member of the sales department at fifteen dollars a week, he was assistant to the sales manager by the time the United States declared war in April 1917. A month later Brown entered the First Officers' Training Camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, near Indianapolis, where he received his commission as a captain of infantry in August 1917. From 1918 until the spring of 1919, Brown served in France with the American Expeditionary Force.

After his demobilization, Brown joined the staff of the personnel department of Montgomery, Ward's Chicago branch. Within eight years he had become assistant general operating manager of all Montgomery, Ward plants, a post which brought him into close contact with T. F. Merseles, the president of the company. When Merseles was elected to the presidency of the Johns-Manville Corporation in 1927, he took the young executive to New York as his assistant. For almost two years—until the death of Merseles—Brown acted in this capacity.

In March 1929 the thirty-five-year-old Iowan was elected president of Johns-Manville, to manage the business for its owners, which included J. P. Morgan and Company. His operational policies developed a closer understanding between management and employees: before such measures were required by law, Johns-Manville instituted collective bargaining, the eight-hour day, and the forty-hour week. Under Brown's direction, the management made surveys of employee attitudes in order to help determine the management's future policies. Another of the president's ideas was to issue annual and semiannual financial reports to employees as well as to stockholders, a practice which began in 1938. To bring information to stockholders, Brown, in 1941, conducted a series of twelve informal regional meetings, at which he discussed the firm's assets, earnings, personnel, management, and history. In recognition of the increased responsibilities of directors of modern corporations, the by-laws of the corporation were amended in order to provide for the indemnification of officers and directors for reasonable expenses incurred in litigation originating in their connection with the company, with the proviso that dereliction of duty had in no way been responsible for such litigation. For his outstanding "contribution in the field of industrial management," Brown was the first recipient of the Vermilye Medal from the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia.

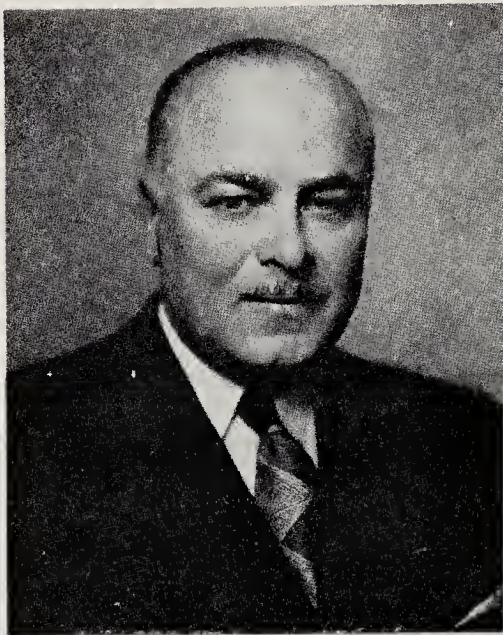
According to a statement made by Brown in a 1939 issue of *Atlantic Monthly*, the "old-fashioned picture of the so-called captain of industry is as archaic as a daguerreotype." The industrialist of the present day "must plan

ahead with the vision of the engineer. In estimating prospective income and expenditure, he must be as accurate as the mathematician. He must have a knowledge of finance and law approaching that of the banker and of the attorney. Like the research student in the laboratory, he must be keenly receptive to advances in technical knowledge. In directing his staff, he must have the qualifications of the teacher, plus the psychologist's insight into human nature . . . he must be much more than a rudimentary economist. In addition, he must be acutely sensitive and adaptable to changing social and economic thought."

As the world's largest producer of asbestos building materials, insulations, and allied products, the Johns-Manville Corporation's products were essential in wartime. The company had, before Pearl Harbor, already begun the manufacture of quantities of materials for the defense program, which enabled it to go into full war production when it became necessary. By Government request, the Johns-Manville Corporation undertook the construction of the Kansas Ordnance Plant in 1941 and continued to operate it until 1945. Production of munitions at this plant amounted to half a billion dollars. After June 1942, Brown himself served as adviser to Major L. H. Campbell, chief of the Ordnance Department, to which more than fifty-four billion dollars had been allotted by the end of 1943, and of which the procurement schedules amounted to 80 per cent of the whole supply program for the Army. In June 1946, Brown was awarded the Medal of Merit, with a Presidential citation honoring "his distinguished and exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services to our country at war since June 1942 in a position of great importance as a voluntary and unremunerated adviser to the Chief of Ordnance, Army Service Forces, on problems of management, production, and supply."

With the intention of expanding its prewar volume of business, Johns-Manville inaugurated a fifty-million-dollar expansion program in the fall of 1945. A year later Brown was made chairman of the board of directors. In this capacity, as formulator of the firm's basic policy and planner of its expansion program, he alone was to be responsible to the board of directors and was to concentrate on the problem of the growth of the company and on its external relations. The greater portion of the immediate problems of operation and management fell to his successor in the presidency, R. W. Lea. For the purposes of operation, the company was reorganized into six divisions (itemized in the November 1946 issue of *American Business*): industrial products, building products, celite division, asbestos fiber division, Canadian products division, and international division.

Early in 1947, at the request of General Lucius D. Clay⁴⁵, Lewis Brown spent two months in Europe studying the problem of the economic recovery of Germany and Western Europe. On his return to the United States, he submitted a 247-page re-



Fabian Bachrach

LEWIS H. BROWN

port on Germany to General Clay, Secretary of State Marshall⁴⁷, and to members of the Congressional committees who were studying the problem, and others. His program for reviving German economy urged the ending of reparations on capital goods; an early end to denazification (except for the eighty thousand top Nazis); permission for the Germans to re-establish their export trade; an invitation to Germany to participate in the Marshall Plan discussions on the needs of Germany; the establishment of a central government for western Germany; institution of a central bank for western Germany (instead of the Morgenthau concept of a banking system patterned after the American Federal Reserve System); and provision of a new currency for Germany as soon as a central government with a balanced budget is in operation, a central bank functioning, and "sufficient consumer goods available to give a new currency purchasing power." *Business Week* reported Brown's suggestion that the United States undertake the financing of Western Germany's deficit, at a diminishing rate of 100 per cent for the first year, which would be reduced to 20 per cent by the fifth year. To better coal production, food rations for the miners in the Ruhr would be increased and German coal reserved for German industry, while the rest of Western Europe would be supplied from British sources.

At meetings of the New York Chamber of Commerce, the National Industrial Conference Board, and the Association of National Advertisers in the fall of 1947, Lewis H. Brown reiterated the points of his German recovery program. To the first of these groups Brown said that "spasmodic relief" would continue the "misery and deterioration" of Western Europe, as well as encourage of the expansion of the

power of Soviet Russia. "Her dynamic policy of world conquest," Brown stated, "demands that she continue to spread. A poverty-stricken, despondent Western Europe will invite her expansion. But a productive Western Europe will serve as a bulwark against her dictatorial ambitions."

In addition to being chairman of the board of Johns-Manville, Brown is chairman of some of its affiliates: the Canadian Johns-Manville Company, the Johns-Manville Sales Corporation, and the Johns-Manville Products Corporation; and he is a director of the Johns-Manville International Corporation. He is also a director of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

The Johns-Manville executive's work in both the personnel and the building fields led to two connections with the work of the Federal Government. For the years 1930 and 1931 he was a member of the President's emergency committee for employment. With relation to the depression-born problem of lapses in mortgage payments, Brown was instrumental in having the principle of amortization incorporated in the National Housing Act, which he helped to draft. The last depression years found Brown president of the Asbestos Institute (1933) and a member of the Durable Goods Industries Committee (1934-35). In 1947 his business associations were the Chamber of Commerce of New York State, the National Association of Manufacturers, and the National Industrial Conference Board. Other offices held by him that year were the chairmanship of the American Enterprise Association and the chairmanship of the executive committee of the Tax Foundation, Inc. With forty-nine other industrialists, Brown was cited as one of the fifty leading businessmen of the United States by *Forbes Magazine* in November 1947.

The Citizens National Committee lists Brown as one of its directors. His civic activities have also included serving as chairman of the Noise Abatement Commission of New York (1929) and as a director of the New York World's Fair (1939-40). The Johns-Manville chairman is a member of the National Institute of Social Sciences and of the lay council of the New York Academy of Medicine. Formerly he was general chairman of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth Annual Roll Call of the New York Chapter of the American Red Cross and of its 1940 Citizens' War Relief Committee.

His fraternities are the Phi Alpha Delta and Beta Gamma Sigma, and his clubs the Links and the Union League (New York), the Chicago (Chicago), the Round Hill Country (Greenwich, Connecticut), the Gulf Stream Golf (Del Ray Beach, Florida), and the Burning Tree Country (Washington). By his 1918 marriage to Mary A. Allen, he is the father of three daughters: Rosalind Louise, Beatrice Marie, and Mary Barbara. The executive prefers golf to any other sport, but at one time he did some deep-sea fishing.

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BRUNAUER, ESTHER C(AUKIN) July 7, 1901- United States Government official; United Nations official

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Consultant for the United States Department of State on the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Esther C. Brunauer had received her Federal office after seventeen years as director of the international relations office of the American Association of University Women. In the women's organization her work included writing and lecturing on world affairs and interpreting the American foreign policy.

Esther Caukin Brunauer was born July 7, 1901, in Jackson, California, to Ray Clakhart and Grace Elizabeth (Blackwell) Caukin. Her forebears, American since 1790, had their origins in the British Isles, France, and Holland. When she was two years old, Esther's family moved to San Francisco, to a home in the bay region of the city. She received her elementary and secondary education in local public schools. From Girls' High School, she went to Mills College (Oakland, California), from which she received a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1924. Miss Caukin continued her education at Stanford University, being awarded a Master of Arts degree in 1925 and a doctorate in philosophy in 1927. As the thesis for her Ph.D. degree she chose the topic, "The Peace Proposals of Germany and Austria, 1914-18," which was based upon research she had done at the Hoover War Library. While studying at Stanford, she was the recipient of the Margaret Maltby Fellowship.

In 1927 the young woman became secretary of the international relations office of the American Association of University Women, an office she filled until 1944. Her duties included a number of visits to Europe: she attended councils of the International Federation of University Women in Vienna (1927), Madrid (1928), Prague (1930); in Wellesley, Massachusetts (1931), and at the major conference in Edinburgh (1932). In Geneva she attended meetings of the League of Nations and the 1927 and 1928 summer sessions of the Geneva School for International Studies.

Esther Caukin was married, on July 8, 1931, to Stephen Brunauer, a Hungarian who had come to the United States at the age of eighteen. After six years of service with A.A.U.W., Mrs. Brunauer was granted a leave of absence to visit Germany. The trip was a result of her having been awarded a fellowship from the Oberlaender Trust of the Carl Schurz Foundation. During her stay in Germany, she attended classes in 1933 at the University of Berlin and made a special study of



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ESTHER C. BRUNAUER

the National Socialist (Nazi) revolution as it affected all aspects of German life. Accorded many facilities for study by officials of the Government and of the National Socialist party, and granted an interview with Adolf Hitler⁴², Mrs. Brunauer sought "a close-up of the Nazi ideology that the Austrian [Hitler] was preaching with so much apparent success." Back in the United States, she "told all and sundry that this country wanted no part of the Nazi ideology." Among her responsibilities at the A.A.U.W. was the direction of the group's educational program and of its activities to promote measures in the field of international relations. Her office extended courtesies to foreign university women traveling in the United States, supplied letters of introduction to American women traveling abroad, and assisted refugee university women.

Aside from her A.A.U.W. duties she has participated in movements concerned with the promotion of international understanding. In the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War she was chairman of the national defense commission, formed in 1936 to study the relationship between foreign policy and military policy. With the cooperation of the State, War, and Navy Departments, this group prepared pamphlets and annual reports. She later became chairman of the committee which established the Women's Action Committee for Victory and Lasting Peace, the successor to the Committee on the Cause and Cure of War. After the outbreak of World War II, Mrs. Brunauer was one of the fifty-five founders of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies. When the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace was organized in 1939, she became a member, later serving as chairman of its Washington, D. C., branch in 1943-44. She has also been on the board of the American Peace Society.

(Continued next page)

BRUNAUER, ESTHER C.—*Continued*

In March 1944 Mrs. Brunauer joined the United States Department of State as a specialist in international organization affairs. Subsequently, her assignments included attendance at international conferences, one of them being the Dumbarton Oaks conversations. In 1945 she went to London as a technical expert to the United Nations Conference on International Organization. She was appointed United States representative to the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in February 1946 with the rank of Minister—she is one of three American women who have held that rank. While in London, in March 1946, preparing for the first large UNESCO Conference to be held in Paris, Mrs. Brunauer stated that UNESCO hoped to "bring the nations together through the power of ideas. . . . If we can get enough common ground of ideas on educational, scientific, and cultural matters, conflict becomes impossible. The preamble to the constitution of UNESCO states that, since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that defenses of peace must be constructed. UNESCO's work is to build these defenses." In September 1947, when Mrs. Brunauer was serving as consultant for the War Department on UNESCO, she told the International Council of Women, then convening in Philadelphia, that today's problems could only be solved by "boldness, ingenuity, and imagination." Earlier that year she was honored by the Women's National Press Club as an outstanding woman "for her record as senior adviser" to the 1946 UNESCO Conference.

Among the pamphlets of which Mrs. Brunauer is the author are *Germany—The National Socialist State* (1934), *National Defense—Institutions; Concepts; Policies* (1937), and *Building the New World Order* (1939). In the last she asserts: "In developing international government we . . . need to so develop institutions that the preponderance of power will lie in the hands of those who will use it to promote the twin ends of peace and justice. . . . Human beings have always wanted to be good and do the right thing; but they have found by experience that they succeed much better if they create conventions and institutions to keep them in the right path when they feel like straying." Mrs. Brunauer has appeared on radio discussion programs and as a guest speaker at forums and at luncheons. Her opinions on postwar problems, racial tolerance and other subjects have appeared in newspapers and magazines.

Mrs. Brunauer's other interests include service as a regional trustee of Mills College and membership in Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Delta Gamma. Stephen Brunauer, her husband, is a research chemist who has written articles and a book on subjects in the physical chemistry field. During World War II, he served as a naval commander, in charge of developing high explosives. The couple have two children, Kathryn and Elizabeth. (A third child, Lewis, died in 1937.) Mrs. Brunauer likes to read "anything and everything, but perhaps espe-

cially historical and philosophical novels, political books, and, sometimes, detective stories." Her favorite recreational reading is the *New Yorker* magazine. She enjoys listening to music, viewing sculpture, and attending the theater and the ballet—"anything from the Rockettes to the classics, including Martha Graham on the way." Other relaxations are cooking and ballroom dancing. She is five feet six and three-quarter inches in height, has blue eyes, and light hair, which she describes as "unretouched and never permanent-waved, but getting darker in anticipation of turning gray."

Reference

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BRUNAUER, MRS. STEPHEN See Brunauer, E. C.

BUCK, DOROTHEA D(UTCHER) See Buck, Mrs. J. L. B.

BUCK, MRS. J(AMES) L(AWRENCE) BLAIR July 31, 1887- Women's organization executive

Address: b. c/o General Federation of Women's Clubs, 1734 N St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.; h. 209 Amphill Rd., Richmond 21, Va.

In June 1947, Mrs. J. L. Blair Buck assumed the presidency of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, consisting of seventeen thousand clubs in the United States and foreign countries. Mrs. Buck, who will head the organization for a three-year term, inaugurated an educational and legislative program in support of the United Nations. The year 1947 marked her twenty-first year of activity in club work and the thirteenth year in which she has held offices in the federation.

Mrs. Buck was born Dorothea Dutcher on July 31, 1887, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to Pierpont Edwards and Fanny Louise (Bull) Dutcher. After receiving her early education in Milwaukee, Miss Dutcher attended Briarcliff (New York) Junior College. She toured Europe for a year, remaining in Italy, for a time, to study. When she returned to the United States, Miss Dutcher entered Milwaukee-Downer College. On September 19, 1914, she was married to J. L. Blair Buck. Her husband has been prominent in the field of education, and in 1947 was coordinator of teacher training for the Virginia State Department of Education.

Mrs. Buck was elected to her first club office accidentally, according to a New York *Post* biographical account: at the first meeting of the Hampton (Virginia) Woman's Club, she inadvertently arrived late. "Her conspicuous entrance and the happenstance that the only vacant seat was in front, she insists, were solely responsible for her subsequent election as president." As a result of her work with the Hampton club, Mrs. Buck became interested in the Virginia Federation of Women's Clubs and in the national body, the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

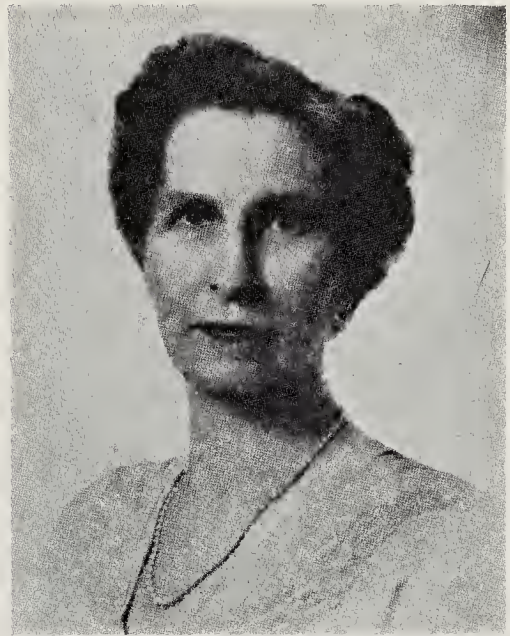
For the Virginia Federation of Women's Clubs Mrs. Buck served as State treasurer, chairman of club extension, and chairman of the organization's State legislative program.

Later she became president of the Virginia federation (her theme, during her term of office, was "Know Your Federation") and the general federation's director for Virginia. In 1933 Mrs. Buck was named chairman of the group which made arrangements for the convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs which was held in Richmond. This responsibility, a general federation release remarked, "called for executive and organizing ability, tact, patience, and great accomplishment."

Mrs. Buck's first office in the national group was that of chairman of the budget, to which post she was elected in 1935. This position also entailed membership in the executive committee of the national federation. "Her sound financial judgment and her ability to understand the needs of an organization of nearly three million women made her a valuable addition to the federation's governing board" (a federation release). She next served as treasurer (1938-41). In 1941 Mrs. Buck was elected second vice-president, and in 1944 she was chosen first vice-president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. During the ensuing three years, she served under Mrs. LaFell Dickinson⁴⁵, who was president.

During Mrs. Buck's vice-presidency, conservation of youth was selected as the major program of the federation, and Mrs. Buck was a member of the steering committee directing the program. In June 1946 Mrs. Buck was nominated for the presidency of the General Federation of Women's Clubs (elections were to be held the following year for the national offices, which are of three years' duration). At that meeting, members of the federation accepted the recommendation of the board of directors (of which Mrs. Buck has been a member for fifteen years) that they endorse continuation of price control. They also advocated permanent banning of the closed shop and legislation requiring unions to issue financial statements, and called for State-wide health programs.

The most notable occurrence at the June 1947 convention at which Mrs. Buck was installed (she had been chosen president in an uncontested election) was the reversal of the federation's first decision not to endorse the Stratton bill to admit four hundred thousand displaced persons into the United States: while the leaders of the federation had recommended that the body approve the measure, members of the group, in the early days of the convention, had voted against the resolution, a vote which Mrs. Buck termed "extremely disappointing." Several of the scheduled speakers presented further facts in favor of the bill; on the last day of the convention, the women reversed their earlier vote. The federation also defeated a resolution calling for the continuation of rent control throughout the United States, urged passage of a law establishing twenty-four hundred dollars a year as a minimum salary for teachers, and advocated passage of a WAC integration bill and similar legislation for the WAVES.



MRS. J. L. BLAIR BUCK

Interviewed after her installation, Mrs. Buck stated that she planned "to dedicate the power of our great organization toward building a world society based on the concept of the importance of the individual in the sight of God." The establishment of United Nations study groups in each of the seventeen thousand member clubs of the federation would be advised, she said, so that the federation might give intelligent support to the U.N., "our greatest hope today for the building of world peace." Mrs. Buck also wished to change the name of the American citizenship department of the federation to "Citizenship Department," with a new emphasis on world citizenship. She hoped that the fine arts department would turn its program toward the study of arts in other countries, that the education department would "help in preparing our youth for their new role as world citizens," and that the motion picture committee would support the Department of State in its distribution of documentary films to other countries. The federation plans to work toward acceptance of the European Recovery Plan, the passage of the Stratton bill and for legislation providing Federal aid to education. Mrs. Buck also announced that, for the first time in the federation's history, a salaried professional worker would be employed to direct the youth conservation program. In November 1947 a six-point project to raise United States educational standards was announced.

In 1947 Mrs. Buck was appointed by the President to the Citizens' Food Committee, the group which recommended means for conserving food. She is a board member of the National Conference of Christians and Jews (she is a Presbyterian). She has been State chairman of public affairs for the YWCA and a member of the board of directors of the Virginia League for Planned Parenthood. Be-

BUCK, MRS. J. L. BLAIR—*Continued*

lieving that the changing of human nature is the only way to save the world from the devastation of the atom bomb, Mrs. Buck is a member of a committee (formed in 1947), which looks forward to moral rearmament. Mrs. Buck wrote an article, "Womanpower Is a Force for Peace," which appears in the October issue of *United Nations World*.

Her daughters are Neville (Mrs. Daniel E. Weeks) and Frances (Mrs. W. R. G. Hamilton); her son is Pierpont Blair. Tall (five feet nine inches) and slender, Mrs. Buck has "bright hazel eyes" and curly brown hair, which has begun to gray. "She is . . . the direct retort to the Helen Hokinson conception of American clubwomen," wrote Fern Marja in the *New York Post*. Mrs. Buck serves as first mate on the Bucks's forty-foot auxiliary schooner—she "can handle the helm as easily as she does a car." (Mr. Buck is the captain.) Her other major interest is portrait painting. The clubwoman once studied at the Art Students' League in New York and hopes to devote much time to painting when her presidency of the federation expires. "The world hasn't lost anything in my portrait painting," she has said, "but I have—because I enjoy it."

Reference

N Y Post Mag p23 Ag 4 '47 por

BUCK, SOLON J(USTUS) Aug. 16, 1884—Archivist of the United States; historian; educator

Address: b. c/o The National Archives, Washington 25, D.C.; h. 6645 Barr Rd., Fairway Hills (Md.), Washington 16, D.C.

As Archivist of the United States, Solon J. Buck is charged with the gathering and preserving of all valuable noncurrent records of the Federal Government. These records are systematically arranged and made available for use by the Government and the public. Buck, who was appointed to his post as head of the National Archives in 1941, first came to Washington six years previously, after twenty-five years' association with eastern and midwestern universities and historical societies.

Solon Justus Buck was born in Berlin, Wisconsin, on August 16, 1884, to Charles and Clara (Luther) Buck. His father was descended from Roger Conant, founder of Salem, Massachusetts; in his mother's ancestry were English, Scotch-Irish, French, and German strains. Young Solon, whose only brother had died when Solon was five, attended grammar school and high school in Berlin. Some of his classmates, he says, were children of Polish immigrants. At the turn of the century Buck was graduated from the Berlin High School and in that year (1900), at sixteen, he matriculated at the University of Wisconsin. Guided by his high school principal, he chose history as a major. During his undergraduate years he earned "a considerable part" of his expenses by tending furnaces, washing dishes, and managing a dining club. In 1904 he received

a B.A. degree. He was also elected to Phi Beta Kappa in that year.

Buck remained at the university to work for his Master's degree, aided financially by a scholarship in American history during the first semester and a fellowship in the same field during the second. Having obtained his postgraduate degree in 1905 (he had completed his thesis, *The Settlement of Oklahoma*, the year before), he continued to study at Wisconsin for an additional year as an honorary fellow and an assistant in American history. Afterward he attended Harvard University, where he held the Thayer scholarship in 1906-07 and the Francis Parkman fellowship in 1907-08. He chose as the title of his doctor's thesis *The Granger Movement*, on which he had done research, while at Wisconsin, for the department of economics of the Carnegie Institution. In 1910 his thesis won the Tappan prize and in 1911 he was awarded a Ph.D. degree. *The Granger Movement* was subsequently published (1913) as the nineteenth volume of the *Harvard Historical Studies*.

In 1908 Buck, having passed the general examination for his doctorate, had become an instructor in history at the University of Indiana. Two years later he went to the University of Illinois as research assistant and associate in history. At that time the university was preparing a comprehensive history of the State, to be ready for the Illinois Centennial in 1918. For a four-year period (1910-14) Buck did editorial work, research, and writing for the Illinois Historical Survey. His *Illinois in 1818* (published in 1917) became the introductory volume of the *Illinois Centennial History*. Another product of his work in Illinois was the bibliography, *Travel and Description 1765-1865*, published in 1914 as the ninth volume of the *Illinois Historical Collections*.

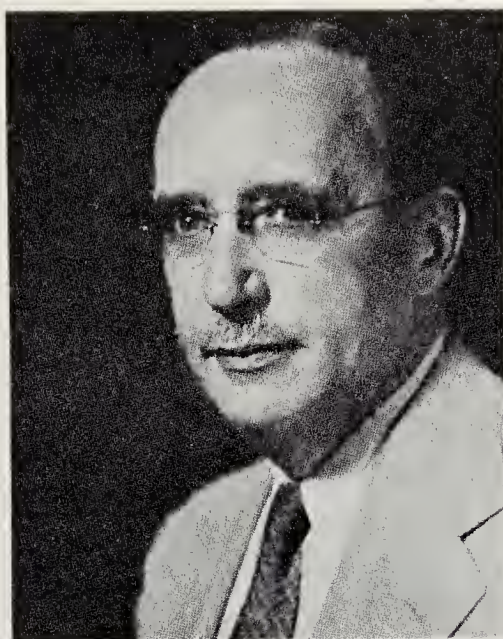
In 1914 Buck became an assistant professor in history at the University of Minnesota. Three years later he received the post of associate professor, and in 1921 he became a full professor. When he had gone to the University of Minnesota in 1914, Buck had become superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society, serving in that capacity for seventeen years (during the same years he was on the staff at the university). During his administration, the publication of the *Minnesota History Bulletin*, a periodical which was later renamed *Minnesota History*, was inaugurated. Buck also helped to expand the facilities of the library of the society and its collection of unpublished manuscripts. He was responsible, too, for promoting legislation in Minnesota in regard to the State archives and the organizing of official historical tours of Minnesota. According to Theodore C. Blegan's article in *Minnesota History*, "The society's outstanding achievement in publication in the period of Dr. Buck's superintendency [was] unquestionably Dr. Folwell's [William Watts Folwell] four-volume *History of Minnesota*, generally looked upon as one of the best State histories yet produced in America. Dr. Buck had direct editorial supervision of this great work." At the suggestion

of the society, a Minnesota War Records Commission, with Buck as chairman (he relinquished this responsibility in 1925), was formed in 1918. Buck was listed as editor of the society's *Minnesota in the War with Germany*. In 1926 he had taken a leave of absence from the university and the historical society to direct, as executive secretary, the committee on endowment of the American Historical Association. (The association raised a quarter of a million dollars.)

After leaving Minnesota Buck was, from 1931 to 1935, a professor of history at the University of Pittsburgh and director of the Western Pennsylvania Historical Survey, a research group sponsored by the university and by the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania. He was also director of the latter and editor of its quarterly. In 1935, at the age of fifty-one, Buck first went to Washington, to serve as director of research and publications of the National Archives of the United States. Six years later, in 1941, Solon Buck was appointed Archivist of the United States by President Roosevelt⁴², an appointment which receives Senate confirmation.

The National Archives was established by an Act of Congress in 1934 to "make the experience of the Government and the people of the United States, as it is embodied in the records of the Federal Government, and related materials, available to guide and assist the Government and the people in planning and conducting their activities." To Buck must come all records of all Federal departments and agencies after they have outlived their day-to-day usefulness but should not be destroyed because of administrative, research, or other values. As the National Archivist, Solon Buck also advises Government agencies as to which material may be discarded and which should become part of the permanent record of the United States. The staff at the Archives, on occasion, chronicles important events in documents, motion pictures, or on phonograph records, and publishes guides to its material. The public, as well as Government officials, may use the facilities of the Archives and may call upon the staff for help. In 3,500,000 square feet of storage space are housed twenty-one levels of stacks. Four times as much space was required to accommodate records of World War II and the accompanying diplomatic documents as was required for all the records of the period 1789-1914. In process, in 1947, were several special guides to this collection. Ten days after the Japanese signed the surrender documents which ended hostilities, these papers were on exhibit at the National Archives.

In his capacity as Archivist, Buck also acts as administrator of the Hyde Park Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, established in 1939 to preserve "collections of historical material donated to it by Franklin D. Roosevelt and such other material related to and contemporary with this material." Buck is also chairman of the National Archives Council, which defines "the classes of material which shall be transferred"



SOLON J. BUCK

to the Archives and formulates the rules regarding their disposition and use. Because of this authority, Buck has been called upon to review the Roosevelt papers and files, ruled by the courts to be United States Government property. Buck serves as chairman of the National Historical Publications Committee, a Government agency supplementary to the Archives, which advises on works suitable for publication and recording. During his years in Washington Buck has continued to appear in university classrooms: from 1937 to 1939 he was a lecturer in American history at the American University (in the capital), becoming an adjunct professor in 1939 and a part-time professor (without duties or salary) in 1941. In 1938-39 he was a visiting professor of archives administration at Columbia University in New York.

Buck has written numerous articles for historical periodicals. In addition to writing and editing his other books, he is the author of *The Agrarian Crusade* (1919) and two works in collaboration with his wife, Elizabeth (Hawthorn) Buck: *Stories of Early Minnesota* (1925) and *Planting of Civilization in Western Pennsylvania* (1939). From 1915 to 1930 Buck was secretary to the conference of State historical agencies of the Upper Mississippi Valley. For two years (1930-32) he acted as chairman of the joint committee on materials for research of the Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council. In the fall of 1946 he was re-elected president of the Society of American Archivists, and later was again chosen treasurer of the American Historical Association. A fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, he also belongs to the American Antiquarian Society, the Economic History Association, the Agricultural History Society, the British Records Association, and vari-

BUCK, SOLON J.—*Continued*

ous State and regional historical associations. His fraternities are Phi Gamma Delta and Phi Beta Kappa. During a four-week visit to Europe in 1938 he studied the procedures of archival agencies in France, Switzerland, Belgium, the Netherlands, and England; he also served as chairman of the United States delegation to the Fourteenth International Congress on Documentation and was a member of the United States delegation to the Eighth International Congress on Documentations.

In Washington Solon Buck takes part in the activities of the Cosmos and the Palaver clubs and of the Literary Society. The Bucks were married on June 30, 1919, and have three children, Roger Conant, Mary Margaret (Mrs. John W. Pulleyn, Jr.), and Stephen Farrington. The archivist, who has blue eyes and brown hair, weighs 140 pounds and is five feet ten inches in height. He claims no political or religious affiliation. "I have long ago lost interest in sports," he has written, "and I am afraid I have no hobbies"; but he does recall frequent camping and canoeing trips from his Minnesota teaching days.

References

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Leaders in Education (1941)

Who's Who in America, 1946-47

BUGAS, JOHN S(TEPHEN) (bū'gās)
Apr. 26, 1908- Industrial relations official
Address: b. c/o Ford Motor Company, Dearborn, Mich.

Maintaining harmonious relations between the Ford Motor Company—one of the world's largest industrial empires—and its employees' union, the United Auto Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations—the biggest trade union in the world—is the responsibility of John S. Bugas. He is Ford's vice-president in charge of industrial relations, having been appointed to that position in April 1946.

John Stephen Bugas was born in Rock Springs, Wyoming, on April 26, 1908, one of the seven children (five sons and two daughters) of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew P. Bugas. He was educated in his native State and was awarded a scholarship to the University of Wyoming; but it was not until 1926 that he first attended the university, for a year. In the years between high school and college, young Bugas was employed by his father, who was in the road contracting and general trucking business. He returned to the university in 1930. During his college days he was a member of the championship Wyoming University basketball teams of 1932, 1933, and 1934. In his senior year he was awarded the Seymour Scholarship and in June 1934 Bugas was graduated with honors, receiving an LL.B. degree. The summers during his college years were spent working as a ranger in Yellowstone National Park, and as a coal heaver for the Texaco Refinery at Casper, Wyoming.

Bugas took his Wyoming State bar examination in July 1934, and was admitted to practice

the following September, at which time he went into the offices of Walton and Kerr, in Cheyenne. He left the law office in March 1935 to become a special agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. After assignments in Washington, D.C., Los Angeles, and Omaha, he was made special agent in charge of FBI offices in Juneau, Alaska, and later, in Birmingham, Alabama; in May 1938 he was appointed chief of the FBI Detroit office.

As agent of the FBI in Detroit, Bugas was required to keep in touch with all important segments of that city's scene, which, of course, included the Ford Motor Company and other automobile manufacturers. These connections were strengthened by wartime problems. During the race riots of June 1943, which resulted in thirty deaths, he made contact with automobile, and especially Ford, executives, as leader of the investigation into charges that subversive elements had touched off the smoldering animosity toward Negroes on the part of many Southern white workers in Detroit. Governor Harry F. Kelly appointed a fact-finding committee, comprised of agencies of the State police and the Detroit police department, aided by the FBI under Bugas, Navy and Army intelligence, and other investigators. The committee found no evidence of enemy influence or of a centrally directed plan, and Bugas himself stated that there was "no indication that Axis propaganda had anything to do with it."

Bugas, whose FBI record included the "breaking up of two Nazi spy rings and smartly cracking down on sabotage," resigned in January 1944 as head of the Detroit office of the bureau to become assistant to Harry Bennett, the Ford Company's industrial relations director and the "power behind the throne." In September 1945, twenty-eight-year-old Henry Ford 2d⁴⁶ was named president of the Ford Motor Company. He lost no time, said *Fortune*, in discharging Bennett and one thousand other major and minor supervisory people along with him. They were replaced by "promising" young executives in the company, and by veterans who, according to *Look*, had fallen into Bennett's disfavor. The new president immediately named Bugas as head of industrial relations and placed him on the top policy committee of the company.

In April 1946 Ford gave John Bugas the title of vice-president. Then young Ford and Bugas began "cleaning up" the billion-dollar empire in an effort to make it one of the most liberal corporations in the country. The two improved the administrative and manufacturing sections of the company and removed traces of the bad odor that remained, said *Fortune*, "from the memory of Harry Bennett and the bloody battle at Gate 4." ("Revolution on the Rouge," in the *Saturday Evening Post* discusses this development within the Ford Company.)

Under Bennett, the Ford labor policy had been shapeless and often based on hasty decisions. Bugas reorganized the personnel department and formulated a definite labor policy. There was a willingness on the part of

the company to bargain, *Fortune* noted, and "company-union hostility turned to healthy and normal mutual suspicion." *Business Week* has asserted, "By such subtle tactics as keeping the United Automobile Workers on the defensive, Bugas was able to insinuate favorable clauses into the company's UAW contract."

Addressing the Chicago Association of Commerce in April 1946, Bugas stated that there is a joint responsibility, shared by labor and management, not to confuse or mislead the public regarding matters in dispute between employer and employee. "I think the time has come when management can well afford to dispense with what is called labor baiting. But let us not forget that there is also a lot of management baiting." Bugas urged management to "deal with human relationships on a daily basis" and to cease treating labor relations as the "stepchild" of a "kind of once-a-year crisis associated with collective bargaining."

Company-union history was made on February 27, 1946, when Henry Ford 2d, with the help of Bugas, negotiated a contract with the U.A.W.A. which included a "company security" clause that for the first time gave the Ford Motor Company an effective instrument against wildcat strikes. Ford then granted his 107,000 employees an eighteen-cent wage increase, which made them the highest paid in the industry. In the summer of 1947 Ford's thirty-eight hundred foremen went on strike for a new contract, which Bugas had refused them. In a letter to the president of the Independent Foremen's Association of America, the executive said, "Rather than exerting its efforts to draw foremen into closer relationship with the rest of management, your association has worked in the opposite direction." After forty-seven days of picketing, the foremen returned to work under Ford's terms. Bugas promised that there would be no discrimination against the strikers; recognition of the union, however, was withdrawn.

The first major test of the illegal strike provision in the Taft-Hartley Act came about in a Ford labor dispute at the end of July 1947, when the U.A.W.A. demanded exemption from the provision (Section 303). This clause is aimed at wildcat strikes—walkouts in violation of no-strike pledges in contracts. A few hours before the strike deadline, a truce was reached. The company surrendered its right to sue under Section 303 for one year, during which a union-management committee would attempt to work out a permanent agreement on union liability.

On September 26, 1947, Bugas agreed to the acceptance of a wage increase for Ford's CIO production workers, who had overridden their leaders by vetoing a company-proposed pension plan. Ford's hourly rate was thus raised once again above the industry average. Union leaders announced that the pension plan would be reconsidered in later negotiations with the company.

"Bugas," judged *Fortune* in its May 1947 issue, "carries the ball for Ford in these exchanges [negotiations with the U.A.W.A.], and the union leaders, knowing that he has



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rank and can deliver on promises, dispense with tactical obfuscations and come quickly to grips with the real issues. Bugas is a completely decent citizen, but it is doubtful that his heart bleeds for labor twenty-four hours a day. He doesn't pretend that it does, and the labor crowd respect him for it." The magazine believed Bugas to be Ford's "Number Two Policy Man"—"Bugas is the adviser whose thinking comes closest to Henry's own."

John S. Bugas is also a director of the General Aniline and Film Corporation. He was married in August 1938 to Margaret Stowe McCarty and has three children, Patrieia, Margaret Jane, and Elizabeth Diane. "Bugas fits the storybook concept of the FBI man," wrote *Business Week*. "He likes sports, and is a familiar figure at boxing, football, and baseball events in the Detroit area." Tall and "rangy," Bugas has been described as having "sandy hair and a resemblance to Will Rogers—even to the drawl, the studied grammatical lapses, and the chewing gum."

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BUNTING, EARL July 29, 1893- Association president; manufacturer

Address: b. c/o National Association of Manufacturers, 14 W. 49th St., New York 20; c/o O'Sullivan Rubber Corp., Winchester, Va.; h. Courtfield Manor, Winchester, Va.

The responsibility of carrying out the National Association of Manufacturers' liberalized policy towards labor in 1947 will rest with Earl Bunting, the association's president for the coming year. In thirty years' experience as a marketing consultant and industrial engineer,



Newspictures

EARL BUNTING

Bunting (who is president of the O'Sullivan Rubber Corporation) has had opportunity to observe the labor-management relations of many companies and the causes for tension between the two groups. "It is time," he said after his election to the association presidency, "to unite this country instead of attempting to drive a wedge between any segments of our population."

Earl Bunting was born July 29, 1893, on a farm at Berryville in southern Illinois. His parents, Massila (Gallagher) Bunting and John James Bunting (a country storekeeper as well as a farmer), had six other children. During his boyhood, Earl worked on the family farm or helped in his father's general store after his day's studies at the Berryville country school. On moving to Oregon after his graduation Bunting worked as a surveyor's stake boy. His interest in engineering thus awakened, he studied engineering and business administration with the help of correspondence courses given by the University of Oregon.

By the time he was twenty, in 1913, he was a partner in the architectural and engineering firm of Bunting and Block, established at La Grande, Oregon. In 1915 he joined Schwab Brothers, a printing and lithographing concern of Portland, Oregon; during his first year with Schwab Brothers, Bunting compiled the *Pacific Universal Millwork Catalogue*. This association lasted for fifteen years, until 1930, with Bunting serving as vice-president and director of the company. Meanwhile, in 1922 Bunting had started his own business in Portland, Earl Bunting and Associates, industrial engineers and marketing consultants, which was succeeded nine years later by the firm of Bunting, Durkee, and Leake, with offices in Portland and in Washington, D.C.

The Washington branch was dissociated from the Oregon branch in 1934 and renamed

Earl Bunting and Company; it still functioned in an industrial advisory capacity, involving Bunting's participation, as an engineer, in the fields of textiles, chemicals, metals, furniture, and paper manufacture. While formulating financing and operating plans for the O'Sullivan Rubber Company (now Corporation) of Winchester, Virginia, in 1935 Bunting made his first connection with the concern of which he was later to be director (1938) and then president (1941). In 1941 Bunting, who had retained his partnership in the Washington firm of Bunting and Company, also became a director of the Fleitman Textile Corporation and its affiliates, the Ware Valley Manufacturing Company and the E-Z Mills. In the course of that year, Bunting was named a director of two Hagerstown (Maryland) concerns, Victor Products and the Torvic Laboratories, and the following year, a director of the O'Sullivan Building, Inc., in Baltimore.

During the war the manufacturer served as a member of the Rubber Advisory Committee of the War Production Board; he was the single representative of the heel and sole division of the rubber business upon that committee. For the Office of Price Administration he served as vice-chairman of the Rubber Products Industry Advisory Committee. Other advisory positions of his are the chairmanship of several subcommittees of the Rubber Manufacturers Association and the vice-chairmanship of the committee on distribution and chairman of the marketing research committee of the National Association of Manufacturers, of which he became a director in 1945.

On December 5 of the following year, at the fiftieth Congress of American Industry (the annual meeting of the NAM), Bunting was elected president of the association to succeed Robert R. Wason⁴⁶, the president of Manning, Maxwell, and Moore, Inc. At the same meeting the NAM, after debate in committee between a majority group advocating a liberalized labor and fiscal policy and a minority group advocating stringent modification of present labor laws, voted in favor of the liberalized policy.

Commentator Russell Porter of the New York *Times* summarized the NAM's resolutions in the following terms: "On labor, the NAM proposes legislation designed to promote industrial peace and good labor-management relations and to minimize strikes by curbing the abuses of labor leaders and unions without taking away the legitimate right of labor to organize and bargain collectively. It urges labor to cooperate in production of more and better goods at lower prices for more people on the basis of high wages, high productivity, and good working conditions. On fiscal policy it urges a 20 per cent reduction in personal income taxes for individuals effective January 1, 1947, a year ahead of tax reduction for business and industry, to provide relief for the largest possible number of Americans and best promote the general welfare." (Bunting himself, in presenting to Congress an analysis of President Truman's tentative budget for

1947, found the President's financial policy to be "a proposal for continuation into the third postwar fiscal year of Federal deficit financing.") The NAM president repeated the plea for reduced taxation in a September 1947 speech to the Producers Council; and that same month, at other meetings, he urged NAM members to employ disabled veterans, asked producers to simplify "every step of the productive and distributive process" in order to reduce costs.

When asked for his opinion of the NAM's new program in his first press conference, Bunting remarked that "it would have been easy for these manufacturers to have made a shortsighted attempt to ride the trend shown in the election last month. Instead the problems were examined carefully and conscientiously and the major contribution was made toward suggesting a solution on which the whole nation can unite." In analyzing the relations between labor and management, and the present dilemma of finding a common ground of agreement between the two groups, Bunting observed: "The present attitude is also the result of the abandonment of prejudices which some of us have had in the past. The current difficulties are in many respects due to a stiff-necked attitude on the part of both labor leaders and management, and stockholders and workers are caught in the middle."

The NAM president did not interpret the association's resolution, of calling for the prohibition of jurisdictional and sympathy strikes and the outlawing of the closed shop, as a plea for the repeal of the Wagner Act. "Speaking for myself," he said, "and officially for the NAM, we don't want to see the Wagner Act repealed until some fair and effective legislation is made to replace it." In his peroration Bunting pointed out that "neither labor nor management exists in a vacuum; they coexist in a society. And never must we in business, or they in labor, forget that the public welfare must come first."

In March 1947 Bunting appealed for more complete cooperation between government, labor, and industry, with the objective of lowering prices, particularly those of food. According to Bunting, food prices had risen more sharply than manufacturing prices in the previous year because of increased Government buying of food for shipments abroad. The following month he said, in reference to the then current high prices, that manufacturing prices had risen less than wages, agricultural, and raw material prices. The presentation of industry's attitude towards economic problems of the moment was made by Bunting in two spring speaking tours, through nine Southern cities in March and the mid-West in April. The NAM's chief executive, during the controversy over the Taft-Hartley Labor-Management Relations Act in June 1947, advocated its passage. Previously he had discussed changes in labor legislation in a radio debate with William Green⁴², president of A.F. of L., over the Mutual Broadcasting network toward the

end of May 1947. The summer of that year found the NAM president advocating a reduction in Federal income taxes to a 12 per cent minimum on incomes up to \$2,000 and a 50 per cent maximum in the highest brackets.

To hold back inflation, Bunting appealed to businessmen in October 1947 to keep their prices down in order not to contribute to the inflationary process. At about the same time he stated that the Taft-Hartley Act was "the answer of an outraged public's demand for an end to practices which have made faceless cattle out of millions of free American workers." A further comment on the Act by the NAM president was contained in *Scholastic* (October 27, 1947): "Recent nationwide public opinion polls showed that union workers generally approve specific provisions contained in the new law while opposing the bill itself. This, I believe, is because the workers as a whole do not yet understand that the law contains the provisions they favor."

In November 1947 Bunting presented to President Truman the NAM's recommendations on the Marshall plan. Emphasis in the NAM report was laid on the factor of economic self-reliance for the recipient nations. "To implement the Marshall plan," Bunting said, "... the American public probably will have to be sold on a self-imposed system of rationing." Eleven specifications for administration of the Marshall plan were included in the report. On behalf of the NAM Bunting also opposed the President's plan to restore economic controls to support the European recovery program. Toward the end of his presidency Bunting presented the NAM's twelve-point anti-inflation program to the nation. At the NAM's elections in December 1947 Morris Sayre was elected to follow Bunting, who then became chairman of the NAM's board.

Considering himself a small manufacturer because he employs only eight hundred people at his Winchester (Virginia) plant, Bunting has reported the maintenance of good relations with their union, an A.F. of L. affiliate. Nor do his political convictions apparently prevent him from maintaining good relations with his political opponents, for *Time* reports, "A Republican, he once hired Leon Henderson, New Dealinglest of New Dealers, as commentator on an O'Sullivan program."

Among the other industrial organizations to which Bunting belongs are the Winchester Chamber of Commerce, Shenandoah Valley Manufacturers Association, and the Virginia Manufacturers Association. During his residence in Portland he was active in the Boy Scout movement; in Winchester he is district director of the Salvation Army. A few weeks before his twentieth birthday, on June 16 of 1913 he was married to Pauline Dell Newton. Now graying, the business executive is a tall (over six feet), powerfully built (195 pounds) man. His favorite sports are horseracing and golf.

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Time 48:25 p88 D 16 '46

BUSH, VANNEVAR (vă-nē'văr) Mar. 11, 1890- Electrical engineer; United States Government official; scientific institute administrator

Address: b. c/o Carnegie Institution of Washington, Washington 5, D.C.

NOTE: This biography supersedes the article which appeared in *Current Biography* in 1940.

Of Vannevar Bush it was once said that he was one scientist whose manifold talents had been recognized as fully by his Government as by his professional colleagues. After a career as a professor of electrical engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and inventor of electronic calculating machines, culminating in his election to the presidency of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, he was appointed director of the Government's wartime National Defense Research Committee and Office of Scientific Research and Development. He was administrator of the atomic bomb project during its early stages, and in 1947 he also heads the Research and Development Board, formerly the Joint Research and Development Board of the Army and Navy.



Wide World Photos

VANNEVAR BUSH

Grandson of a Yankee whaling captain and son of a Universalist minister, Vannevar Bush (who was named after the clergyman who married his parents, Richard Perry Bush and the former Emma Linwood Paine) was born in Everett, Massachusetts, on March 11, 1890. He grew up in Chelsea, Massachusetts, where it was possible for him to spend his idle hours sailing small boats in Boston Bay and during the summer vacation to serve as a cook on a mackerel smack. On Sundays he would pump the manual organ in his father's church and wonder about an electrical installation. In 1909, having completed his preliminary educa-

tion in the Chelsea public schools, young Bush entered Tufts College. He was graduated in 1913, with both the B.S. and the M.S. degrees, but, he has said, with no certain knowledge of the career he wanted to follow. His first job was in the testing department of the General Electric Company in 1913; his' second, with the inspection department of the United States Navy in 1914. Then, when Tufts College offered him a position as instructor in mathematics for the academic year 1914-15, he accepted.

While holding these early jobs, Bush also pursued graduate studies at Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and in 1916 he received Doctor of Engineering degrees from both institutions. Immediately thereafter, Tufts College promoted him to an assistant professorship of electrical engineering. When the United States entered World War I in 1917, Bush was chosen to work at the New London, Connecticut, antisubmarine laboratory for a special board of the Navy. At the same time, and until 1922, he was also a consulting engineer to the American Radio and Research Corporation. In 1919 the young engineer joined the Massachusetts Institute of Technology faculty as associate professor of electrical power transmission. In 1923 he was appointed full professor in the same field. Nine years later he was made vice-president of M.I.T. and dean of its School of Engineering, and in this position he remained until 1938.

The years of his association with M.I.T. were for Vannevar Bush also years of scientific fruitfulness. Among his important contributions were: improvements in the design of vacuum tubes and four-engine bombers; important studies on transients in machines and on dielectric phenomena; the invention of such machines as the justifying typewriter (which spaces the lines of type so that they come out exactly the intended length), the rapid selector, the cinema integrator, and especially the differential analyzer (a mathematical robot designed to solve lengthy and intricate differential equations and capable of calculating the answers to as many as twenty-five sets of data in a few minutes). The latter, together with the network analyzer (a mechanism for the electrical reproduction in miniature of complicated electric power systems to test their performance under strain), and their variants, were developed with the close cooperation of the department of electrical engineering of M.I.T. During World War II the differential analyzer, the invention for which Bush is most widely known, solved problems in ballistics, acoustics, structures, and atomic physics.

It was in recognition of his work with advanced mathematical analyzing instruments that Dr. Bush was awarded the Levy Medal of the Franklin Institute in 1928 and the Lamme Medal of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in 1935. His career as an educator, stated the periodical *School and Society* when it reported his election as president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington in June 1938, "has been no less notable." During his later years at M.I.T., as dean of engineering, Bush had directed a survey of the undergraduate

curriculum in his field with a view to increasing the value of an engineering education. Commenting on Bush's Carnegie post, President Karl T. Compton⁴¹ of M.I.T. said: "Dean Bush is so eminently qualified for his new position, and the post is of such great influence and opportunity in the field of science and human welfare, that his colleagues at Technology are unanimous in their approval of his selection. . . . [Yet they] will sadly miss his keen and ever constructive counsel and direction . . . [and I the] good judgment and analytical power [he has shown] in his administrative work as vice-president of the Institute."

The Carnegie Institution of Washington was founded by Andrew Carnegie in 1902 "to encourage in the broadest and most liberal manner, investigation, research, and discovery, and the application of knowledge to the improvement of mankind." When Vannevar Bush assumed its presidency in January 1939, its research budget amounted to approximately \$1,500,000 annually and its far-flung activities concerned astronomy, archeology, geology, biology, botany, entomology, embryology, nutrition, and many other branches of science. Bush's first major task was a closer coordination of the Institution's program with other research and educational organizations, and, according to the *National Cyclopædia of American Biography*, "definite progress in this direction had been attained by the time of the outbreak of the second world war."

After the outbreak of World War II, Bush became increasingly conscious of the uncoordinated state of science in the United States and the need for its all-out mobilization for defense. As a remedy for the situation he proposed a general directive agency in the Federal Government, and in 1939 often discussed such a project with his colleagues on the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (of which he was a member after 1938 and chairman from 1939 to 1941), with President Compton of M.I.T., President James B. Conant⁴¹ of Harvard University, and President Frank B. Jewett⁴² of the National Academy of Sciences. Early in 1940, at Bush's suggestion, the secretary of NACA began preparing a draft of the proposed National Defense Research Committee to be presented to Congress; but when Germany invaded France, Bush decided that speed was necessary and approached President Roosevelt⁴² directly. In little more than a month NDRC, with Bush as chairman and the others as members, was functioning, even before it was brought into official existence by order of the Council of National Defense on June 27, 1940. The Office of Scientific Research and Development, consisting of NDRC and a newly formed Advisory Council and Committee on Medical Research, was created by Executive order on June 28, 1941.

The story of OSRD is told in *Fortune* of June 1946, and at greater length in *Scientists Against Time* by James P. Baxter⁴³, president of Williams College and OSRD historian. From the outset Bush determined on two cardinal policies: to delegate supervision of di-

visions to his colleagues according to their qualifications so that he would be free to direct over-all policy; and to interpret as narrowly as possible the terms "instrumentalities, methods and materials of war" so that his office would neither be overworked nor duplicate the efforts of other agencies. Perhaps his most difficult problem, according to *Fortune*—and principal achievement because he handled it successfully—was at the same time to keep the confidence of the military, with its distrust of civilian ability to observe security regulations, and to fight the draft of young scientists into the armed forces. Other problems were to see that funds were adequate and to determine the apportionment of research among Government, academic, and industrial facilities. The main technique employed was radial research, in which, instead of advancing step by step, OSRD defined the problem for solution and then set teams investigating from all angles at once. Until May 1943 the atomic bomb project was under the administration of OSRD, but at that time it was transferred to the Army's Corps of Engineers because only under military control could funds and priorities on the scale which became necessary have been obtained. In all, OSRD alone developed some two hundred weapons and instrumentalities of war, in addition to many advances in the medical, physical, and chemical fields. It continued to function actively until some time after the end of hostilities and was then (in 1946 and 1947) reduced to a skeleton staff charged with winding up the work remaining from the war period.

It had been hoped by many, including Bush, that by the time of the dissolution of OSRD there would have been created a national science foundation to organize science for peace as the OSRD had organized it for war. The Kilgore⁴³ bill of July 1945 had proposed a single administrator appointed and removable by the President, heavy emphasis on applied research, and a patent clause favoring Government monopoly. The Magnuson⁴⁴ bill, leaning heavily on Bush's 1945 report to the President on a program for postwar scientific research (*Science, the Endless Frontier*), countered with a proposal to vest control in a panel of top scientists and civilian administrators with the executive director appointed by them, to place emphasis on basic research, and to protect private patent rights. But (as outlined by *Science* in its issue of December 27, 1946, and earlier numbers) S.1850, the compromise Kilgore-Magnuson bill of February 1946 seemingly acceptable to most, after passing in the Senate 48 to 18, died in the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the House because that committee was undecided between it and a virtual duplication of the original Magnuson bill, H.R.6448, to which Bush had transferred his support from S. 1850.

In February 1947 Senator H. Alexander Smith of New Jersey introduced S.526, a bill which incorporated most of the features advocated by Bush, including the controversial administration by an autonomous scientific panel. This was passed by the Senate on May

BUSH, VANNEVAR—*Continued*

20, 1947, and by the House on July 16. Designed to supersede OSRD, its veto by President Truman on August 6—on the ground that under it the administrative officers were not properly responsible either to the President or to Congress—left Bush still in charge of what remained of that agency. Meanwhile, he had also been directing the Joint Research and Development Board of the Army and Navy. In atomic energy legislation, Bush had supported the May⁴¹-Johnson⁴⁶ bill, thereby disagreeing with the many scientists who supported the Magnuson⁴⁵ bill. He was also actively fulfilling the demands of his presidency of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

In September 1947 the Joint Research and Development Board of the Army and Navy was superseded by the Research and Development Board, established in the National Security Act which replaced the War and Navy offices with a Department of Defense. Bush was named chairman of the group, whose duties were much the same as the joint body's. *United States News*, in reviewing some of the problems which will confront Bush, reported that in 1947 about 465 million dollars will be spent on "research and development for military purposes." A directive, issued by Secretary of Defense Forrestal late in 1947, defined the duties of the members of the board and assigned to it the responsibility and authority "to resolve differences among the several departments and agencies of the military establishments."

Since 1932 (and as of 1947) Bush has received fourteen honorary degrees and ten medals. He is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the National Academy of Sciences, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and the American Physical Society; a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, the American Philosophical Society, and the American Mathematical Society; a trustee of Tufts College, the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, Johns Hopkins University, and the Brookings Institution; a life member of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology corporation; a regent of the Smithsonian Institution. In 1928 he was elected an alumnus member of Phi Beta Kappa. In addition to contributing numerous articles to scientific periodicals, he is the author of three books, *Principles of Electrical Engineering*, with W. H. Timbie, (1923), *Operational Circuit Analysis* (1929), and *Endless Horizons* (1946).

Bush and Phoebe Davis, of his home town, were married on September 5, 1916, and are the parents of Richard Davis and John Hathaway. S. J. Woolf of the *New York Times*, watching Bush at the head of an OSRD conference table, described him as "tall, gaunt and angular, with a humorous twinkle in his small blue eyes and an obstinate lock of coarse, straight hair shooting forward from his slightly bulging forehead." A variety of interests is reflected in his hobbies, which extend from

quoting Kipling and Omar Khayyám "by the yard," listening to good music, and playing the flute, to raising turkeys on his New Hampshire farm, and keeping an aquarium. A color photography enthusiast, he has also experimented with a method of "painting" with transparent color on ground glass illuminated from behind. And when pigeons threatened to usurp the feeding station he had built for wild birds, he devised a perching rod with a trick spring which unceremoniously dumped any such heavier visitors to the ground.

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BUTLER, NICHOLAS MURRAY Apr. 2, 1862—Dec. 7, 1947 Educator; political figure; began his career at Columbia College in 1885 as an assistant in philosophy, attaining the rank of professor of philosophy and education in 1890; was one of the organizers at Columbia of the New York College for the Training of Teachers (later Teachers College); became president of Columbia College in 1902, and until his retirement as president emeritus in October 1945, was responsible for many academic reorganizations, including the development of Columbia College into Columbia University; founded the *Educational Review* (1891), helped form the National Education Council; active in Republican politics, being the Vice-Presidential candidate (1912) on the Taft ticket; attended numerous post-World War I international peace conferences; shared with Jane Addams the Nobel peace prize in 1931. See *Current Biography* 1940 Yearbook.

Obituary

- N Y Times p1+ D 7 '47 por; p21 D 8 '47 por

CAFFREY, JAMES J (OSEPH) Nov. 29, 1897- Lawyer; former United States Government official

Address: b. 44 Wall St., New York 5; h. 81 Prospect Ave., Larchmont, N.Y.

When James J. Caffrey was elected by his fellow commissioners to the chairmanship of

the Securities and Exchange Commission in the summer of 1945, *Business Week* wrote, "He has won a reputation as a lawyer more concerned with fact than theory, and underwriters have hopes of happier days under a man who may be the means of reconciling the Street with Washington." Caffrey "rose through the ranks" of SEC, beginning in the legal department. The five-man Federal commission controls the interstate sale of securities. When he resigned in December 1947 he returned to private law practice.

James Joseph Caffrey was born in Boston, Massachusetts, to Patrick Joseph and Mary (Cahill) Caffrey, on November 29, 1897. After receiving his Bachelor of Arts degree from Harvard University in 1918, Caffrey saw service in World War I with the United States Marine Corps. Returning to school at the end of the war, he studied law, and in 1923 was awarded an LL.B. by Suffolk University, in Boston. After being admitted to the bar, he practiced for twelve years in that city. In 1935 he became a trial counsel for the National Recovery Administration in Boston, and later in that same year was appointed an attorney on the staff of the general counsel of the Securities and Exchange Commission. His division was "responsible for the legal interpretation, the enforcement, and the litigation work of the commission." *Time* reported that Caffrey, as counsel, "made a name for himself by handling more fraud cases than any other SEC man."

Within another year (1936) Caffrey was named administrator for the Boston regional office of SEC and by 1939 he was in charge of the New York regional office. "Regional offices," states the *United States Government Manual*, "are charged with the responsibility of conducting trading, accounting, and legal investigations and hearings, with a view to the efficient enforcement of the laws administered by the commission." Those laws, which were designed "to protect the interests of the public and investors against malpractices in the securities and financial markets," include the Securities Act of 1933, which requires issuers of securities desiring to sell their holdings in interstate commerce or through the mails to file a registration statement with the commission; and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, which law requires all companies whose securities are listed on the various exchanges to supply the commission with data for the information of investors, stipulates that all persons engaged in over-the-counter transactions must register with SEC, and "provides for control of the use of credit to finance the purchase of securities listed and registered on exchanges."

SEC also administers the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, which called for sound financing, the establishment of reasonable fees for public utilities service, and competitive bidding on the part of underwriters. While Caffrey was in charge of the New York regional office, he was called upon, as an officer of SEC, to enforce several additional laws: the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, which



Press Assn., Inc.

JAMES J. CAFFREY

placed controls on the issue of debt securities under mortgage indentures, the Investment Company Act of 1940, which placed investment companies under jurisdiction of SEC, and the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, placing investment counselors under the commission's control. Caffrey's office and the other regional offices were also called upon to act in bankruptcy cases when a "substantial" public interest was involved.

In April 1945 Caffrey was named a commissioner of the SEC. He was one of the three Democratic members of the five-man group (no more than three may be members of the same political party). "Caffrey was promoted to the commission," stated *Business Week*, "on the strength of his record as New York regional administrator, a job that gave him plenty of chances to see what makes the financial wheels go round." A little over a year after his appointment to the commission, Caffrey was elected by his colleagues on SEC to replace Ganson Purcell as chairman of the commission. One of Purcell's last acts, the execution of which became Caffrey's responsibility, was to file a report with Congress requesting extension of SEC's jurisdiction to include securities of still unregistered corporations who had three million dollars or more in assets and at least three hundred stockholders.

When Caffrey began his administration in the summer of 1945, he announced that he wished to see enacted the proposed extension of SEC's power. One of his cardinal aims, he declared, was "assurance that the pertinent information actually gets to the new security buyer before he puts up his money." To accomplish this aim, in September he announced that underwriters, during the period between registration and selling, would be required to send "red herring" prospectuses—

CAFFREY, JAMES J.—*Continued*

"circular[s] describing a security, marked in red ink with the warning that it is informative only and is not intended to solicit offers to buy or to make an offer to sell." After Caffrey had been in office three months, Paul Heffernan, writing for the *New York Times*, observed, "The Caffrey administration seems to be the first SEC body determined to hold to the letter of the statute and at the same time to show a cooperative rather than a punitive attitude toward the organism of private finance." One manifestation of this "cooperative attitude" was Caffrey's November announcement that the registration forms of SEC would be modified and simplified. At that time Caffrey asserted that the standards established by the security laws "can be ruined by unintelligent and vindictive administration on the one hand, or by flabby nonadministration on the other."

"The investment banking houses cannot be merely peddlers, they cannot be merely keepers of rummage shops," said Caffrey in a speech designed to enlist the cooperation of bankers. "If, as you will agree, their professional obligations go beyond the closing of the sale and the ringing up of the cash register, then you must agree they should recognize and fulfill this obligation." On another occasion he pointed out, "It is the short view that securities regulation is a bar to legitimate business. It is the long view that business and investors have a common interest in the maintenance of sound standards of corporate honesty, full disclosure, and decent markets." While Caffrey in 1947 expressed before a Congressional committee a desire to see SEC's authority expanded, the commission was soliciting, from those interested in security transactions, suggestions for revisions in the security laws. In June Caffrey was re-elected to the post of chairman of the commission. Upon his resignation in December 1947 (he felt he could no longer ignore the pressure of family responsibilities), he joined the law firm of Gordon, Brady, and Keller.

Caffrey was married on September 14, 1923, to Jeanette Keating; their one son is named for his father, their three daughters are Janet, Ann, and Patricia. The gray-haired official is an inch under six feet tall and weighs 190 pounds. He is a Roman Catholic.

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CAIN, JAMES M(ALLAHAN) July 1, 1892- Author

Address: b. 8523 Sunset Blvd., Hollywood 46, Calif.

James M. Cain is the author of novels of which more than one and a half million copies had been sold by early 1947. Of these, three, *The Postman Always Rings Twice*, *Mildred Pierce*, and *Double Indemnity*, were purchased by motion picture producers and made into

notably successful films. Finding that his profits on the motion picture dramatizations of his novels proved to be incommensurate with those received by the producers, Cain evolved the project of a writers' central authority, to be controlled by representatives of the four guilds affiliated with the Authors' League of America.

Born July 1, 1892, in Annapolis, Maryland, James Mallahan Cain was the eldest of five children. His parents were Rose Cecilia (Mallahan) Cain, a professional singer, and James William Cain, a St. John's College professor who was to become vice-president of a financial institution after retiring from the academic world. Both parents had been born of Irish parentage in New Haven, Connecticut. Professor Cain, who became president of Washington College in Chestertown, Maryland, when James was eleven, looked with "whole-hearted disapproval" upon his first-born's complete indifference to campus affairs while a student there. Cain has said that he took no part in athletic or other extracurricular activities, belonged to no organizations, held no jobs, and declined to edit the campus magazine.

Graduated with a B.A. degree in 1910, at the age of eighteen, the future author "moved quickly from one job to another and lost most of them." At twenty-one he decided to follow a singing career, but in a year, convinced that his voice was not good enough, he "quituated," as he put it. Further study at Washington College brought Cain his M.A. degree (1917), shortly before he became a reporter for the *Baltimore American*.

In 1917, after going from the *American* to the *Baltimore Sun*, the twenty-five-year-old reporter entered the World War I Army and in July 1918 sailed for France. While serving with the headquarters troop of the Seventy-ninth Infantry Division, Private (first class) Cain was made editor in chief of the *Lorraine Cross*, which has been described as one of the most successful weeklies in the AEF. With Gilbert Malcolm he also prepared the troop history, published in 1919. Cain and his only brother, a Marine lieutenant, exchanged letters in the style of Ring Lardner until the brother's death in action.

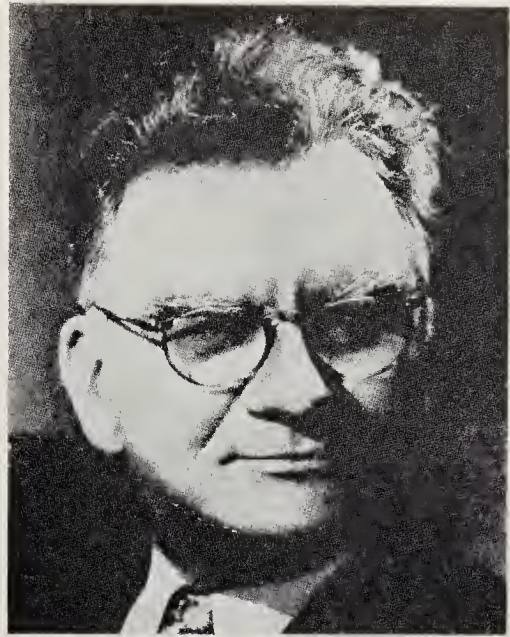
During the early 1920's, James M. Cain covered the political and industrial strife in the West Virginia coal fields for the *Baltimore Sun*, an assignment which renewed his desire to write a novel. The reporter accordingly took a job in one of the mines in 1922, dug coal, and "studied, trudged, and crammed" himself with firsthand information about labor conditions, which he worked into three novels—all discarded that winter. From the mines Cain went to St. John's College in Annapolis as professor of journalism for the 1923-24 college year. He spent the next seven years writing editorials (under Walter Lippmann⁴⁰) and columns for the *New York World*. Encouraged in his writing by H. L. Mencken, whom he had originally met in 1922, James Cain also contributed articles to Mencken's new "debunking" magazine, *American Mercury*; it published a number of his Lardneresque dialogues

between legislators, with titles like "Will of the People" and "Trial by Jury," in its pages between 1924 and 1929. *Our Government*, a 241-page collection of these satirical dialogues, was brought out in 1930.

The first of Cain's plays to be produced closed on the road; and although it proved to be unsalvageable for Broadway, it brought Cain into contact with the late Vincent Lawrence, a "play-doctor" who took the playwright under his wing. Both Cain and Lawrence, whom Cain acknowledges as his "intellectual parent," went to Hollywood to write for the screen, but from Cain's account, Lawrence was unable to make a successful screen writer of him. While lending his protégé "steak, not beans" money for his support, Lawrence managed to teach him the principles of technique which enabled Cain to write successful fiction. Cain's *The Postman Always Rings Twice* (1934) initiated what was to become one of his recurrent themes—the murder-for-profit of a man by his wife and her lover, and the murderers' ultimate destruction. The fast-moving, exciting novel, with more facility and less significance than Hemingway or Dos Passos⁴⁰ (said critics), was a best seller, was banned in Canada, and was to be adapted for the screen. (The MGM film company, proprietor of the screen rights, laid it aside for a time because of Hays⁴¹ office censorship.) The stage version, with Richard Barthelmess starring, opened in February 1936 on Broadway and closed after seventy-two performances.

"The Birthday Party," a Tarkington-like story about children, published in the *Ladies' Home Journal* (May 1936), is in striking contrast to the tales of violence told in Cain's other writings. The latter group includes *Double Indemnity*, first published in 1936, *Serenade* in 1937, *Career in C Major* (originally *Two Can Sing*) in 1938, *The Embezzler* in 1940, and *Mildred Pierce* in 1941. In the words Cain used to describe the short stories he selected in editing *For Men Only* (1944), there is "scarce a character among them you would let in the front door." The novel *Love's Lovely Counterfeit* (1942) dealt with crime and corruption, yet *New Yorker* critic Vincent McHugh estimated that it was comprised of "only about 2 per cent sadism . . . not quite that much of talk of music . . . hardly more than the conventional assay of sex." *The Embezzler's* ending was not only happy but conventionally proper. (Both *The Embezzler* and *Double Indemnity* were serialized in *Liberty* magazine.) However, Cain's next (1946) novel, *Past All Dishonor*, was "typical Cain" except for the setting (Nevada during the Civil War silver boom) and for the unfavorable reviews it received. Less attention was paid to *The Butterfly* (1947) than to the long preface in which the author took issue with the critics. Cain's new novel, "The Moth," is scheduled for publication in the spring of 1948.

The sale of Cain's novels was greatly increased by the "legendary success" of film versions of some of them. *Wife, Husband, and Friend*, a 1938 adaptation of *Career in C Major*, provided only a routine vehicle for



Melbourne-Spurr

JAMES M. CAIN

Warner Baxter and Loretta Young. But six years later, when director Billy Wilder persuaded Barbara Stanwyck⁴⁷ and Fred MacMurray to play the homicidal pair in *Double Indemnity*, that film was hailed as "a landmark in the art of the cinema, in solid entertainment, and everything else good that can be said of a motion picture," and proved to be an outstanding box-office success. Warner Brothers' version of *Mildred Pierce*, which soon followed, brought Joan Crawford⁴⁸ the Academy Award, and MGM was encouraged to overcome the problem of the censorable aspects of the long-shelved *Postman*, in which they cast Lana Turner⁴⁹ and John Garfield. Cain estimated that the latter three stories earned twelve million dollars for the producers, in contrast to the forty-five thousand dollars he received for the *Postman* and *Mildred Pierce*, and the sixty thousand he had received for *Double Indemnity*.

In the latter half of 1946 the literary world—particularly that portion of it connected with the film and radio industries—was aroused by Cain's presentation of a proposed "American Authors' Authority." Endorsed by the Screen Writers' Guild, an affiliate of the Authors' League of America, in July 1946, with the proviso that no discrimination would be made against authors "on the basis of contents of material," the authors' authority plan stimulated a group of its opponents, including Elmer Rice, Louis Bromfield, James T. Farrell, Katherine Brush, John Erskine, Eugene Lyons, and others, to form the American Writers' Association, designed to combat the Cain plan. Cain's proposal was also opposed by the National League of American Pen Women.

Cain, who defended the plan as a capitalistic counterattack on capitalistic producers and publishers, said that his proposed organization was to be run by "a tough mug with a million-dollar kitty" and a committee of four repre-

CAIN, JAMES M.—Continued

sentatives from the four Authors' League affiliates. He summarized the main points of the Authority project in the October 1946 issue of the *Screen Writer*: "The Authority . . . is simply a repository of copyrights to be voluntarily assigned to it in trust," he explained, "and to be safeguarded in a way that an individual owner cannot safeguard them. Its activities will be threefold: to keep accurate record of the copyright and all transactions arising under it; second, as the legal owner of the copyright, to take over all court actions it becomes involved in; third, to maintain lobbies, and vigorously enforce the rights of the copyright in legislation, especially tax legislation."

At a meeting sponsored by the action committee of the Authors' Guild and held in New York in mid-October 1946, Cain assailed the executives of the Authors' League (with which the Authors' Guild is affiliated) as reactionaries and "enemies of free speech." (This was in reference to the executives' postponement of a previous meeting for discussion of the A.A.A.) Dorothy Thompson⁴⁰ rejoined that the Cain plan "out-Goebbeled Goebbels," while James T. Farrell characterized it as "reactionary." Miss Thompson also broached the objection that the limitation on publishing profits imposed by the A.A.A. would prevent publishers from risking investments on new writers or those without widespread popular appeal. An interim report on the A.A.A., made by an Authors' League committee, commended Cain's activity in working for the amelioration of the economic condition of writers, but criticized the plan itself for its compulsory membership features and for those providing for assignment of copyright.

By April 1947 dissension between the Screen Writers' Guild and the Authors' League over Cain's A.A.A. plan had almost caused the secession of the former group from the league: this was precipitated by the refusal of the league to distribute to all its members copies of the March 1947 supplement to the *Screen Writer*, official organ of S.W.G., explaining the A.A.A. in detail. When the Authors' League executive council finally agreed to distribute the supplement, it was with an explanatory letter (reported *Variety*) saying that the council did not agree with the plan. A further compromise, evolved in July 1947 by the committee studying the A.A.A., agreed to incorporate certain of its features in the Authors' League program, but that others were unacceptable: for, stated the committee in its report, the "important objectives" of the A.A.A. were parallel to the "established ones of the league and [its] respective guilds," but that the duplication of authority, censorship, and the "potential risk in vesting copyright ownership in another" were the objectionable features of the Cain program. "We can only conclude," said the *New York Times* Sunday book review section, "that another triple-A has been plowed under (pro tem., at least)."

James M. Cain is a dark-complexioned, "beetle-browed" man of five feet eleven inches,

with green eyes and a "bush" of gray hair. "I weigh 220 pounds and look like the chief dispatcher of a long-distance hauling concern," he has said. "I am a registered Democrat. I drink." In September 1947 he was married to widowed Florence Macbeth Whitwell, formerly prima donna of the Chicago Civic Opera Company. (His former marriages were terminated by divorce.) Cain's avocational interest in music is reflected in his novels. In literature he especially likes the works of Ring Lardner and John O'Hara⁴¹; he says he admires Hemingway without being influenced by him, and admits that Sir Arthur Conan Doyle holds him "bug-eyed."

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CALWELL, ARTHUR AUGUSTUS (côl'wěł) Aug. 28, 1896- Australian Government official

Address: b. c/o Department of Information, Canberra, Australia; h. 30 Baroda St., Flemington, Melbourne, Australia

One of the major tasks facing Australia during the next several generations, according to Minister of Information and Immigration Arthur A. Calwell, will be to increase her population to meet the needs of her expanding economic development. A program of large-scale immigration, aimed at tripling the 1947 population in seventy-five years, is his solution to the problem; it was the encouragement of emigration to Australia that was his mission at the headquarters of the International Refugee Organization in Geneva and in Great Britain and the United States in the summer of 1947. Before going overseas, in May 1947, he had announced a plan which provided for substantial contributions by the Australian Government toward payment of the fares of United States World War II veterans and their dependents, who wished to settle in Australia.

Arthur Augustus Calwell was born in West Melbourne, Australia, on August 28, 1896, the son of a police officer. On his mother's side, he is of Welsh descent; on his father's, he is Irish and American—his grandfather was born in Pennsylvania to Irish immigrants and emigrated to Australia as a young man. Young Arthur was educated at the Christian Brothers' College in North Melbourne and at the age of sixteen entered the public, or civil, service of the State of Victoria as a clerk. For ten years, until 1923, he served in the Victoria Department of Agriculture. Then he was transferred to the Victoria Treasury, in which department he was an official until 1940, when he resigned after being elected to the national Parliament.

Calwell became a member of the Australian Labor party at a relatively early age, and in 1926 was elected to membership on the central executive of the Victoria branch. In 1931, having been elected president of the Victoria branch for that year, he was also named a delegate to the annual federal conference of the Labor party. He has been a member of the Victoria central executive since 1926 and a delegate to each of the all-State conferences since 1931. His strength in the party is said to be derived from the support of the rank and file members. He is regarded as a spokesman for the more radical elements.

Calwell was elected a member of the Australian House of Representatives, to sit for Melbourne, in the general election of September 21, 1940, which gave Labor 36 (four additional) seats in the lower chamber and 17 (one additional) in the Senate to 38 and 19 respectively for the Government coalition which Labor was steadfastly refusing to join. He received his first committee assignment in 1941 with his appointment to the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Broadcasting. In 1942 he was made chairman of the Standing Committee on Broadcasting, chairman of the Alien's Classification and Advisory Committee, a "wartime body set up to avoid anomalies in the classification of the nationals of foreign countries living in Australia," and was named a member of the Central Medical Coordination Committee. With the exception of the group on aliens, Calwell relinquished these committee-ships in 1943, the year in which he was chosen Minister of Information following the August general elections, when the Labor party received a wide margin of the votes.

In accordance with Australian Labor party procedure, Calwell was first elected for a Cabinet position by the party caucus, on September 20, 1943. His appointment by Prime Minister John Curtin⁴¹ to the Ministry of Information and as chairman of the Press Censorship Advisory Committee followed the next day. It was described in an Associated Press dispatch from Canberra as coming as a surprise, because Calwell had opposed Curtin on the question of extending the area of service for the conscripted militia, a factor in the manpower problem then under discussion in the Parliament. Once in office, Calwell set about extending the services of his department. He established a short-wave broadcasting station in Victoria which has become a chief source of news about Australia, and he extended the network of Australian News and Information bureaus from New York and London to San Francisco, New Delhi, Paris, Chungking, Wellington, Ottawa, and Rio de Janeiro, with other branches pending. From March 1944 he was also a member of the Government's Standing Committee on Censorship. From the beginning his vigorous policies on all matters made him good copy for Australian newsmen and a prime target for critics.

One of the matters which earned him considerable criticism was his handling of newspaper censorship. The censorship duties had been transferred from the Prime Minister's of-



Australian News & Inf. Bureau

ARTHUR A. CALWELL

fice to the Ministry of Information shortly after Calwell's appointment thereto and thus, in the opinion of Australian newspapermen, to a man "notorious for his cool relations with the press" (the quotation is from *Newsweek*). Calwell was charged with "political censorship" and with interpreting the term "security" to include suppression of opposition opinion. In April 1944 the situation was brought to a head when the *Sydney Telegraph* printed, with blank spaces where censor-deleted examples had been, an editorial on "political censorship." After a few days of sparring, ending in the censor's declaration that a blank space was a violation of the law because censorship could be "inferred," the papers thereupon published censored paragraphs in order to force the issue into court. The decision which followed went against Calwell: because they could find nothing of aid to the enemy in the deleted material, the justices granted the papers an injunction against improper seizure and publication was resumed.

When Joseph B. Chifley⁴² was elected to succeed Curtin as Prime Minister after the latter's death in July 1945, he added two new portfolios to his reconstituted Cabinet. One of these, Immigration, was given to Calwell in addition to his Ministry of Information post. As chairman of the Aliens' Classification and Advisory Committee, Calwell had consistently advocated fair treatment for all foreigners coming to Australia. In his new post he turned particular attention to the problem of attracting large numbers of immigrants to the country for permanent residence and he set a figure of seventy thousand annually as desirable. Australia's population of nearly seven and a half million should be increased to approximately twenty million, he said in 1947, in order both to ease the labor shortage and to offset a possible revival of Japanese imperialism. As a beginning, he signed in August of 1947 an agree-

CALWELL, ARTHUR A.—*Continued*

ment with the International Refugee Organization to take twelve thousand Europeans each year and was negotiating with Great Britain for four hundred thousand of her people over a period of years. Two factors delaying such negotiations are lack of transportation and Australia's desire to maintain a 10 to 1 ratio in favor of British stock in the face of Britain's own manpower shortage. In September 1947 a small group of American veterans and their families arrived in Australia under the subsidized-passage plan whereby the Australian Government pays part of the transportation expenses, aids in finding employment, provides vocational training, and gives a monetary allowance for infants.

Much of Calwell's reading has been in Australian history, and he has been described as a vigorous public speaker whose "strongest note" is "his genuine love of country." He believes in a great destiny for Australia and in a national outlook on all problems. Education, for instance, he feels should be handled by the federal Government rather than by the individual States as it is now. Other matters he has concerned himself with are soil and water conservation. In addition to a book on the population issue, entitled *How Many Australians Tomorrow?*, he has published brochures on the problem of soil erosion. In local politics he was a member of the Melbourne Council and a commissioner of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works from 1939 to 1945.

Physically, Calwell is a large man, a six-foot figure weighing 206 pounds. In his youth he played Australian Rules football, and from 1928 to 1934 was president of the North Melbourne Football Club. His other sports interest is cricket—he has been a trustee of the Melbourne Cricket Club since 1931. He and the former Elizabeth Warren are the parents of two children, a boy and girl.

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International Who's Who, 1947

CAMARGO, ALBERTO LLERAS *See* Lleras Camargo, A.

CAMPBELL, SIR MALCOLM Mar. 11, 1885- Automobile and speedboat racer; businessman

Address: b. c/o Lloyd's, Leadenhall St., London; h. Little Gatton, Reigate, Surrey, England

The first man to attain the speed of one hundred and fifty miles an hour on land and later the first to raise that mark to three hundred, is Sir Malcolm Campbell, who is also holder of the world's speedboat record of one hundred and forty miles an hour. With a jet-propelled motor installed in his speedboat, Campbell in August 1947 began test runs to break his own record on water with a mark of one hundred and fifty. Since 1904 Campbell has been an underwriter at Lloyd's of London, the marine insurance corporation.

Born at Chislehurst in Kent, England, on March 11, 1885, Malcolm Campbell is the son

of William Campbell, of the Scottish clan of Campbell. The boy was educated at the Uppingham in Rutland, and he studied abroad in Germany for a year and a half and in France for a year. As a young man he received a large legacy which gave him financial independence and enabled him to devote much of his time to establishing world records for speed. Meanwhile, he had begun his commercial career as a broker and underwriter at Lloyd's in 1904. Two years later he became a member of the corporation, the largest body of individual underwriters of maritime insurance in the world. His activities there were interrupted by World War I. After joining His Majesty's Forces at the outbreak of the war, he served first with the Royal West Kent Regiment as a dispatch rider, later was transferred to the Royal Flying Corps in 1916 to serve as a ferry pilot until his demobilization in 1919.

Campbell had begun flying a number of years before, in 1909: with the aid of a friend, and the village carpenter, he had built a plane of his own. After it cracked up on its initial flight, the youth returned to motoring. He had taken part in motorcycle races as early as 1906, his first machine being a secondhand motorcycle which he concealed in a neighbor's barn, out of the sight of his father. The *Literary Digest* offers a possible explanation for the elder Campbell's objection to having his son race: "Years ago, a lanky boy, eyes popping, hair ruffled, whizzed down the steep slope of the town of Chislehurst, Kent, England. There, when he brought his careening bicycle to a stop, a local bobby appeared and placed him under arrest. The charge was speeding (possibly twenty-seven miles an hour)."

Although he returned to racing in 1910, it was not until after World War I that Campbell set any records with an automobile. In 1923, then thirty-eight years old, he attained the mark of one hundred and thirty-eight miles an hour on Fanö Island, Denmark, in competition with Austrian, Danish, French, German, and Italian drivers. "I went home to England rather proud of the mark," Campbell has recalled, "only to find that the officials disallowed the record because the timing apparatus had not passed their inspection." Campbell later established the one-hundred-and-fifty-mile record on land at Pendine Sands on the Welsh Coast in 1925. In the spring two years after, on the same course, he challenged the record set by Parry-Thomas of one hundred and sixty-nine miles an hour. Campbell has described the occasion in the *American Magazine*: "The beach was so wet at low tide that we had to help it drain. Flying down the sands, bumping and throwing rooster tails of water from my rear wheels, I managed to achieve 174.95 miles an hour, and though it is a hundred miles an hour slower than my present [1935] record, it was the hardest of all to make."

Sir Henry Segrave, another Briton, broke Campbell's record in 1927 with a mark of 203.79 miles an hour. This Campbell bettered on February 19, 1928, in the Napier-Campbell twelve-cylinder car which he took over the Daytona Beach (Florida) runway at 206.96. In the same year Ray Keech of Philadelphia

CAMPBELL, SIR MALCOLM—*Continued*

set a record of 207.55, and Sir Henry Segrave one of 231.36 in 1929. Campbell, who still used an eight-hundred-horsepower engine, had it supercharged to bring it up to 1,450 horsepower to keep him in the running with them. Thus Campbell was able, on February 5, 1931, to bring his car to a speed of 245.73, a record he raised himself on February 24, to 253.97. In 1933, with a new twenty-five-hundred-horsepower aviation engine under the hood of his car, Campbell drove at a speed of 272.02 miles. He reached his goal of 300 miles in September of 1935 at the Bonneville Salt Flats in Utah, covering the route at 301.34 miles an hour. (Campbell's record stood for four years before John R. Cobb made the mark of 369.7.)

The *Bluebird* Campbell drove after 1925 was a \$170,000 car (assessment reported by *Outlook* in 1931) with the following distinguishing characteristics: "It measures twenty-one feet from snub-nosed, bulbous-shaped prow to the grotesque tail fin which helps keep it on a straight line." All of Campbell's cars since 1910 have been given the name *Bluebird*, symbol of the unattainable: "I had bought a car for a race on the Brooklands track outside of London," wrote Campbell in the *American Magazine* article, "and a week before the event I went to see Maeterlinck's *The Bluebird*. I liked it so well that I went a second time, which was the night before the race. I went home from the theater, repainted my car blue, and with the paint still wet, started the race—and won it." Campbell has also given the same name to his airplanes and boats.

In August 1939 Campbell's boat, *Bluebird II*, of twenty-eight and a half feet, set a world's record for water travel at 141.74 miles an hour. The Rolls Royce "R" engine, originally designed for the boat's entry in the Schneider Trophy race in 1930, had been replaced by a motor of Campbell's design in 1933. The boat lay idle during World War II, disturbed in that interval only by a two-thousand-pound bomb that fell close by but which failed to cause serious damage. Campbell rejoined His Majesty's Forces in April 1939 as a captain and organized a motorcycle company which was placed under his command. He later engaged in experimental work of "military secret" status in a laboratory before being assigned to the Combined Operations Command in the Infantry. Among his designs used by the British Army was one for a new type of armored car. After six years in the service of his country, Campbell, who had risen to the rank of major, returned to civilian life early in 1946. At about that time the sixty-year-old sportsman announced his intention to resume speedboat racing with a view to setting a new record of one hundred and fifty miles an hour on water. Redesigned for this purpose, the *Bluebird II* was equipped with a De Havilland "Goblin" jet engine which has a static thrust of three thousand pounds. Aerodynamic tests have been made by Campbell as the jet-propelled craft at top speed is expected to rise into the air.

When asked (by George Trevor of *Outlook* in 1931) about speed-driving, Campbell said:



Wide World Photos

SIR MALCOLM CAMPBELL

"There's no sensation that I can recall. Things happen too fast for the human mind to register. I get more kick out of speeds around one hundred twenty miles an hour." Campbell considers racing more than a sport, for it is through the desire for greater speeds, he believes, that the design of safer, faster cars for regular use are perfected. Articles by Campbell have appeared in the American periodicals *North American Review* and the *American Magazine*. He is motoring editor of *The Field*, editor of *Sir Malcolm Campbell's Book of Famous Motorists*, and author of *Hints to Beginners on Flying*. Other of his books are: *A Boy's Life of Sir Henry Segrave* (1930), which he wrote with J. Wentworth Day; *Searching for Pirate Treasure in Cocos Island*, which was published in the same year as *My Greatest Adventure, Speed* (1931); *Thunder Ahead* (1934), a book for boys; *Salute to the Gods* (1934); *My Thirty Years of Speed* (1935); *Romance of Motor Racing* (1936); *Romantic Story of Motor Racing* (1937); *Roads and the Problem of Their Safety* (1937); *Peril From the Air* (1937); *Drifting to War* (1937); and *Key to Motoring* (1938).

In addition to his more than forty-year association with Lloyd's of London, Campbell's other business connections are the following: he is chairman of the board of the Dominion Tyre Company; vice-chairman of the Consolidated Rubber Manufacturing Company, Ltd.; and a director of the Brooklands Zurich Insurance Company.

Malcolm Campbell became Sir Malcolm in 1931, when he was created a Knight of the Bath and a Member of the Order of the British Empire. In 1920 he was married to Dorothy Whittall, by whom he has two children, Donald and Joan. Five years after a divorce in 1940, Campbell was married to Mrs. Betty Mickory in August 1945. His clubs are the Whites, Royal Automobile, Royal Thames

CAMPBELL, SIR MALCOLM—*Continued*
Yacht. Campbell uses his own yacht to go on fishing and game-shooting trips; he sailed on a friend's boat for his treasure hunt on the Cocos Island. Another hobby of his is the breeding of dogs, Alsations and Airedale terriers in particular. George Trevor has written of the tall, gaunt, athletically built, black-haired motorist: "In repose his face is kindly, almost benign, but once behind the wheel his features assume a saturnine scowl, eyes narrowing to slits, beneath beetling brows." And he drives, it is agreed, "like the devil."

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CAPEHART, HOMER E(ARL) (kāp'-hārt) June 6, 1897- United States Senator from Indiana; businessman

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"One of the highest-powered, highest-pressure salesmen this country has ever produced," wrote *Fortune* in 1941 of the United States Senator from Indiana, Homer E. Capehart. That was before the Indiana businessman won the election of 1944 and became one of the most forceful of the younger Republicans in the upper chamber of Congress.

Homer Earl Capehart was born in the small community of Algiers, Pike County, in southern

Indiana, on June 6, 1897, to Alvin Thomas and Susan (Kelso) Capehart. Like his paternal ancestors, Welshmen who had emigrated to North Carolina and thence to Indiana, his father was engaged in farming. His mother's people, on the other hand, originally Scotch settlers of Virginia, were chiefly professional men. Young Homer grew up on his father's tenant farm, together with his brothers, and had his share of the farm chores until he was nineteen. At the same time he went to elementary and high school in the neighboring town of Washington, in Daviess County. Although he attended the Washington High School from 1912 to 1915, his diploma bears the seal of a high school in Polo, Illinois: he transferred to that school for his final term, January-June 1916. One week after the United States entered World War I in April 1917, Capehart enlisted as a private in the Army and was assigned to the quartermaster's section of the Twelfth Infantry. Discharged as a sergeant in April 1919, he decided not to continue his education through college but to turn immediately to salesmanship.

The young man's first selling job was in a canvassing crew for the Bamford Baking Powder Company. Before the end of 1919, however, he had changed to selling milking machines for the Burton-Paige Manufacturing Company of Chicago. This job, bringing him into direct contact with the farmers, in 1920 led to his next, that of special sales representative of the J. I. Case Plow Works of Racine, Wisconsin, for which he sold tractors, threshing machines and other farm implements in Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska until 1922. In 1922, with Horace Baker, he set up the Baker-Capehart advertising agency in Green Bay, Wisconsin, operating this for something over a year. Leaving it in 1923, Capehart became sales manager for Sanford Brothers of Chattanooga, Tennessee. Between 1925 and 1927 he was salesman, branch manager, and then general sales manager—in charge of about a hundred and twenty-five salesmen throughout the country—for the Holcomb and Hoke Manufacturing Company of Indianapolis.

In 1927 thirty-year-old Capehart went into business for himself. Among the products of Holcomb and Hoke had been a coin-operated popcorn vending machine which had interested him. Thus, when on one of his business trips to Cleveland he read in a local newspaper of a coin-operated phonograph which had the added unique feature of being able to turn the records over and play them on the other side, he immediately sought out the inventor, a man named Small, and persuaded him to become a partner in an enterprise exploiting the device. What Capehart had in mind was not an ordinary phonograph but a juke box, and, having completed patent negotiations and interested two furniture manufacturers in the venture, he set up the Capehart Automatic Phonograph Company of America in Huntington, Indiana, in 1927. Charging from five hundred to one thousand dollars a unit, the company began to sell "orchestropes" on an installment basis, with the operators paying regularly a percentage of the



Blackstone Studios

HOMER E. CAPEHART

receipts obtained. "The first results," stated *Fortune* in its 1941 article, "were wonderful." Capehart salesmen, working on a commission basis which often ran into the thousands of dollars for only a few weeks' work, installed them in large numbers in roadhouses and similar establishments.

Soon, however, Capehart discovered that he was unaccountably losing money. Efforts to resuscitate the business by selling \$400,000 worth of preferred stock and increasing production at a new plant in Fort Wayne, Indiana, proved fruitless. At the end of 1930, stated *Fortune*, the books showed a net loss of \$370,000. It was plain that the depression was responsible and that a new idea was needed. This Capehart found in another type of turner-changer which he had acquired in 1929 from its inventor, Ralph Erbe of the Columbia Phonograph Company, and in a decision to begin manufacturing de luxe phonographs for the wealthy who could be expected to complete payment, which the juke box operators could not. Thus was originated the radio-phonograph which still bears Homer Capehart's name. But the losses mounted, and Capehart tried to sell out to RCA and other companies. In 1932 disagreement with the directors caused Capehart to resign the presidency.

While the Capehart company was trying to hold its own during the 1930's and was eventually merged with the Farnsworth Television and Radio Corporation, Homer Capehart turned his attention to other ventures. His next step was to organize the Packard Manufacturing Corporation (bought from the defunct Packard Piano Company of Fort Wayne) for the manufacture of phonographs. In 1933, still keeping a controlling interest in Packard, he undertook as his principal occupation the vice-presidency of the North Tonawanda (New York) division of the Rudolph Wurlitzer Corporation of Cincinnati. For six years he directed the manufacture and sale of merchandise, netting in all some \$12,000,000 for the company, which had been in financial straits when he took over. In June 1940, he began devoting his entire time to the Packard Manufacturing Corporation, moving the plant to Indianapolis and converting it to war production. Figures for 1945 showed approximately 1,900 employees on the payroll and a volume of business approaching \$7,000,000; and the corporation had been awarded the Army and Navy "E" four times. After serving as president for six years, Capehart relinquished active management to become chairman of the board when he entered the Senate in 1945. His other business interests are the Capehart Engineering Company of Fort Wayne, an independent enterprise, and the 1,800-acre Capehart farm near Washington, Indiana.

Capehart began his active political career in 1938, when, in preparation for the elections that year, he organized a Republican rally on the Capehart farm which was attended by 20,000 persons and on which he reportedly spent \$30,000. In 1940 he was general chairman of the ceremony held in Elwood, Indiana, at which Wendell L. Willkie⁴⁰ formally ac-

cepted Republican candidacy for the Presidency of the United States. In January 1944 Capehart announced his own candidacy for Republican nomination as United States Senator from Indiana, setting forth as planks in his platform his belief in private enterprise, especially in small business, "in the final analysis . . . the backbone of our nation." Earlier he had taken a stand against the Roosevelt⁴² Administration's "pyramiding bureaucracy," in which, he stated, agencies proving unequal to their tasks were not dissolved but merely placed under the administration of other superior agencies. The Republican won the election on November 7, 1944, and was sworn into office (for a term ending January 3, 1951) on January 3, 1945. He is, or has been, a member of the Banking and Currency, Interstate and Commerce, Manufactures, Patents, and Privileges and Elections standing committees of the Senate and of the special committee to study the problems of small business. As chairman of the small business groups's subcommittee on newsprint he reported from Alaska in September 1947 that the Tongass National Forest "should easily produce more than one million tons of newsprint each year," enough to "more than meet the 1947 shortage and estimated shortages of the future without harming the territory's fishing industry or its great attractions to tourists."

Like most Republicans, Capehart has in general, though not always, opposed the Democratic Administration which was beginning its twelfth year when he was elected. In matters affecting foreign policy, he voted to eliminate from the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act of 1945 the provision for Presidential reduction of the tariff a further 50 per cent; to pass amendments which would have restricted the operation of the Bretton Woods monetary agreement; to prohibit the use of Lend-Lease goods for postwar reconstruction; to reject the British loan proposal. In the last instance he offered an amendment to limit the loan to \$1,500,000,000 instead of \$3,750,000,000 and to finance only the deficit in British trade with the United States. On the other hand, he voted to extend reciprocal trade although favoring elimination of the 50 per cent clause; to approve the Mexican Water Treaty of 1945 which provided for the joint development by Mexico and the United States of the rivers common, in part, to both; to approve United States participation in the United Nations. In a speech in 1944 he had said, "I believe there should be a world security organization and I would be willing to have this country participate in it to the extent of a police force authorized to maintain peace." In 1947 he voted for the Congressional appropriation necessary to implement President Truman's Greek-Turkish aid program. He has suggested the establishment of an industrial reconstruction board in Europe, which would function similarly to the United States War Production Board.

In matters of domestic legislation Capehart voted against the confirmation of Henry A. Wallace⁴⁷ as Secretary of Commerce, supporting as well the motion to consider the nomi-

CAPEHART, HOMER E.—Continued

nation before acting upon the George Bill to divorce the Reconstruction Finance Corporation from the Commerce Department. The Senator also voted for the rejection of Aubrey Williams⁴⁰, former NYA head, as Rural Electrification Administration chief. He supported the Hickenlooper amendment to the full employment bill which would have forbidden the Government to engage in commercial activity and thus have rendered the bill unworkable. In the spring of 1946, when Congress was writing legislation designed to cope with the growing wave of industrial strife, Capehart voted for those amendments which would have made unions subject to suit for contract violation, created fact-finding boards to act in labor disputes, required a sixty-day cooling off period where a Federal mediation board had intervened, brought unions under the provisions of the Hobbs anti-racketeering act, and outlawed strikes in Government-seized plants. He did not, however, vote to draft strikers into the wartime army.

In legislation concerned with price control, in 1946 Capehart supported the Taft⁴⁰ amendment to allow a "reasonable" increase. In the Senate Banking and Currency Committee he had proposed an amendment to end all subsidies by June 30, 1946, lift price controls in a 40-20-40 ratio by June 30, 1947, and terminate forced cost absorption in all industries. But in December 1947, when price controls had been defunct for six months, Capehart introduced a bill to freeze prices at the December 13, 1947, level. (He did not, however, consider wage ceilings necessary.) A milder anti-inflation measure was favored by most Republicans, and it was the latter which was enacted by Congress before its special session ended at the close of the year.

He favored ending of subsidies also in the veterans housing program and was the sponsor of the narrowly defeated amendment to eliminate from the Truman⁴⁵ Administration's housing bill a provision requiring the Treasury to underwrite experimenters in new types of housing. On rent control he likewise voted against the Administration, in January 1947 joining four other Senators in sponsoring legislation to increase rents by 15 per cent and end all control by April 30, 1948. In early January 1947 he introduced one of two bills designed to curb the tide of portal-to-portal pay lawsuits initiated after Judge Frank A. Picard⁴⁷ had ruled in favor of the workers in the Mount Clemens Pottery case. Later in 1947 he voted with the Republican majority against the administration on labor-management legislation of which the Taft-Hartley⁴⁷ law was the final form. He also favored reduction of the income tax. Capehart has introduced a bill to create a new executive department to coordinate the transportation agencies of the Government.

The Senator is a member of many associations, including the Masons, Elks, Rotary, Press, National Press, Executives, and Union League of Chicago. He and the former Irma Mueller, a school teacher of Wrightstown, Wisconsin, to whom he was married in January

1921, are the parents of Homer Earl, Jr., Thomas Charles, and Patricia Louise. Capehart attributes the absence of labor trouble at his Packard plant to his policy of dealing frankly with his employees, of providing free special services for them, of "selling them" on the importance of their jobs. He is the author of a book entitled *Creative Selling*. *Fortune* printed this capsule description of him: "His manner is expansive, his personality is forward, winning, and often overwhelming."

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CAPP, AL Sept. 28, 1909- Cartoonist

Address: b. c/o United Feature Syndicate, 220 E. 42d St., New York 17

The cartooned antics of Abner Yokum, his hillbilly family, his friends, and co-citizens of Dogpatch, Kentucky, are followed in the United States by almost twenty-seven million readers of Al Capp's comic strip, *Li'l Abner*. Capp's creation is one of the few "funnies" which depend on humorous incident rather than adventure for their appeal. Capp writes into *Li'l Abner*, a friendly satire on people, customs, and events in American life. His cartoon has been called a "blend of comedy and fantastic drama."

Al Capp is a shortened version of the cartoonist's full name, Alfred Gerald Caplin. He was born in New Haven, Connecticut, on September 28, 1909, to Otto Philip and Matilda (Davidson) Caplin. Shortly after his birth, his family moved to Bridgeport, also in Connecticut, where young Al, who had three brothers and sisters, attended the town's public schools. In his autobiography, written in *Li'l Abner's* language, Capp has recalled, "At the age of three, *Li'l Mistah* Capp had grewed up to be a fine, yung joovy-nile de-linkwunt. . . . He had a li'l talent fo' drawin' but no more'n the averidge as any fool kin planely see." By the time he was eleven, Al was drawing and selling his own comic strips to the neighborhood children. While visiting in New Haven when he was twelve, he was injured in a street-car accident and lost his right leg as a result. At the Bridgeport High School, *Life* has said, "he believes he set some kind of a world's record by flunking geometry for nine straight terms."

After leaving high school, Capp studied art at a number of schools: the Academy of Fine Arts, the Designer's Art School, the Philadelphia Museum of Fine Arts, Boston University (his family had moved to that city in 1928), and Harvard University. He has related to several interviewers that he earned money to pay the registration fee at these schools by doing odd jobs; he then "stalled off" paying his tuition fee until the bursar's patience

was exhausted, at which time he would be forced to leave and repeat the process elsewhere.

In 1932 Capp was hired by the Associated Press to draw *Mr. Gilfeather*, an already established comic strip (he thereby became the nation's youngest cartoonist, according to *Newsweek*). His association with *Mr. Gilfeather* was not successful. Capp himself was aware of his failure with the strip: "Finally I couldn't stand my stuff so I quit" (some accounts say he was discharged). After doing some illustrations for the *Boston Sunday Post* (1933), he became a "ghost" artist for various cartoonists, at one time working on three major comic strips. He returned, for a time, to the Museum School of Fine Arts in Boston for further study. Again in New York, he met Ham Fisher, creator of *Joe Palooka*, to whom he credits his success, and subsequently did the lettering for Fisher's cartoons. In one *Joe Palooka* sequence, hillbilly characters were introduced. Capp told E. J. Kahn, Jr., the author of a *New Yorker* profile of Capp, that the background for *Li'l Abner* came from this sequence, for which he had originated the hillbilly idea.

In 1934 Capp undertook the preparation of his own strip and in August of that year *Li'l Abner* made its debut in eight newspapers subscribing to it through the United Feature Syndicate service. By 1947 the doings of the Yokums were pictured in some five hundred newspapers with a combined circulation of twenty-seven million.

The community of Dogpatch, Kentucky, is a figment of Capp's imagination. When he was in his middle teens, on a runaway trip from home, he had visited the Cumberland Mountain region. This was his only visit to the locale of *Li'l Abner*—he tasted preserved turnips, the regular diet of his "offspring," for the first time in 1940, and he states that the hillbilly dialect is derived from attending vaudeville shows. "The Yokums," observed Russell Maloney in *Life*, "definitely belong to the submerged one third of the nation. They live in a one-room shack and subsist on a diet of turnips and pork chops." The faces of Capp's characters are molded after the features of actual people. Described by Capp as a "big hunk of beautiful male," who is timid in the presence of women, Abner is "early Henry Fonda," while Daisy Mae, Abner's girl, has owed her characteristics, at different times, to an anonymous A.P. secretary, Madeleine Carroll, to Veronica Lake, and to an opera singer. Capp also draws upon actual happenings for his situations. When satirizing a celebrity he usually first requests that person's permission. (Capp's satires in turn have been satirized by another cartoonist.)

The popularity of *Li'l Abner* is evidenced by the extent to which ideas, suggested by its creator, are adopted by its readers. "Sadie Hawkins Day," on which an eligible male is forced to marry any woman who catches him, is celebrated by many high school and college students on the first Saturday in November, the festivities usually ending with a mock marriage and a dance. In 1946 Capp, after himself



United Feature Syndicate, Inc.

AL CAPP

"censoring" the "nauseating" face of Lena the Hyena, one of his characters, offered a prize to his readers for the most horrible conception of the face on which "no hoomin" could bear to look. Almost one million persons did their "gruesomest"; *Life* and *Newsweek* (October 28, 1946) covered the event in detail, in text and picture.

Emily Hahn wrote in the *New York Post*: "Al Capp in my estimation is just about the most wonderful man we have today in the world of entertainment, maybe outside that world as well. His drawing, excellent as it is, is only secondary to his stories and his little extra touches and his fantastic, completely goofy brain." The opinion of Maloney (in the *Life* article) was: "He is a very good illustrator, stylized, spirited and technically resourceful; nevertheless he is on a higher plane as a creative writer." Capp is said to regard himself as a storyteller rather than an artist. His own opinion of his work was summed up by Kahn: "Capp is not a self-effacing man, but he has stubbornly resisted the temptation to consider himself, as many of his fellow citizens do, the world's greatest contemporary comic strip artist. He feels that he is merely one of the two greatest, the other being Milton Caniff," the gifted inventor of *Terry and the Pirates*."

Capp is also the creator and author of another comic strip, *Abbie an' Slats*, which is also distributed by United Feature. Raeburn Van Buren is the artist, who signs his name to the strip. "Neither Capp or United Feature," wrote Kahn, "has ever publicly admitted his connection with *Abbie*, perhaps out of consideration for the feelings of comic strip creators who have barely enough imagination and energy to keep one serial going."

During the "Lena the Hyena" episode, Capp promoted a song "Li'l Abner, Don't Marry

CAPP, AL—*Continued*

That Girl," for which he had written the lyrics. For several weeks he drew undisguised portraits of actual radio stars, who subsequently broadcast this musical plea. Capp, if plans are completed, will write the book for a Rogers "40-Hammerstein" stage presentation of *Li'l Abner*. In 1940 a motion picture, *Li'l Abner*, written by Capp, was produced by RKO-Radio Pictures, Inc. *Li'l Abner* and his associates also give testimonials for commercial products by appearing in comic strip advertisements drawn by Capp.

During World War II Capp drew a strip, *Private Li'l Abner, Infantry*, for the monthly *Infantry Journal*, and one called *Small Change* for bimonthly circulation by the Treasury Department. He was later cited for this contribution to the war savings program. He also served as civilian adviser to Army Ground Forces Headquarters at an Army War College. A cartoonized autobiography (told in the words of *Li'l Abner*), laying stress on his progress in adapting himself to the use of an artificial leg, was distributed to amputees. Capp continues regularly to visit veterans confined to hospitals. Capp is one of those who are participating in the workshop course, *The Cartoon Narrative as a Medium of Communication*, offered by the New York University School of Education. He is the author of the *Encyclopædia Britannica's* article on comic strips.

Capp does not consider himself handicapped because of his childhood accident: his favorite sports are golf, football, and wrestling. Capp and *Li'l Abner*, are said to resemble each other in their curly black hair, "cheerful, snub-nosed face," and "stocky physique." The artist once inscribed on a self-portrait, "Any resemblance to any actual character, living or dead, is purely accidental!" The cartoonist and the former Catherine Wingate Cameron, a fellow art student to whom he was married in 1929, are the parents of two daughters, Julie Ann and Cathie Jane, and a son. Asked about his club memberships, Capp once reported he was a co-founder of the Shtoonk Club. He later admitted that he was moved by a nostalgic feeling to recall this tree-dwelling club of twelve-year-olds.

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CARLSON, EVANS F(ORDYCE) Feb. 26, 1896—May 27, 1947 Brigadier general, United States Marine Corps; entered the Army in 1912, served in World War I, began Marine Corps service as a private in 1922; accompanied in 1937 the Chinese Communist Eighth Route

Army in its resistance to the Japanese invasion of China; organized in 1942 the Second Marine Raider (Gung-ho) Battalion, famous for its guerrilla activities on Makin Island and Guadalcanal during World War II; was national vice-chairman of the Progressive Citizens of America; author of *Twin Stars of China* (1940) and *The Chinese Army* (1940). See *Current Biography* 1943 Yearbook.

Obituary

N Y Times p25 My 28 '47 por

CARPENTER, JOHN ALDEN Feb. 28, 1876- Composer

Address: b. c/o G. Schirmer, Inc., 3 E. 43d St., New York 17; h. 209 Lake Shore Dr., Chicago, Ill.

In the front rank of American composers is John Alden Carpenter, some of whose songs, ballets, and orchestral suites are concert favorites. His work has been termed witty, possessed of melodic and harmonic originality and an emotional quality peculiar to the United States: Walter Damrosch "44 has called him "the most American of our composers." In recognition of Carpenter's "distinguished services in the field of music," the National Institute of Arts and Letters awarded him the coveted Gold Medal in 1947.

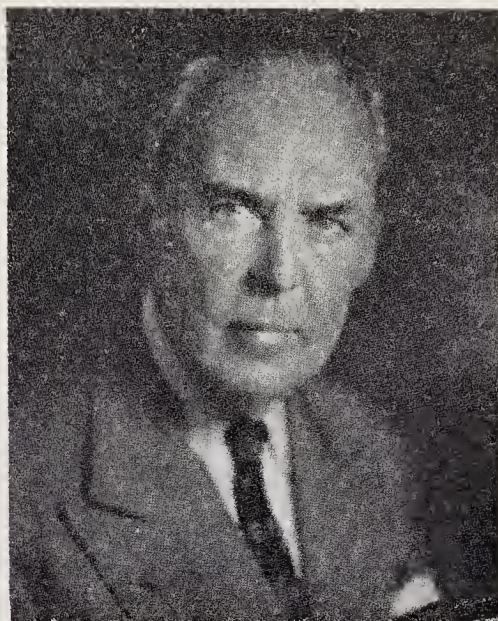
A lineal descendant and namesake of John Alden, who arrived at Plymouth on the *Mayflower* in November 1620—the "speak for yourself, John," of Longfellow's *The Courtship of Miles Standish*—John Alden Carpenter was born almost three centuries after his ancestor, on February 28, 1876. Carpenter's place of birth is Park Ridge, a suburb of Chicago, Illinois. His parents were George Benjamin and Elizabeth Curtis (Greene) Carpenter. Of his mother John Alden Carpenter has written, "My musical inheritance came from a great and gifted mother who, in the intervals between producing four sons, managed to make several trips to Europe for study with the best teachers of singing." She was the boy's first musical instructor, giving him his earliest piano lessons when he was five.

"I grew up," Carpenter says, "in a thoroughly musical atmosphere and found myself puttering with composition at a tender age." Music was thus Carpenter's main outside interest as a student at the Park Ridge public schools. He continued his study of piano with Amy Fay (1887-91) while preparing for college at the University School of Chicago, Illinois. In Chicago he also studied with the pianist and composer W. C. E. Seeboeck. In 1893, at the age of seventeen, Carpenter entered Harvard University. Music there was more than an extracurricular interest for the youth: he was to take every course offered in the department of music, to study with Professor John Knowles Paine, to write music for the Hasty Pudding Club productions, and to serve as president of the Glee Club. He received his B.A. degree in 1897, with highest honors in music.

Having been given what one writer called "the education that befits an American gentleman," Carpenter was taken into the highly prosperous family business. (George B. Carpenter and Company of Chicago, a mill, railroad, and ship supplies firm, had been established in 1840.) Carpenter, who entered the company in 1897, later became its vice-president and remained in that office until his retirement from the commercial field in 1936. At no point during these years, reports Carpenter, was he "obliged to make an irrevocable choice between art and business." Since Sir Edward Elgar was a favorite composer of his, Carpenter wrote to the English musician asking to be accepted as a pupil. Although Elgar refused his first request, Carpenter later met him in Rome and studied with him for several months in 1906. The teacher from whom Carpenter feels he derived the greatest benefit was Bernhard Ziehn, under whom he studied theory and composition from 1908 until 1912 in Chicago. Carpenter's first major work, a sonata for violin and piano (1912), was dedicated to Ziehn.

Of that sonata, which was introduced in New York in December 1912, David Ewen (in *Composers of Today*) has written: "It was a work without very much character or organization, and Carpenter's name remained as unknown after that first performance as it had been previously." His concertino for orchestra and piano, given its première by the Chicago Symphony on March 10, 1916, with Percy Grainger conducting, was more successful, as was the symphony written for and first performed at the Norfolk (Connecticut) Festival in June 1917. Previously Carpenter had gained recognition for his songs and song cycles. *When Little Boys Sing* (1904) and *Improving Songs for Anxious Children* (1907) were both adapted to texts by Rue Winterbotham to whom he had been married in 1900; *Gitanjali*, a group of six songs introduced in 1913, was based upon the poems of Rabindranath Tagore; *Water Colors*, composed in 1915, was comprised of four songs from Chinese poems translated by Herbert A. Giles. Carpenter also set to music the verses of Blake, Herrick, Robert Louis Stevenson, and Oscar Wilde.

As the titles of some of the songs indicate, Carpenter was fond of children. In his orchestral suite *Adventures in a Perambulator* (1914) Carpenter portrays the mixed emotions of a baby on a journey into the dog-and-police-man-inhabited vasts of the neighborhood park. In this and other similar works "he reveals insight into child psychology and that happy sense of humor which stamp his productions in this field as unique." *The Birthday of the Infanta*, a ballet-pantomime produced by the Chicago Opera Company in December 1919, was Carpenter's first venture into music of the dance. His ballet *Krazy Kat*, first staged in January 1922, was considered to be the best work he had yet written, and was described as "probably the best ballet score since *Petrushka*." A jazz fantasy based upon the cartoon strip of the same name by George Herriman, *Krazy Kat* was one of the earlier experiments in



Greystone Studios, Inc.

JOHN ALDEN CARPENTER

transferring jazz from Tin Pan Alley to the ballet theater.

The ballet *Skyscrapers*, the idea for which Carpenter himself conceived, was staged by Robert Edmond Jones⁴⁶ and was first produced at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York in February 1926 (it had been finished in 1924). David Ewen (in 1934) called it "the richest and maturest expression which Carpenter's pen has given us . . . [showing] Carpenter at his greatest strength—composing serious jazz with a tasteful and effective pen." During the 1930's Carpenter continued to produce works for orchestra, chorus, and various instruments, in addition to songs.

Referring to the symphony written by Carpenter for the fiftieth anniversary of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra (1940), *Time* noted that the critics had been "polite" in evaluating what was "one of the most gentlemanly," albeit not one of the most profound symphonies. His second symphony (1942) was judged thus by the New York *Herald Tribune* music critic, Virgil Thomson: "[The symphony is] not extraordinary, but . . . respectable. It is rich man's music, gentleman's composition. . . . The whole is opulent and comfortable, intelligent, well organized, cultured without being either ostentatious or unduly modest." *The Seven Ages*, Carpenter's symphonic suite introduced to the musical world by Artur Rodzinski⁴⁰ and the New York Philharmonic Orchestra in November 1945 was written to a soliloquy from Shakespeare's *As You Like It*, beginning, "All the world's a stage." Unlike Carpenter's other compositions, observed a reviewer in *Musical America*, *The Seven Ages* is "likely after a few hearings to wing its way into genteel oblivion." Basing the choice "upon the entire work of the recipient," the National Institute of Arts and Letters selected John Alden Carpenter in February 1947 for the Gold

CARPENTER, JOHN ALDEN—*Continued*
Medal, honoring his contributions to the field of music. When he received the award in May, Carpenter became the fourth musician to be so honored, the medal presentation being made at nine year intervals; the previous recipients have been conductor Damrosch (1938) and composers Chadwick (1928) and Loeffler (1919).

An incorporator of the Illinois Composers Guild organized in December 1946, Carpenter works with his organization to hear and evaluate the works of new composers, and to correct "the professional destitution of the average creatively minded musician." Concerned, too, with music as a form of recreation, Carpenter is president of the Choral and Instrumental Association of Chicago (he has described the activities of this group in his article for *Recreation*, October 1946). In May 1947 he was one of the founders of the Ballet Theatre Foundation, Incorporated, a group organized to assure the maintenance of ballet in America.

Carpenter was made a chevalier of the French Legion of Honor in 1921. Other recognitions include an honorary M.A. degree from Harvard (1922), honorary D. Mus degrees from Wisconsin (1935) and Northwestern (1941) universities, and membership in the National Institute of Arts and Letters (1918) and in the American Academy of Arts and Letters (1942). The composer is director of the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society. Formerly a member of the Cliff Dwellers, his clubs are now the University, and the Saddle and Cycle. By his marriage to Rue Winterbotham, Carpenter has a daughter, Genevieve. Two years after Mrs. Carpenter's death the musician was married to Ellen Waller Borden (in January 1933). Carpenter, who is Congregationalist, once described his political status as "independent liberal"; he is now listed as a Republican. Reading, travel, and the outdoor sports—"a little tennis"—comprise the major recreational interest of the composer. Five feet eleven, weighing 165 pounds, he has gray hair, blue eyes. *Time* identified him as "Chicago's suave, handsome John Alden Carpenter."

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CARTER, BOAKE Sept. 28, 1898—Nov. 16, 1944 Radio commentator; newspaper columnist; began his journalist career on English newspapers, afterward working for papers

in the United States and finally writing a syndicated column for the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*; became a radio broadcaster in Philadelphia, doing sports, then news, broadcasting; as a radio commentator, he spoke against crime, prohibition, the New Deal, and labor unionism, among other things; author of a number of books on current affairs. See *Current Biography* 1942 Yearbook.

Obituary

N Y Times p20 N 17 '44

CARTIER-BRESSON, HENRI (kâr"tyä'-brē-sôn' äN"rē') Aug. 22, 1908- Photographer

Address: b. c/o Harper's Bazaar, 572 Madison Ave., New York 22; h. 31 Rue de Lisbonne, Paris

Considered one of the foremost living photographers whose art in the modern idiom has appeared in periodicals of international circulation, Henri Cartier-Bresson has also gained renown through the exhibitions of his photographs in Europe and America. The Frenchman's second exhibit in the United States, a collection of some one hundred and fifty plates originally shown at the Museum of Modern Art in New York early in 1947, was scheduled for circulation among other museums and galleries in America.

The eldest of three children, Henri Cartier-Bresson was born August 22, 1908, in the country town of Chanteloup on the Seine and Marne rivers near Paris. He is the son of André and Marthe (Leverdier) Cartier-Bresson. His father, a Parisian, came from a family which had been in the thread manufacturing business since 1789, at the time of the French Revolution; his mother, a Norman, was descended from landowners who sold their holdings (in about 1840) to become cotton manufacturers—Henri Cartier-Bresson's younger brother was to enter the family cotton business, while his younger sister was to become a poet. The three children were reared in Paris, where Henri attended the Fénelon school and the Lycée Condorcet. His main extracurricular interest there having been painting, young Cartier-Bresson at the age of twenty decided against entering the family business in favor of studying art under André Lhôte at the painter's studio. At college in Cambridge, England, for eight months of the following year, Cartier-Bresson continued to study painting, in addition to the courses he took in English literature. Throughout his year of military service at Le Bourget in 1930, the young artist continued to paint.

It was in 1930 that Cartier-Bresson first took up photography, using a Brownie box camera which he believes "is an excellent camera, too." By the time he had become seriously interested in photography two years later, he had bought a Leica camera in Marseilles. Meanwhile (1931), he lived in a native village on the French Ivory Coast of Africa, where he contracted blackwater fever. From there he traveled to Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Ger-

many, Italy, and then home to France (Marseilles). The photographs taken on these trips were bought by various magazines and newspapers, or exhibited. Cartier-Bresson gave his first photographic exhibition in 1933 at the Atheneo Club in Madrid, Spain. Later in the same year the photographer had a showing at the Julien Levy Gallery in New York, followed by a joint exhibition with Alvarez-Bravo, one of the leading Mexican photographers, held at the Palacio Bellas Artes in Mexico City (1934); he returned to the Julien Levy Gallery in 1935 for another joint photographic exhibition, this time with Walker Evans. Complementing his free-lance work in photography, Cartier-Bresson turned to motion pictures in 1936, concerning himself mainly with the directorial aspect: he was one of Jean Renoir's assistant directors (1936-39), working on the noted director's last French film, *La Règle du jeu*. Having himself learned *les règles du jeu* (the rules of the game), Cartier-Bresson in 1937 directed the documentary Spanish film, *Return to Life*, a history of the medical aid to Madrid, Barcelona, and Valencia hospitals on the Loyalist side in the Spanish Civil War.

When war spread to the rest of Europe, erupting in September 1939 as World War II, Cartier-Bresson was drafted into the French armed forces as a corporal in the Film and Photo Unit of the French Army. On the day of the French armistice in June 1940 his unit was captured at Saint Dié in the Vosges Mountains, and he was thus taken prisoner. He spent thirty-five months in the German prison camps at Württemberg, being sent to progressively worse camps, following recapture after his first two escapes. His third try successful, Cartier-Bresson reached France, where he worked on a farm in Touraine before procuring the false papers which permitted him to return to Paris. There in 1943 he pursued the legitimate occupation of photographing artists for a Pierre Braun publication, at the same time that he worked with the Paris underground organization in the illegal movement of ex-prisoners. The following year he was active in organizing underground photography units to document the German occupation of, and subsequent retreat from, France. The United States Office of War Information called upon Cartier-Bresson (1945) to direct its film, *Le Retour*, depicting the return to France of former prisoners of war and deportees. The motion picture, which Lincoln Kirstein called "one of the most deeply moving human documents to come out of the war," was released only in France; the Museum of Modern Art planned a showing of it in New York for October 1947.

The Museum of Modern Art had originally planned a posthumous showing of Cartier-Bresson's photographs because of a 1943 rumor to the effect that the French photographer had been killed in action at North Africa. Instead, the museum was able to present a one-(very-much-alive)man exhibit from February 5 to April 6, 1947, of Cartier-Bresson's photographs, the one hundred and fifty prints picturing the scenes and peoples of France, Eng-



Beaumont Newhall

HENRI CARTIER-BRESSON

land, Spain, Poland, Italy, Greece, Mexico, and the United States. Lincoln Kirstein saw a threefold interest in the exhibit in that the incidents pictured were "so intensely observed and masterfully photographed" as to be symbolic of their time; the pictures were art in themselves, "composed with shrewd characterization"; and that they stimulated "in their impersonal, disciplined integrity" the use of photography as a medium of expression. "Perhaps the most remarkable thing about these photographs is the attitude they reflect toward the camera," continued Kirstein, who called Cartier-Bresson a responsible artist in his avoidance of the "indiscriminate journalism" and "over-emphasis on purely esthetic ends," which crimes some modern photographers have committed.

In his review of the exhibit, Edward Alden Jewell of the *New York Times* noted that, while Cartier-Bresson's "large group of extraordinary photographs . . . cover a wide and endlessly diversified thematic field, this French photographer's special interest lies almost altogether . . . in the realm of human drama." Jewell felt that the artist "exemplifies in an uncompromising way the virtue of 'straight' photography." The technique used by Cartier-Bresson has been explained by Beaumont Newhall: "He uses a miniature camera [Leica or Contax] with an apparently reflex action. . . . At the split second when the lighting, the form, and the expression are one, he releases the shutter. The composition of the final print is determined at this peak of emotional intensity," the negative remaining "untouched and unmanipulated." Cartier-Bresson told Dorothy Norman of the *New York Post* that "in whatever one does, there must be a relationship between the eye and the heart. . . . With the one eye that is closed, one looks within, [and] with the other eye that is open, one looks without: one sees the shape, the living quality of what

CARTIER-BRESSON, HENRI—*Continued*
 moves one to photograph. Without passion, without-working with the emotion of the heart and the enjoyment of the eye, nothing can be put down." His wartime experiences "most certainly" had an effect on Cartier-Bresson's style of photography: "I became increasingly less interested in what one might call an 'abstract' approach to photography. Not only did I become more and more interested in human and plastic values, but I believe I can say that a new spirit arose among photographers in general."

The first series of picture stories the photographer did was for the French magazine *Vu*. He later photographed a series of coronation pictures in London (1938) in which he highlighted, not the royal procession and "the glories of Empire in review," but the often comic and touching expressions of the waiting crowd. While in London he made a series of Hyde Park studies (1939) before the war, and after, a series for *Harper's Bazaar*; after his arrival in New York in April 1946, he traveled to other parts of the United States on assignments for the same magazine. His works have appeared in many other periodicals and in collections of photographic art such as *U.S. Camera*, in which Cartier-Bresson has been represented every year since the annual's first edition in 1937. The one organizational affiliation Cartier-Bresson gives is his union: he is a member of Le Syndicat des techniciens du film, C.G.T. (Confédération Générale du Travail) in Paris.

Cartier-Bresson was married on May 18, 1937, to Ratna Mohini, the Javanese dancer. Mme. Cartier-Bresson accompanied him to the United States in 1947 to lecture and give dance recitals before American college and theater audiences. Henri Cartier-Bresson (the "Cartier" alone is sometimes used as the short form of his name) has blue eyes and chestnut-colored hair, is slightly over five feet ten inches tall and weighs 143 pounds. Painting, once the photographer's projected lifework, is now his favorite recreation.

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CARTWRIGHT, MORSE A(DAMS) Nov. 3, 1890- Educational association administrator

Address: b. c/o American Association for Adult Education, 525 W. 120th St., New York 27; h. 39 Claremont Ave., New York 27

Morse A. Cartwright is a leading authority on adult education in the United States. The director of the American Association for Adult Education since its founding, he also supervises the projects of the Institute of Adult Educa-

tion at Teachers College, Columbia University, where he is a professor of education. Cartwright has acted as adviser to the United States Government on its adult education programs during the depression and World War II.

The parents of Morse Adams Cartwright were of New England stock. The son of Theodore Parker and Isabella Titus (Hudson) Cartwright was born, however, in the Midwest, in Omaha, Nebraska, on November 3, 1890. Young Morse and his sister were reared in Denver, Colorado, where Morse was graduated from the Manual Training High School in 1907. Going farther west, Cartwright attended the University of California (at Berkeley), studying jurisprudence. While an undergraduate Cartwright was editor of the college newspaper and managing editor of the college yearbook. He was admitted to Chi Psi and to Phi Delta Phi, a legal fraternity. In 1912 he received a Bachelor of Science degree in jurisprudence and began graduate study in the subject. As a graduate student he served as assistant to the dean of faculties and to the dean of the undergraduate division. When, in 1913, Cartwright was offered a teaching fellowship by the English department of the university, he accepted, leaving the School of Jurisprudence and an unfinished thesis on the common law of libel. (In later years he was awarded two honorary Doctor of Laws degrees: in 1933 from Southwestern College, in Memphis, Tennessee, and in 1938 from Mount Allison University, in New Brunswick, Canada.) For a year (1913-14) Cartwright taught English at the university, and later in 1914 became city editor of a daily newspaper in Riverside, California.

After three years on the newspaper, Cartwright returned to Berkeley to manage the University of California Press. He held that post from 1917 to 1920, also serving as an instructor in journalism from 1918 to 1920. In 1918, also, Cartwright had been appointed assistant to the president, and executive secretary of the university; in 1923 he became assistant director of the University of California extension division. Although during that year (1923-24) he was back as manager of the University of California Press, he had by that time decided, having been partly influenced by his close association with the president of the university, to pursue an academic rather than a journalistic career.

In 1924 Cartwright crossed the country to New York City to become assistant to the president of the Carnegie Corporation. His duties were those of foundation administrator and executive officer of the corporation, which acts as the chief depository of the estate of Andrew Carnegie and which grants gifts to various institutions from its income. During the period that Cartwright served with the Carnegie Corporation, the group was making a survey of agencies interested in adult education. In 1926 it awarded a grant for the purpose of organizing the American Association for Adult Education. Morse A. Cartwright became the association's director.

When the association was founded in 1926, it established a ten-year program of experimen-

tation in, and encouragement of, new types of adult education. Maintaining contact with other groups and individuals interested in adult education (many of whom were members of the association), Cartwright's group held frequent conferences, published a number of papers, pamphlets and reports, and also issued a quarterly *Journal of Adult Education*. On its tenth anniversary, at the suggestion of Cartwright, the association decided to embark on a five-year program to appraise its accomplishments and those of other groups in the field: the theme of this research was to be the social significance of adult education. During this period the association continued to issue pamphlets and reports on its findings and to act as clearinghouse for all information on adult education. When its appraisal phase ended, the American Association for Adult Education announced that it would make studies and experiments in an effort to simplify study material, would urge the formation of community and regional groups to foster adult education, would experiment with teaching and discussion techniques, and would continue its cooperative work with other agencies. In 1932, at its seventh annual meeting the American Association for Adult Education made the first use of panel discussion (in which a selected list of speakers engage), a method named by Cartwright, whom the *Journal of Adult Education* has called "the godfather of the 'panel discussion.'"

By December 7, 1941, the association had outlined an education program for the armed forces, had published a number of pamphlets on the same subject, and had prepared printed aids for discussion groups. Cartwright's group had also made preliminary plans for lecture courses, correspondence courses, and cooperative teaching enterprises with universities for the education of members of the armed forces. Representatives of the association served on a number of Federal defense agencies. Cartwright himself was a member of the subcommittee on education of the Special Services Division of the United States War Department (1941-43) and of the advisory committee on the Army orientation course of the War Department's Bureau of Public Relations (1942). He was also educational consultant to the Office of War Information in 1943 and 1944.

In 1941 the Carnegie Corporation withdrew its grant from the American Association for Adult Education in favor of a newly formed Institute of Adult Education, of which Cartwright became executive officer. He continued in his post with the association, which was now financed by its membership. Housed by Teachers College of Columbia University, the institute took over the research function of the association. Its \$350,000 grant, to finance the institute for a ten-year period, will be used to train adequate leadership, develop materials of instruction, and to study methods and procedures in the field of adult education; it is the first of its kind in the United States. At the same time that he assumed his duties at the institute, Cartwright became a professor of education at Teachers College.



Blackstone Studios

MORSE A. CARTWRIGHT

Cartwright has written numerous articles for education journals. Viewing adult education as an important factor in formulating international decisions, Cartwright, in an annual report, has warned: "Propaganda through the mass media veritably is reaping a harvest of doubt, indecision, instability, and suspicion that augurs ill for the continuance of the democratic principles and practices which traditionally we as a people have held dear." He sees as a solution the fact that "Americans, given the chance to get at sources of genuine information and extended the opportunity to discuss the issues inherent in local, national and international living will form their opinions, calmly and solidly." But, Cartwright has asserted, "Unless our adult education is successful where domestic issues are concerned, it has little chance of being effective in relation to international affairs." The administrator is the author of two books. *Ten Years of Adult Education* (1935) is a review of the first ten years' work of the American movement for adult education. *Adult Adjustment* (1945), written with Glen Burch, discusses the adjustment problems of the discharged veteran and the displaced war worker. Among Cartwright's many pamphlets are *Marching Home* (1944) and *Unemployment and Adult Education* (1931), which he edited. He has also contributed to the *International Handbook of Adult Education*, *Encyclopædia Britannica*, *Encyclopædia Americana*, *Social Work Yearbook*, *Annals of the Academy of Political and Social Science Yearbook*, and the *Journal of Negro Education*.

In 1929 Cartwright, as official United States representative, attended the World Conference on Adult Education held by the World Association for Adult Education in England. From 1932 to 1934, the educator served as chairman of the advisory committee to the

CARTWRIGHT, MORSE A.—*Continued*

United States Commission of Education, working on the emergency relief adult education program. He was a member of the United States Office of Education Wartime Commission and a trustee of the Belgian-American Educational Foundation and of the National Parks Association. The educator belongs to the American Library Association, the National Education Association, the World Association for Adult Education, Associates in Negro Folk Education (he is a representative on the executive committee), the Canadian Association for Adult Education. He is also a member of the United States National Commission for UNESCO. In 1940 Cartwright was the first recipient of the National Adult Education Award, given by the evening students of New York City's elementary schools.

In New York the educator is a member of Columbia University's Faculty Club and of the Century Club. He lists himself as a Republican and a Congregationalist. Married August 15, 1914, the Cartwrights (Mrs. Cartwright is the former Myrtle Lenore Salsig) have two children, Morse Adams, Jr., and Catherine Croft. Cartwright's physical characteristics are blue eyes, brown hair, a height of five feet ten inches, and weight of 180 pounds. He prefers outdoor recreation—golf, gardening, and walking.

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CASPARY, VERA 1904— Author; playwright

Address: h. 1454 Blueridge Dr., Beverly Hills, Calif.

One of Hollywood's top-ranking free-lance writers, Vera Caspary, novelist and playwright, has scored another success with her latest book, *Stranger than Truth*, published in the fall of 1946. An explorer of "certain aberrations of society," Miss Caspary is also a student of manners. Her work embraces a variety of forms, ranging from the photoplay and novelette to the mystery story, drama, and period novel.

Vera Caspary was born in Chicago, Illinois, in 1904, the youngest of the three children of Paul Caspary, a buyer for a department store, and Julia (Cohen) Caspary. Educated in the Chicago public schools, she left high school at the age of seventeen to work as a copywriter in a Chicago advertising agency. After a period of "selling" everything from cold cream to milking machines, she went to New York where she pursued a dual career as magazine editor and free-lance writer.

Her first book, *The White Girl* (1929), the story of a Negress who leaves the South for Chicago where she poses as white, was well received. "Written in the hard materialistic style of Fannie Hurst and Edna Ferber," the



Alfredo Valente

VERA CASPARY

book, in the judgment of the *New York World*, was "vivid, harsh and realistic." Two subsequent novels, *Ladies and Gents* (1929) and *Music in the Street* (1930) were followed by *Thicker than Water* (1932), a study of Portuguese-Jewish family life in Chicago. Lisle Bell, in the *New York Herald Tribune*, felt that despite the variations in the pace of the story, this book, which described "the subtle alterations in Jewish family life, [and] the slow fading of orthodox observances," had a definite social value.

After a long interval devoted to writing for the films, Miss Caspary in 1942 entered a new field, mystery fiction. Her first book in this genre was *Laura*, recognized immediately as "something quite different from the run-of-the-mill detective story," and "done with a novel twist and much skill," wrote Will Cuppy, in the *New York Herald Tribune Weekly Book Review*. *Bedelia*, a "curious and clever" tale in which the author "has ably presented a pathological case history without so much as once finding it necessary to indulge in the special terminology of the psychiatric clinic," was published in 1944. Completing this trio of "psycho-thrillers" is *Stranger than Truth* (1946), which displays "a remarkable knowledge of the pulp and advertising fields." James MacBride, who compared the book to Kenneth Fearing's *The Big Clock*, found the plot exasperating, "save for a few expertly contrived sequences," but another critic was "filled with admiration for the devilish cunning with which [Miss Caspary] has constructed it."

In the course of her varied editorial activities, Vera Caspary had written a series of correspondence school lessons on how to write photoplays. Trying out some of her own instructions, she sold a script for twenty-five hundred dollars. Thus encouraged, she continued in the dramatic field. Her first play,

Blind Mice (1931), was written in collaboration with Winifred Lenihan. A second drama, *Geraniums in My Window* (1934), was done with Samuel Ornitz. Following these, she became interested in writing for the films, and since 1932 she has turned out twelve or more motion picture stories for Hollywood, including the *Night of June Thirteenth* (1932) and *Easy Living* (1937), both for Paramount. She also worked on the dramatization of her novel, *Laura*, with George Sklar.

Early in 1945 Vera Caspary sold her Norwalk, Connecticut, home and went to London, where she spent seven months working with J. Arthur Rank, British producer, on the screen version of *Bedelia*. This book is duplicating the success of *Laura*, which was brought out as a magazine serial, then published in book form, was later made into a sensational motion picture by Twentieth Century-Fox, toured New England as a play in 1946 and opened on Broadway in June 1947. Comparing the stage play with "the resounding film success which preceded it," Howard Barnes's verdict in the New York *Herald Tribune* was: "far from stimulating." But Brooks Atkinson, in the New York *Times*, described this mystery drama as "a couple of cuts better than most."

"To be a writer," Miss Caspary believes, "you must have a point of view in what you experience. You need to keep an ear and an eye always at the keyhole, without malice. After you have observed, and listened at keyholes, all you need is a will of iron." She feels also that she is "not properly a mystery story writer at all" and is a little "put out" when classed with the "detective-story ladies." "I've just used murder," she says, "as a dramatic device which heightens emotion and action, and sharpens character drawing; and now—after *Stranger than Truth*—I'm through with it, and shall write novels of character and family and social backgrounds."

Miss Caspary, a "small, smartly dressed woman with iron gray hair," is described as "incredibly vivacious and versatile . . . with a crackling sense of humor." She dislikes all sports, she says, but is fond of the movies and "often cries at the theater." Her taste in reading is varied, running from Jane Austen and Thackeray to John Dos Passos, with Samuel Butler's *The Way of All Flesh* one of her favorites. Although she "likes to be mobile and get into the thick of things," her work with motion pictures keeps her most of the year in California.

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Collier's 118:101 S 14 '46

CATT, CARRIE (LANE) CHAPMAN
Jan. 9, 1859—Mar. 9, 1947 Women's leader and advocate of world peace; active since the mid-1880's in women's rights and suffrage movements in the United States and abroad; influenced the passage and ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution; founded in 1919 the National League of Women Voters; founded in 1925 the National Committee on the Cause and Cure

of War; worked in behalf of the League of Nations and the United Nations; championed better understanding between Christians and Jews. See *Current Biography* 1940 Yearbook.

Obituary

N Y Times p21 Mr 10 '47 por

CAVANAUGH, JOHN J(OSEPH), REV.
Jan. 23, 1899— College president; clergyman
Address: c/o University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind.

The fourteenth president of the University of Notre Dame is the Reverend John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C., of the Roman Catholic clergy. He took office as head of the Catholic university, his alma mater, on July 23, 1946, having previously served as the vice-president and as a prefect of religion at Notre Dame.

One of four children, John Joseph Cavanaugh was born on January 23, 1899, at Owosso, Michigan, the son of Michael Francis and Mary Ann (Keegan) Cavanaugh. The boy and his brothers, Patrick Francis (Frank) and Michael, Jr., together with their sister Ann, were reared in Owosso, where they received their early education. Like many other children of his age, young John worked after school, as a grocer's boy in a neighborhood store. He sang in the choir—he attended St. Paul's Church, where he was baptized and confirmed. It was there that he was to say his first Mass after being ordained years later.

When it was decided that Cavanaugh was to attend college, he chose the Catholic university, Notre Dame. *Time* describes how the ambitious lad of eighteen persuaded the Notre Dame president's chauffeur to introduce him to the president. Cavanaugh then persuaded President John W. Cavanaugh (they are not related) that he would make a good secretary. Thus young Cavanaugh earned part of his way through college as secretary (1917-19) to the ninth president of the university—the experience was later to prove useful to him. As an undergraduate, Cavanaugh was active in intramural athletics, was editor of the student daily newspaper, and finished his senior year as president of the student government organization. He won a gold watch for leading his commerce class—it was in commerce that he received his Ph.B. degree in 1923. (In the same year his one-year-younger brother Frank won his B.A., also at Notre Dame.) Upon graduation, following the example of many other Notre Dame boys, John Cavanaugh began his business career by signing with the Studebaker Corporation, "the university's South Bend neighbor." In the advertising department Cavanaugh rose to be assistant advertising manager in 1926, by which time he had "tired of huckstering." Cavanaugh says of this period: "My job was to see how many cars our company could sell. Then I got to thinking. What difference would it make fifty years hence how many cars I sold or how much money I made?" He resigned from the company to study for the priesthood.

(Continued next page)



John Henderson

REV. JOHN J. CAVANAUGH

At the University of Notre Dame, where Cavanaugh earned his M.A. degree in 1927, he just missed the opportunity of studying under his brother Frank, who was to teach there as an instructor in sociology for four years beginning in 1928. The two men, however, did study together at the Catholic University of America in Washington, D.C., if only for a short time; John Cavanaugh was a student at the university from 1927 until 1931, when he was ordained. After being awarded his Ph.L. (Licentiate in Philosophy) by the Gregorian University in Rome, Cavanaugh returned to the University of Notre Dame to become the prefect of religion (1933-38). He later became the assistant provincial (1938-40) for the Congregation of Holy Cross at Notre Dame; he was also to be counselor to the provincial of the Holy Cross Congregation in the United States. The vice-presidency (1940) was Father Cavanaugh's next office at the University of Notre Dame. On July 23, 1946, the Reverend John Cavanaugh was elected president of Notre Dame by the Congregation of Holy Cross, which directs the school. He took office immediately, succeeding the Reverend J. Hugh O'Donnell who, after six years as president, was assigned a special academic mission abroad for the Congregation.

The University of Notre Dame was founded in 1842 by the Reverend Edward Frederick Sorin, C.S.C., and six brothers of the French religious community known as the Congregation of the Holy Cross; it was chartered on January 15, 1844, by the legislature of the State of Indiana with the full title of University of Notre Dame du Lac (University of Our Lady of the Lake). Father Sorin was first president, ruling the small campus laid at the site immediately north of what was to become the industrial center of South Bend. In 1946 the students on the seventeen-hundred-acre campus

numbered four thousand five hundred, 90 per cent of whom were Catholic. The university has an outstanding chemistry department (a formula for synthetic rubber was discovered there), one of the most complete libraries of Irish culture and history in the United States, and, according to *Time*, "some of the strictest discipline anywhere outside West Point and Annapolis." President Cavanaugh once observed: "A man is a real success when he knows what God wants him to do and has the discipline to do it."

Cavanaugh believes in holism or the responsibility of an educational institution to treat the *holos* (whole) of the student's development, which includes the intellectual, moral, social, aesthetic, physical, and religious aspects. Since Notre Dame is a Catholic university, there is a strong religious program to supplement the purely intellectual training: (1) the academic teaching of religion in class, (2) the devotional exercises of piety, and (3) the moral goal of living as Christian gentlemen. The last two phases of the program came under Cavanaugh's direct supervision when he served as a priest prefect of religion with two assistants, all of whom devoted practically their entire time, both within the confessional and without, to the counseling of students. Later as vice-president of the university, he had time to serve on many secular committees, his favorite one being the faculty board in control of athletics, of which he was chairman; he views competitive activities as "necessary for a boy's moral development." Cavanaugh told a group of educators: "From my own experience at Notre Dame. . . [I find] that competitive activities are most effective in developing self-confidence, self-control, and the ability to get along with one's fellow man." He referred, too, to "the purging process of competition, the wholesome effects of which Aristotle wrote more than twenty-five hundred years ago."

On another occasion, as president of the university, Cavanaugh told newsmen: "We at Notre Dame make no apologies about wanting winners. We want our students to go out and win in debates, on the basketball floor, in track, in baseball, and in the much more important battles of life." In football, particularly, the university has traditionally experienced little difficulty in finding winners; because of its position as the leading Catholic football college, athletic stars from the hundreds of Catholic high schools in the United States "gravitate" to South Bend. "The result," wrote George Trevor of the New York *Sun*, "is that Notre Dame's third team could wallop the average college varsity." Cavanaugh would prefer to see November play-offs among matched college teams instead of the post-season bowl games.

During World War II Cavanaugh served as a member of the Enemy Alien Hearing Board of Northern Indiana, in addition to holding membership on the board of sponsors of the United War Chest and on the board of directors of the Vincentian Service Bureau, both of South Bend. At the university, he was chairman of the special building committee of World War II and of the rehabilitation program for

returning servicemen. After the war, in October 1946, the Notre Dame president warned that the United States would have to "pile up armaments sky high and make bigger and better bombs" if it must deal with nations that repudiate moral laws, although "God forbid that in this atomic age we shall ever have to fight another nation with force." Cavanaugh believes, "When labor and capital recognize . . . the rights and duties with which He has endowed all men, there will be economic peace; when men of all colors and all beliefs acknowledge humbly that they stand equal before this Creator . . . there will be racial and religious peace. Then to our brothers . . . we shall set America forth as the new vital force in the world today."

One of the "most effective human agencies" in developing the religious program at Notre Dame is the religious survey, summaries of questionnaires sent out in alternating years to students and alumni of the university, giving insight into what they are "thinking, saying, and doing about religion." Cavanaugh is the author of four such surveys: *Student Religious Surveys, 1933-34*, *Religious Surveys of Alumni, 1934-35*, *Survey of Fifteen Religious Surveys, 1921-36*, and *Religious Survey of the Undergraduates, 1935-36*. Many of Cavanaugh's educational theories are set forth in "Holoism in the Church-Related College," which appeared in *Christian Education* (April 1939). In June 1947 Providence College awarded him an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. The dark-haired Roman Catholic priest is described as spare, handsome, "plain-talking."

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Time 48:51 J1 29 '46 por

Who's Who in America, 1946-47

CHASE, LUCIA (lū'shà) Ballet company manager; ballerina

Address: c/o Ballet Theatre, 25 W. 45th St., New York 19

Responsible for both the administration and production policies of Ballet Theatre, Lucia Chase was a founder of this modern American ballet group. By 1947, its seventh year, Ballet Theater was considered one of the finest dance groups performing in the United States. By that time, too, it had taken steps to become a permanent national company. Miss Chase, who is known for her talent as a mime, has also continued her appearances as a ballerina.

Lucia Chase is one of the five daughters born to Irving Hall and Elizabeth Hosmer (Kellogg) Chase. Her birthplace is Waterbury, Connecticut, where her father is president of the Waterbury Clock Company. From the time that she was three years old, reported Margaret Lloyd in the *Christian Science Monitor*, Lucia had wanted to be an actress—she often appeared in children's plays. After graduation from St. Margaret's School in Waterbury, Miss Chase studied dramatics with Rouben Mamoulian at the Theatre Guild School, voice with Madame Gaudenzi, piano, and dancing; and she gave both voice and dance

recitals. Miss Chase was married December 28, 1926, to Thomas Ewing, Jr., then vice-president of Alexander Smith and Sons Carpet Company, which his great-grandfather had founded. After her husband's death in 1933, Miss Chase began to study the ballet with a professional career in view.

Miss Chase studied under Mikhail Mordkin and became one of the principals in his ballet company. With that group, in 1937 she appeared in *Giselle* in the title role and in 1938 as Lise in *La Fille Mat Gardée*. When, in 1940, Richard Pleasant, manager of the Mordkin Ballet, founded the Ballet Theatre, Miss Chase became its financial backer and charter member. Organized with the aim of giving choreographers an opportunity to supervise fully their own work, Ballet Theatre's first performance, on January 11, 1940, was greeted, in the words of *Newsweek*, with "cheers, press acclaim, and a touch of astonishment." The list of choreographers, many of whom danced with the group, included Michel Fokine, Adolph Bolm, Agnes de Mille⁴³, Bronislava Nijinska, Anton Dolin⁴⁶, Antony Tudor⁴⁵, and Eugene Loring. After playing its first season in New York, Ballet Theatre went to Chicago (it also had a limited second Broadway engagement). In the spring of 1941 Miss Chase signed a contract with S. Hurok⁴¹, designating him as promoter of the company. Pleasant resigned in 1941; and the association with Hurok lasted until 1945, at which time Miss Chase and her colleagues in Ballet Theatre felt that the manager's practice of billing the company as a Russian ballet defeated the group's aim of presenting an American ballet group, with emphasis on the theatrical aspects of ballet. Consequently Miss Chase, and Oliver Smith, stage designer and producer of Broadway musical comedies, became managing directors of Ballet Theatre; their policy was to book Ballet Theatre for appearance at legitimate theater houses rather than at concert halls. In the 1947-48 season, however, Miss Chase signed a new agreement with Hurok, by the terms of which she and Smith would be able to control Ballet Theatre's policies, with Hurok responsible for the booking arrangements.

By May 1945 Ballet Theatre was self-sustaining in so far as the company was able to maintain its basic repertory. It was its policy of producing new ballets each season that caused a deficit (covered by Miss Chase, who is sole stockholder) once estimated as totaling two million in seven years (1940 to 1947). Seeking to offer ballet to as many people as possible, Ballet Theatre in the 1947 spring season established two dollars and forty cents as the maximum rate admission. During that season ballet audiences had the opportunity of seeing the performances of Ballet Theatre and of two other ballet companies, all of which appeared in New York at the same time. In the opinion of Walter Terry (New York *Herald Tribune*), "Ballet Theatre has been mentioned as a criterion by which to judge ballet worth, because it is just that, the criterion. . . . Ballet Theatre . . . boasts a handsome and talented roster of performers, discipline, a fresh



LUCIA CHASE

and lively approach to old works as well as to new compositions, and a spirit which makes of dancing a new adventure for even the most jaded balletomane." Other critics agreed. Terry also echoed his colleagues when he said of Miss Chase, who has been called "the pivotal figure" in Ballet Theatre: "She has built Ballet Theatre into a wonderful company, a company which any American would be proud to have represent him in any quarter of the globe." (The winter of 1947-48 marked the eighth transcontinental tour of the company, to which *Look* ascribed a large share of the responsibility for the fact that the ballet has become a popular art in the United States.)

In May 1947 the formation of Ballet Theatre Foundation, Inc., was announced. This group, which would sponsor a ballet counterpart of the Metropolitan Opera Guild with the goal of "dignifying and establishing the permanence of ballet generally and of Ballet Theatre particularly, as the art's currently most representative spokesman" will supply funds for the presentation of three new ballets yearly.

In addition to her duties as producer and co-director of Ballet Theatre, Miss Chase continues to dance with the company. In Ballet Theatre's opening season she appeared in the American premières of *The Great American Goof*, a ballet inspired by William Saroyan⁴⁰, and in Tudor's *Judgment of Paris*. As Minerva in the latter, Lucia Chase gave "one of the more compelling performances in the contemporary theater," in the opinion of Grace Robert, author of the *Borzoi Book of Ballet*: "Miss Chase's characterization has a strong emotional impact that is impossible to experience with indifference." In 1941, when the Ballet Theatre first presented *Bluebeard*, *Princess Aurora*, *Three Virgins and a Devil*, and *Dark Elegies*, Miss Chase danced in leading roles. In later years Miss Chase appeared in the

group's initial performances of *Aleko*, *Pillar of Fire*, *Fair at Sorochinsk*, *Helen of Troy*, and *Undertow*.

Miss Chase portrayed The Innocent in Agnes de Mille's *Tally-Ho*. In this part, she was praised for giving a "hilarious" impersonation and making a "genuine artistic contribution." Terry has said, "She is a superb dramatic dancer and a brilliant comedienne, and her presence in these capacities would enhance any company, whether she controlled it or not." Opinion on her performances in classic roles (she frequently dances in *Pas de Quatre*, *Les Sylphides*, and *Petrouchka*) was divided. While William Poster of the *New Republic* called Miss Chase's interpretation of the Dancer in *Petrouchka* "excellent," Grace Robert's judgment that the part was "an ungrateful role for Miss Chase, its staccato style emphasizing her lack of rhythmic continuity" was a more general opinion. Walter Terry has observed, "Anyone seeing her [in a classic role] would find it hard to believe that in many of her dramatic assignments she is without peer."

When the Ballet Theatre appeared in Covent Garden in London in 1946 (it was the first American company to visit England since the beginning of the war), Miss Chase was elected a member of the British Royal Academy of the Dance, the first American to be so honored. The dancer has two children: Thomas (5th) and Alexander Cochran Ewing.

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CHRISTIAN X, KING OF DENMARK

Sept. 26, 1870—Apr. 20, 1947. Ascended the Danish throne in 1912 upon the death of his father, Frederik VIII; proclaimed Denmark's neutrality in World War II as he had done in World War I; during Nazi occupation of Denmark he was kept, along with the royal family, in "protective custody" (1943-45) by the Nazis because of his resistance to their demands for a military dictatorship and for the formation of a pro-Nazi government. See *Current Biography* 1943 Yearbook.

Obituary

N Y Times p1+ Ap 21 '47 por

CHRISTMAN, ELISABETH

Labor leader
Address: b. c/o National Women's Trade Union League, 317 Machinists Bldg., Washington, D.C.; h. 2901 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.

Elisabeth Christman's career has been one of activity in labor movements, education, and child welfare. While still in her teens, she was one of the organizers of the glove workers union which became international in scope. Most widely known as the secretary-treasurer of the National Women's Trade Union League, a position which, by 1947, she had held for over twenty-five years, she has also served with a number of Governmental groups.

Miss Christman's first name is Elisabeth, spelled with an "s" rather than a "z". Elisabeth's father, Henry Christman, a musician, was born in Bavaria, Germany, and her mother, Barbara (Guth) Christman, in the town of Donaueschingen in Baden. Her parents went to live in Chicago, where Elisabeth Christman was born, and where she was reared with her two brothers and three sisters. After attending a German Lutheran school, thirteen-year-old Elisabeth was employed in the Eisendrath Glove Factory in her home city. Dissatisfied with the long hours, low wages, and sweatshop conditions, she and her co-workers participated in a strike, which, after ten days, was effective. The result of this success was the formation of Glove Workers Local No. 1, with Elisabeth Christman and Agnes Nestor (later a Women's Trade Union League official) taking the lead in its organization. Miss Christman, as a charter member of the local, became a shop steward; later she was chairman of shop stewards, served on the grievance committee, was elected treasurer, and finally president. In 1916 she became secretary-treasurer of the International Glove Workers Union. After having served in that capacity for fifteen years, in 1931 she was named vice-president, an office which she held until the union voted to affiliate with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in 1937.

Seven years after the National Women's Trade Union League, also known as W.T.U.L., was founded, Miss Christman was elected to the executive board of its Chicago branch, and remained in this regional position for nineteen years (1910-29). At the 1919 convention of the national body, she was elected to serve on its executive board. She later served as chairman of the finance committee and, to fill an unexpired term, was chosen secretary-treasurer of W.T.U.L., a post to which she has been re-elected at each successive convention. In 1913 the league had established a school for working women which, according to *School and Society*, initiated the workers' education movement in America. Miss Christman has been one of the active supporters of the school, which trains women for leadership in the labor movement; she has worked to secure the funds necessary for its establishment and maintenance. In addition to her activity with this school, she was a member of the joint administrative committee both of Bryn Mawr Summer School (now known as the Hudson Shore Labor School) and of Wisconsin School for Workers, both maintained by the American Labor Education Service, on whose executive committee Miss Christman serves.

In August 1923 W.T.U.L. delegated Miss Christman to go to Vienna, Austria, for the International Federation of Working Women's third congress, which discussed and passed resolutions concerning labor legislation on the behalf of women. There the league opposed a proposal that the women's organization be replaced by a distaff section of the International Federation of Trade Unions. In 1928 the secretary-treasurer again represented her organization, this time at the Pan-Pacific



Chase-Statler

ELISABETH CHRISTMAN

Women's Conference held in Honolulu by the Pan-Pacific Union, a group whose purpose was to promote good will and understanding among the races and nationalities in the countries on both sides of the ocean. Her next conference was that of the International Labor Organization in Geneva in 1931. W.T.U.L.'s main interest in this meeting was the proposed amendment affecting night work, which would remove some of the restrictions on periods during the night when women should not work. Although the two amendments which would have changed the nightwork convention were defeated at this meeting, they were passed three years later.

While she was still continuing in her trade-union activities, Elisabeth Christman held a number of public service posts. During World War I she was chief of Women Field Representatives for the National War Labor Board, aiding women to present their complaints to that body. Although making some strides in winning, for women, equal pay for equal work, the 1918-19 NWLB was not wholly successful in its attempts to establish this principle for women in lower grades of work. In 1921 President Harding appointed the woman labor leader to his Unemployment Conference. The thirty conferees were "to inquire into the volume of needed employment, the distribution of employment," and were to offer solutions to the problem. Confirming the need for emergency measures, the group reported that the greatest relief from unemployment would come from the building trades. Ten years later Miss Christman served on a similar committee for Herbert Hoover⁴³ under the direction of Walter Gifford⁴⁵. This unofficial relief administration was "to cooperate with public authorities and reinforce national, State, and local agencies which have responsibilities for relief activities."

(Continued next page)

CHRISTMAN, ELISABETH—*Continued*

Another Presidential assignment was Miss Christman's appointment to the vocational guidance and child labor subcommittee of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection, called by President Hoover in 1929. Working with twelve hundred experts, this group made a year's survey of child health and welfare problems in the United States. Again (1938) in connection with child health and labor, Miss Christman was appointed by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins⁴⁰ to the National Conference Committee on Children in a Democracy, and a year later, to the Follow-up Committee on Children in a Democracy. Continuing in her posts to further education and welfare, in 1936 Elisabeth Christman was named to President F. D. Roosevelt's⁴² Commission on Vocational Guidance, which, six months later, became the Advisory Committee on Education. Composed of five representatives each of organized labor, Federal agencies, business, and education, the group studied Federal relationships to education. This advisory group published nineteen separate studies on specialized subjects.

The first woman appointed to the National Recovery Administration, Elisabeth Christman in 1934 was named to represent labor in the leather and woolen knit glove industry. As adviser to the labor delegates, she was present at the World Textile Conference (April 1937) which made recommendations to better working conditions in the textile industry throughout the world. Eight months later she served on a national committee to study the problem of the older worker.

In May 1940 Miss Christman became a member of the advisory committee of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor. At the request of this branch of Government, W.T.U.L. granted its secretary-treasurer a leave from April 1942 to March 1943 to work with problems arising from the increased employment of women in war industries. It was during this period that the women workers at the Chance-Vought aircraft plant at Bridgeport, Connecticut, were forbidden to wear sweaters to work. Assigned to resolve the controversy, Miss Christman persuaded the management to supply jackets, under which the women might wear sweaters for added warmth. At the Frigidaire plants of General Motors, the conciliator convinced men union members, who were blocking the payment of equal wages to women for equal work, that such inequity would eventually be to the detriment of male veterans returning to their jobs.

Elisabeth Christman is editor of *Life and Labor Bulletin*, the monthly publication of the Women's Trade Union League. Also the author of articles in labor publications, she has urged the necessity for labor organizations to work for the establishment of labor law: "Unregulated competition among wage-workers under so-called 'normal' conditions—with more workers than there are jobs—means forced undercutting, helpless misery, even starvation and death to human beings, along with lowered standards of living to the community, State, and

nation. No labor movement in the world is strong enough to prevent these things without the aid of law." When the New York *Herald Tribune* requested ten women active in journalism and politics to list women immediately qualified to participate in any postwar planning or peace conference, Miss Christman was one of the fifty-six named.

Miss Christman has brown hair and brown eyes. A collector of antiques, she is also fond of the theater and of reading books about, and meeting, people. A Democrat and a Lutheran, the labor leader attributes influences in her life to Mary McDowell, Jane Addams, Mrs. Raymond Robins (former president of W.T.U.L.), and to her Church, which taught her "the importance of 'service to one's fellow man.'"

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CHRISTOPHER, GEORGE T. Oct. 2, 1887- Automobile company executive

Address: b. c/o The Packard Motor Car Co., 1530 E. Grand Blvd., Detroit, Mich.; h. Alden Park Manor, 8100 E. Jefferson Dr., Detroit, Mich.

George T. Christopher, who became president and general manager of the Packard Motor Car Company in 1942, is an engineer who has spent the major part of his life in the automobile industry. Christopher once said: "There have been 1,500 makes of automobiles in the past forty years and I believe I've helped to make parts for nearly all of them."

The son of William H. and Rose (Creel) Christopher, George T. Christopher was born in a log cabin near Cloverland, Indiana, on October 2, 1887. His father was a coal miner. As a pupil in a Vigo County (Indiana) grade school, George Christopher started work as a janitor at fifty cents a week. To earn his expenses for high school, he was a newsboy, selling the *Terre Haute Star*, and to earn his college tuition he drove a biscuit truck at twelve dollars a week. After graduating in 1911 from the Rose Polytechnic Institute, where he had majored in electrical engineering and minored in mechanical engineering, Christopher became a shop apprentice with the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company for two years. This was followed by a short period at the Portsmouth (Ohio) Gas Engine Company, which paid him seventeen and a half cents an hour for a twelve-hour day.

In 1914 Christopher received an assignment from a Toledo bank to manage the Turnbull Wagon Company of Defiance, Ohio; after a year and a half he returned to Terre Haute in order to accept the position of superintendent of the Standard Wheel Company. From that time on he was connected with automobile business in one way or another except for two years of Army service. After enlisting in 1916 Christopher spent two years in Detroit, with the rank of first lieutenant in the Ordnance

Department, inspecting the recoil mechanisms of 155-millimeter guns.

After his discharge from the Army in 1918, Christopher was employed by the Delco-Remy Electric Company, manufacturers of automobile accessories, as supervisor of manufacturing. Since this company was a subsidiary of General Motors, his employment marked the beginning of a fifteen-year association with that organization. He resigned in 1927, going to another GM division, Oldsmobile, to become inspector and approver of all tools. In the fall of 1929 Christopher went to Pontiac, to serve as vice-president in charge of manufacturing, a position he also held with Buick after April 1932.

It was two years later that he decided to retire to his farm near Tipp City, Ohio, and give all of his time to agriculture. After seventy days he was back in the automobile industry, with the Packard Motor Car Company as vice-president in charge of manufacturing. To produce a lower-priced Packard and improve the production of the regular-priced models was his first task for that company. By installing modern production lines and streamlining the Packard production systems, Christopher speeded up the manufacture of the Packard "20".

Before the United States entered World War II, in 1940 the Packard Motor Car Company received a contract from the British Government for the production of airplane engines. Although many industrialists considered the project impracticable, Packard began the successful mass-production of Rolls-Royce engines, the fourteen thousand parts of which had hitherto been built by hand. By 1943 a new type of Rolls-Royce engine for aircraft had been developed with a two-speed, two-stage supercharger, that, when installed in the P-51 Mustang Fighter, stepped up horsepower to fifteen hundred and greatly improved the plane's performance at high altitudes. This "Work-to-Win" production drive at Packard was facilitated by an agreement between Christopher and Curt Murdock, president of Packard Local 190 (U.A.W.-C.I.O.), reached after a two-month series of parleys. Machine, rather than manpower, production was quickened and incentives were given the individual worker; by these means, production rose as much as 80 per cent in certain departments.

When Packard totals were tallied at the end of the war, it was found that under Christopher, who had become president of the company in April 1942, five types of military aircraft had been outfitted with fifty-six thousand Packard-produced Rolls-Royce engines, while all PT-boats had been supplied with thirteen thousand marine engines by the same concern. Packard thus was able to supply more than the number required. The company began to reconvert to civilian production in 1944, when permission was received from the WPB to set up production lines for spare parts for private automobiles. "Limited interim" output was undertaken by Packard the following year, but it was impeded by a shortage of critical items, mostly of final parts needed to complete the cars for delivery.



GEORGE T. CHRISTOPHER

In 1945, of 1,200 foremen employed by Christopher, 666 joined the Foreman's Association of America. Despite his opposition to the unionization of supervisory workers, Christopher, in time, had to capitulate to the move, since the courts ruled in favor of the foremen. The conflict of increased wage demands, higher costs of supplies, and OPA fixed prices presented a dilemma to the automobile industry. Of the price increase, Christopher (according to *Time*) said: "It is damned nice to be the first guy to produce cars, but it isn't so nice to be the first guy to establish the price." In reference to OPA's firmness in holding prices level, while labor sought a 30 per cent increase in wages, the automobile company president said: "We will lose less money sitting still than operating the plants with a 30 per cent additional labor increase unless OPA allows an increase in prices."

By 1947 conditions in the automobile industry showed a slight improvement. After a consolidated net loss of \$1,148,172 for the first quarter of 1947, during which time material shortages kept the final assembly lines idle for 28 out of 63 working days, Christopher announced price increases ranging from \$75 to \$224 on all of Packard's current models. This was followed in June 1947 by a flat general wage increase of fifteen cents an hour with the union agreeing to the dismissal of portal-to-portal and super-seniority claims. The contract provided for the maintenance of the wage level for two years, without the customary "equivalent pay" raise, joined with six paid holidays a year. When the 1948 super-eight Packard convertible was brought out the following month, Christopher stated: "Computing the price of a brand new product under today's pattern of constantly increasing costs is a major problem for any manufacturer. This is sharply evident in production programs involving large expenditures for tools, which are now double

CHRISTOPHER, GEORGE T.—*Continued* or treble prewar costs." Packard sales are handled by twenty-two hundred dealers, who are the beneficiaries of a factory agreement with liberal provisions established by Christopher. The company advises dealers on products and policies through a dealer advisory council, and assures them of fair treatment through a dealer equities board.

Christopher, who used to be called the "Pencil Farmer" by his Ohio neighbors (before they discovered that his interest in farming was genuine), brings agricultural and industrial metaphors into his speech. Aside from his farm, he has no hobby, nor does he list any club, religious, or political associations in *Who's Who in America*. Mrs. Christopher was Marie L. Morrison, to whom he was married on April 13, 1914. The executive, who is six feet tall and weighs 190 pounds, turns to reading histories or watching newsreels for relaxation. (Neither fiction nor the ordinary movies appeal to him.) It is characteristic of Christopher that he will forgive errors but not falsehoods—he is fond of saying that "the person who tells the truth never has to remember what he has said."

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CHUBB, L(EWIS) WARRINGTON Oct. 22, 1882- Research engineer

Address: b. c/o Westinghouse Research Laboratories, East Pittsburgh, Pa.; h. "Sunnytop," 31 Churchill Rd., Wilksburg, Pa.

One of the most important directors of research in the fields of metallurgy, physics, electrochemistry, and mechanics is L. Warrington Chubb, of the Westinghouse Research Laboratories. The research engineer is the John Fritz medalist for 1947, having received that award given annually by four national engineering societies "for notable scientific or industrial achievement."

Born at Fort Yates, North Dakota, on the Indian reservation of Sitting Bull, on October 22, 1882, Lewis Warrington Chubb was given the name of his paternal great-grandfather, Commodore L. Warrington of Virginia. The boy and his four brothers (he had no sisters) were reared in Western Army posts—their father was Colonel C. St. John Chubb, and their mother, Sarah L. (Eaton) Chubb, was the daughter of General J. H. Eaton, United States Army. For his secondary education, young Warrington entered the Columbus (Ohio) Central High School. "Deeply interested" in the potentialities of the new science of wireless telegraphy, he performed his first experiments in radio while at high school. For his graduation project in 1901, the youth gave an exhibition of experiments in wireless control, including, to quote the *Scientific American*, "such picturesque demonstrations as firing a mine, ringing bells, and the like." He had obtained wire and electric instruments from

the Signal Corps unit of his father's regiment, some chemical supplies from the post hospital, and an ordnance handbook from his father.

At Ohio State University, also in Columbus, Chubb studied electrical engineering and did original research which won him election to the scientific honor society Sigma Xi. In extracurricular campus life, the six-foot student competed on the track and tennis teams and was elected to Tau Beta Pi. After his graduation in 1905, Chubb was accepted for the postgraduate apprentice engineering course of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, the second largest company in its field. Upon completion of this course, he was placed on the payroll of the engineering department and assigned to the laboratory of standards. Next, in 1906 Chubb began fourteen years' work in the materials and process department of the research division, where he made a "comprehensive study" of the preparation and properties of magnetic steel. (In 1937 Chubb said that he considered the development and application of magnetic materials, particularly silicon steel, to be his most important work.) Electric percussive welding claimed his attention for a time. Five years after entering the Westinghouse company (1910), Warrington Chubb was given charge of the research division's electrotechnical section.

During World War I Chubb was on the United States Naval Consulting Board as an assistant to B. G. Lamme, Westinghouse's chief engineer, who represented the American Institute of Electrical Engineers on the board and was chairman of the inventions committee. Chubb's wartime assignments included the invention of submarine-detection methods, the development of new types of underwater mines and bombs, submarine storage batteries, sound ranging for directing shells; he also created numerous other "highly imaginative but potentially practical" ideas, and he worked to solve problems arising in Westinghouse's manufacture of small rifles, gas masks, and shells, and the shrinking of large ordnance. After the war Chubb was sent to London in October 1919 and to Brussels in March 1920 as a United States delegate to the International Electro-Technical Commission.

When Westinghouse established its radio engineering department in the latter year, L. Warrington Chubb was given the managership. He and his fellow members of the Westinghouse Committee of Five then established the first broadcasting station, KDKA, which made the first scheduled broadcast when it announced the election of President Harding. From January to June 1930 Chubb was at Camden, New Jersey, as assistant vice-president of RCA-Victor in charge of engineering—Westinghouse had loaned him to RCA's new president, David Sarnoff⁴⁰, who was starting the program which transformed RCA from "a selling agency for General Electric and Westinghouse" to an independent research, manufacturing, and sales organization. On his return, Chubb succeeded Westinghouse vice-president S. M. Kintner as director of the research laboratories, and thus inherited a staff

of able scientists whose relative youth led one writer to remark, "There is no venerable Edison there, no Steinmetz, no one past middle age." Chubb was forty-eight at the time.

Besides preparing papers for technical journals, Chubb has written occasional articles in a more popular vein, with titles like "Research in the Future" (*Scientific American*, July 1932) and "Giving Atoms the Third Degree" (*Popular Mechanics*, November 1941). The latter article dealt with the findings of Westinghouse physicists, under associate research director E. U. Condon⁴⁶, later head of the United States Bureau of Standards and adviser to the Senate's McMahon⁴⁵ Committee on Atomic Energy. Chubb's own experiments had brought him 120 patents in his own name, in addition to those developed in his post as research director, by 1937. At that time he was one of the research leaders who accepted a contributing editorship of the *Scientific American*; the magazine listed among his chief fields of activity, his developments in metallurgy, electric heating, surge generators, household refrigeration, inverse refrigeration, communication and signaling, electronics, electrolytic treatment of wires, chemical systems for maintaining temperatures, and elimination of the glare from automobile headlights.

In the last-named connection, in July 1937 Chubb received the patent on a polarized automobile headlight system he had invented in 1920. He served as a director of Polarized Lights, Inc., a business later sold to the Polaroid Corporation. Another business connection growing out of Chubb's research was a directorship of Audio Vision Appliances. On the problem of noise abatement, he created the harmonic analyzer to separate and measure the various components of noise. Among the research head's minor inventions is a gearless clock devised in early 1932 by Dr. Chubb and built by T. R. Watts for exhibition at the Chicago fair. (Chubb has been called "Doctor" since 1933, when he was awarded honorary doctorates of science by Allegheny College and the University of Pittsburgh.)

According to Chubb, in late 1941 Westinghouse was the first and only industrial concern doing research in atom-smashing—his article in *Popular Mechanics* described some of the work done and devices invented. About four months earlier, in July 1941, the engineer was one of the men chosen by the National Academy of Sciences to investigate and report to the National Defense Research Committee on engineering aspects of the military value of uranium research—that is, on the possibility of developing an atomic bomb. Serving with Chubb on the ten-man committee were the physicists Arthur H. Compton⁴⁰ and Ernest O. Lawrence⁴⁰, physical chemist George B. Kistiakowsky, and president O. E. Buckley of the Bell Telephone Research Laboratories. After studying and restudying the question, they gave conservative but definite support to an all-out program for releasing atomic energy by uranium fission.

The day before the Pearl Harbor attack plunged the United States into World War II,



L. WARRINGTON CHUBB

Chubb was appointed by Vannevar Bush⁴⁷ to a five-man planning board, headed by Standard Oil research director Murphree. They were to handle the technical and engineering aspects of the project, the procurement of materials, construction of plants, and recommendation of contracts for developing new processes by which to obtain certain materials. The materials for atomic energy research were such exceptionally rare and highly refined substances that their procurement was a major problem. At the end of 1941, for instance, there were in existence only a few grams of the necessary pure uranium, which had been produced by Westinghouse and other laboratories at a cost of about a thousand dollars a pound. By November 1942, using different processes and raw materials, Westinghouse had brought its price down to twenty-two dollars a pound and had delivered more than six thousand pounds of the fissionable metal. At the end of that year, the committee's responsibilities were taken over by the Army's code-named Manhattan District.

This did not end L. W. Chubb's wartime responsibilities, however. He also conducted a large program of research on jet propulsion for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, was on the advisory board to the Office of the Quartermaster General, and served as an official consultant to Bush's Office of Scientific Research and Development. Chubb invented the jet-ducted torpedo, and the chronograph to measure the velocity of projectiles; and he contributed to the development of electric torpedoes, radar and associated equipment, high temperature alloys, gunfire stabilization and control systems for tanks, planes, and battleships. The top-secret Loran (long-range detection) used during the war was similar to a position-finding system using longer waves which Chubb had patented about 1932. According to a colleague (quoted in the biography published by the John Fritz Medal Board),

CHUBB, L. WARRINGTON—*Continued*

"Much of the significance of Dr. Chubb's work became evident in practical engineering achievement ten, twenty, or even thirty years after his far-seeing, ground-breaking initiating endeavor. . . . Again and again he has opened up a subject or field in which subsequently many workers have labored for years."

The highest award in the field of engineering, the John Fritz Medal and certificate, was bestowed upon sixty-four-year-old Lewis Warrington Chubb in September 1946 for his "pioneering genius and notable achievements during a long career devoted to the scientific advancements of the production and utilization of electrical energy." The medal is awarded jointly by the American Society of Civil Engineers and by three societies of mining and metallurgical, mechanical, and electrical engineers. Twelve years earlier Chubb had been awarded Ohio State University's Lamme Medal as an outstanding alumnus in engineering.

In 1947 a member of fourteen technical societies, Warrington Chubb serves on the board of several. He is a member also of the Pittsburgh University Club, the local Chamber of Commerce, of the Allegheny Conference on Community Development, and of the Episcopal Church and the Republican Party. The brown-eyed engineer, whose hair is gray, stands an inch over six feet tall and weighs 190 pounds. His favorite recreations are still golf, tennis, sailing, and motoring. Chubb has three sons—Lewis Warrington, Jr., John Everson, and Morris Wistar—by his first wife, Mary Porter Everson of Pittsburgh, to whom he was married in March 1910. Mrs. Chubb died in 1919, and in May 1926 the widower was married to Ora Lee McGregor, *née* Dias, whose daughter is Mrs. Richard Light. Chubb does not know offhand just how many of his inventions he has patented, but as of early 1947 says that his patents number between one and two hundred.

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CHURCHILL, RANDOLPH (FREDERICK EDWARD SPENCER) May 28, 1911—Journalist; lecturer

Address: b. c/o Harold R. Peat, Inc., 2 W. 45th St., New York 19

The son of the former Prime Minister of Great Britain is known to Americans as a lecturer and journalist. Randolph Churchill began his career in both fields early: at nineteen he made his first lecture tour of the United States and at twenty-one he was writing for English newspapers. Also interested in politics and once elected to Parliament, he is a Conservative who, however, has sometimes been outspoken in his criticism of his party.

The antecedents of Randolph Frederick Edward Spencer Churchill were of the British

aristocracy. His father, the Right Honorable Winston Churchill, is the grandson of the seventh duke of Marlborough, and his mother, the former Clementine Hozier, the granddaughter of the seventh Earl of Airlie. The only son and second child of the Churchills, Randolph was born in London on May 28, 1911. By this time his father had been appointed First Lord of the Admiralty. Randolph's scholastic record at both Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, was good; however, Professor Lindeman, an Oxford physicist, once told Winston Churchill that the boy was "obstreperous," according to the *New York Post*. Characterized as "in some respects, the best talker" of all the Churchills, when Randolph was eighteen, he was campaigning for his father's re-election to Parliament.

By 1930 young Churchill had begun his career as a journalist and a lecturer. Writing for the London *Sunday Dispatch*, Churchill declared that the youth of England "cannot see why . . . on the morrow of that victory in which we played the greatest part, we sit down and surrender our rights and throw away our interests in every quarter of the globe. . . . In Egypt we can see an attempt being made not only to abandon our own interests but to desert a race which under our rule has become increasingly prosperous, cultured, and hygienic with every year we have governed." Young Churchill (who, like his father, was and is a Conservative) laid the mismanagement in economic and foreign affairs at the door of the Labor Government then in power.

At nineteen Randolph Churchill carried his views to the United States on a lecture tour, speaking on such topics as "The British Empire and World Progress," and "Why I Am Not a Socialist." The *Literary Digest* in November 1930 reported that he had "shocked" his audiences because of his "spirited denunciations of socialism, pacifism, and any other liberal tendencies he can discover in modern affairs." But the magazine added, "Young Mr. Churchill's utterances are notable for their fire and dash . . . so far in his American lecture tour we have not caught him being dull." Expressing opinions that were to persist through his later career, Churchill was reported by the *New York Times* as having suggested that England and the United States declare an embargo on Russia until the Soviets "behaved themselves" and stopped their propaganda.

Churchill continued to write for British newspapers, later becoming foreign correspondent for the London *Daily Mail*, the *Sunday Graphic*, and the *Daily Express*. For these papers, he interviewed Hitler, ex-Kaiser Wilhelm, Mohandas Gandhi, and covered the Spanish civil war. The *New York World-Telegram* reported him as one of the first newspapermen to see the danger of Hitler: Churchill wrote in the *Sunday Graphic* six months before the dictator came into power, "They are determined once more to have an army. I am sure that once they have achieved it, they will not hesitate to use it."

Beginning in 1935, Churchill three times was a "boisterous, hard-hitting, unsuccessful candidate for Parliament, who rebelled against Conservative party tactics and advice" (*Time's* words). His first venture was to contest the by-election of the Wavertree division of Liverpool in February 1935. Running as an Independent Conservative, he had entered the election to support his father's fight against his own party on the India Act, which established Parliamentary rule in that colony. Conducting a campaign which opposed the granting of any concession to the self-government movement in India and making use of the slogan "No Surrender for India," he was defeated, but achieved his purpose of barring the regular Conservative from office by throwing the election to a Laborite (whose party opposed the bill because it did not go far enough). In November of the same year (1935) he ran as a Conservative in the West Toxeth division of Liverpool, and was again defeated. A year later, he entered the by-election in the Ross and Cromarty division of Inverness-shire, Ross-shire, and Cromarty. Two of his opponents were Malcolm MacDonald, the son of Ramsay MacDonald, and Hector McNell⁴⁶ (who in 1946 became Minister of State). Churchill was selected by the Conservative Association of Ross and Cromarty as their candidate, but MacDonald had the support of Stanley Baldwin, leader of the Conservative party. MacDonald therefore received the Conservative organization's official support and won the election. It was not until 1940 that the son of Winston Churchill won his seat in Parliament. He represented Preston, a Lancashire cotton weaving town, in which a by-election, uncontested under a Parliamentary truce, had been held.

Two years before Churchill was elected to Parliament, he had been commissioned (1938) in the Fourth Queen's Own Hussars, his father's old regiment, and in 1939 was transferred to one of the early Commando units. Through 1941 the journalist served as officer in charge (he was then a major) of Army Press Relations in Cairo. Attempting to clear away some of the censorship rules, the Major, reported *Time*, "won the respect of correspondents writhing under stupid Egyptian and British censorship." "He had incurred the dislike of many brass hats because of efficient efforts to improve press services," wrote *Newsweek*. In a "purge aimed at one general but affecting everybody," Randolph Churchill was demoted to the rank of captain and relieved of his press relations duties. One of the first members of Parliament to join the parachute troops (1942), he took part in the raid of Bengasi, in the invasion of North Africa and of Sicily, and landed in Salerno with the Commandos. Early in 1944 Churchill parachuted into Bosnia, Yugoslavia, to join Marshal Tito⁴³, and thereafter served as a liaison officer between the Partisans and the Allies. For his work with Tito he was made a Member of the Order of the British Empire.



RANDOLPH CHURCHILL

In May 1945 Randolph Churchill returned to the House of Commons to resume his duties in Parliament. While serving in the army, in 1942 he had called for a vote of confidence from his Preston constituents after having been chided by the senior representative for having criticized the Conservative party. In 1943 he caused comment in Parliament when he wrote a letter to the *Evening Standard* deploring the assumption that every Frenchman serving in the Vichy Government was necessarily a traitor or a fascist. In December 1943 Churchill had been present with the Prime Minister at the first Cairo conference, and in January 1944 had celebrated his father's birthday with him at Teheran. When the Labor Government replaced the Conservative in July 1945, young Churchill lost his place in Parliament and in August withdrew his candidacy from a by-election in favor of Conservative Harold McMillan⁴³, former Secretary for Air.

American readers renewed their acquaintance with Randolph Churchill late in 1945 when the journalist signed with United Feature Syndicate, Inc., to prepare a regular column titled, *Today in Europe*. Writing on international affairs, he covered a wide variety of subjects as he traveled through Europe, going also to Russia and Palestine; much of his writing included discussions of what he saw as Communist infiltrations into Western Europe. Stating that denunciations, economic sanctions, and diplomatic lesions were ineffective in ridding Europe, and Spain, of Franco⁴², Churchill suggested that Franco be offered an asylum somewhere in Europe and that Britain and the United States definitely state that they would support the Spanish monarchy with loans and agreements. The columnist advocated the internationalization of Trieste and opposed the British policy of closing Palestine to immigration. In one of his 1946-47 lectures he condemned the execution of Nazi war criminals.

CHURCHILL, RANDOLPH—*Continued*

In addition to having written articles for magazines and newspapers, Churchill has compiled and prefaced two collections of his father's speeches: *While England Slept* (1938) and *Blood, Sweat, and Tears* (1941), published in England as *Arms and the Covenant* and *Into Battle*, respectively.

The lecturer and journalist was married to the Honorable Pamela Digby, daughter of the eleventh Baron Digby in October 1939; their marriage was terminated by divorce in December 1945 when their son, Winston, was five years old. Randolph Churchill has been the subject of several anecdotes. The Yugoslavs called him "the incredible Englishman," reported Stoyan Pribichevich, *Time* correspondent, who also observed, "He never fussed about the cold, hunger, thirst, sore feet, or German bullets, and only raised hell when the Partisan barber wanted to give him a shave without hot water."

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CLAGUE, EWAN (kläg ū'än) Dec. 27, 1896- United States Government official; economist; statistician

Address: b. c/o Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor, Washington, D.C.; h. 3821 Woodley Rd., Washington 16, D.C.

The United States Government and the public are supplied with statistics and data on Labor Statistics, an agency headed by Ewan Clague. Most of Clague's Government service has been with the Social Security Board.



EWAN CLAGUE

He had, in the past, been active in the administration of unemployment relief. Although much of his work has been statistical in method, Clague has done research on the human factors in unemployment and labor turnover.

The parents of Ewan Clague, John and Eleanor Christian (Cooper) Clague, were born in the Isle of Man. Immigrants to the United States, they settled on a farm. Their eldest son, Ewan, was born in Prescott, Washington, on December 27, 1896; subsequently two other boys and a girl were born. The children were reared in Dayton, Washington, where Ewan helped his father on the farm and attended the Dayton High School. At the urging of his mother, Clague matriculated at the University of Washington in 1913, the year of his graduation from high school. To earn his expenses, he worked as a janitor and as a waiter during the school year, and returned to farm work during the summer. He majored in political science at the university and was awarded the Philo Sherman Bennett Prize for his work in that subject; in 1917 he received a Bachelor of Arts degree. Upon completing college, Clague enlisted in the Ambulance Corps of the United States Army during World War I and saw service in France and Italy. He returned to college in 1919 to study for a Master's degree, which he received in 1921, having written as his thesis, "Representation (of Population) in State Legislatures."

With the financial aid of Professor Theresa MacMahon of the University of Washington, Clague was able to continue his graduate work at the University of Wisconsin, this time studying economics. He prepared a thesis on the productivity of labor in American industry and was awarded a Ph.D. in 1929. From 1921 to 1926 Clague taught elements of economics, money and banking, and labor problems at Wisconsin. For two years (1926-28) in Washington, D.C., he made statistical studies of the changing output of American labor for the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. In 1928 Clague became an administrative assistant at the business research bureau of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in New York; there he supervised the statistical studies of business conditions made by that bureau.

Yale University's Institute of Human Relations engaged Clague in January 1930 as a research assistant. During the year he held this position, he conducted a survey among more than twelve hundred workers laid off as a result of the closing of two United States Rubber Company factories, one in New Haven and one in Hartford. His aim was to discover the extent, duration, and personal consequences of unemployment. A summary of his findings was published in the *Quarterly Journal of Economics* for February 1931.

Clague was appointed director of research and professor of social research at the Pennsylvania School of Social Work and the Community Council of Philadelphia in January 1931. His duties included conducting classes in social research and in the economics of social work, and supervising studies of unemploy-

ment and relief. One such study, of private relief agencies in Philadelphia, was discussed by Clague in a *Survey Midmonthly* article, in which he called for more coordination and cooperation among private groups, an adequate system of accounting for each agency, and active, responsible boards of directors. During his administration at the Pennsylvania school, he advocated a curriculum for social workers which would include the study of economics ("to provide . . . a background of economic thought and to enable [social workers] to appreciate their own limitations in this field"), labor problems ("to give the students some understanding of labor organization, labor policies, and the problems of industrial conflicts"), and statistics (to give "a clearer understanding of trends, ratios and the like through which general accomplishments could be more adequately assessed"). From August 1933 to December 1934 Clague was on leave from his Philadelphia post to serve as a committee member and a staff member of the advisory committee to the Secretary of Labor and of the Committee on Government Statistics and Information Services.

For a number of years Clague had urged a Government social security program; in 1936, a year and a half after the passage of the Social Security Act, Clague became associate director of the Bureau of Research and Statistics of the Social Security Board. The following year he was appointed director of the research branch. Clague's group was concerned with making studies and statistical surveys in social insurance and public assistance. In March 1938 the bureau began the publication of the *Social Security Bulletin* (having previously issued the bulletin *Selected Current Statistics*). From 1936 to 1939 Clague also taught social economy as a part-time professor at the American University in Washington, and from 1937 to 1939 he conducted similar classes for the Baltimore Council of Social Agencies and Maryland University.

Clague was transferred in 1940 to the directorship of the Bureau of Employment Security of the Social Security Board. From 1941 to April 1943 he served as associate director and again in the spring of 1943 was reappointed the bureau's chief. Under this branch's jurisdiction came the administration of the unemployment compensation laws, the Federal Advisory Council, and the United States Employment Service.

In August 1946 President Truman sent Ewan Clague's name to the Senate for confirmation as commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Clague's appointment, approved by the Senate, came at a time when the Department of Labor's statistical section was undergoing severe criticism by several labor groups as being too conservative in its cost-of-living figures. Clague, however, had the approval of most labor groups as well as of the American Statistical Association and, in addition, of the American Economic Association. Established in 1884, the Bureau of Labor Statistics gathers and publishes information on subjects

connected with labor, "in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word." Its findings appear in its official periodical, the *Monthly Labor Review*, and in special bulletins. The reports regularly issued cover the collection and analysis of data on employment and manpower developments, wages, industrial relations and accidents, price trends, and costs and standards of living. *Monthly Labor Review* also discusses labor activities in other countries. In some cases labor contracts call for changes in wages commensurate with changes in the cost-of-living index as compiled by BLS; its figures may also be the basis for resolving other labor-management conflicts.

In a *Christian Science Monitor* article (November 13, 1947), Clague compared the condition of the American worker with that of the European. He stated that "there is doubt that some European labor leaders—and an indeterminate number of their followers—believe that American workers are in the process of being 'enslaved.'" Through his own efforts, Clague pointed out, "what he [the American worker] has established for himself and what distinguishes him from his counterpart in many countries, is a dignity and status solidly secured by six factors. These are a free trade-union movement, political and social independence, high living standards, economic security, good working conditions, and protective social legislation."

Most of Clague's writings have appeared in *Survey Midmonthly* and *Survey Graphic*; he is also the author of numerous pamphlets. In 1933 was published *Ten Thousand Out of Work*, a book by Clague and Webster Powell. A year later Clague's name was one of three on the title page of *After the Shutdown*, a report on the study in Connecticut. Clague's third book was *Charitable Trusts* (1935). The official represented the United States at the 1947 International Conference of Labor Statisticians. He belongs to the American Statistical Association, the American Economic Association, and the American Association of Social Workers (he was chairman of the Washington, D.C., chapter in 1946 and 1947). He also belongs to Lambda Chi Alpha.

Ewan Clague has been quoted as saying that in New Hampshire he is known as the husband of Dorothy Whipple. His wife, to whom he was married on June 14, 1924, is a well-known pediatrician. Their three children are Anne Vermilya (her second name is Mrs. Clague's middle name), Llewellyn Whipple, and Christopher Karran. (Their eldest son, Ewan, is deceased.) In political opinion Clague is a Democrat. He is five feet nine inches tall, weighs 180 pounds, has gray eyes and dark brown hair. The administrator's recreations are of the active kind: he enjoys playing tennis and baseball, hiking, and canoeing.

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CLAPP, GORDON R(UFUS) Oct. 28, 1905- United States Government official

Address: b. c/o Tennessee Valley Authority, New Sprinkle Bldg., Knoxville, Tenn.; h. 34 W. Circle Rd., Norris, Tenn.

When David Lilienthal⁴⁴ was nominated head of the Atomic Energy Commission in November 1946, *Business Week* reported that he was unwilling to leave his post as chairman of the board of the Tennessee Valley Authority



GORDON R. CLAPP

unless Gordon R. Clapp, the project's general manager, were named his successor. Of this administrator, who rose from a relatively obscure position in TVA, which he joined at its inception, William H. Stringer of the *Christian Science Monitor* has written: "It is acknowledged that a large degree of TVA's success has been due to the skill of Gordon Clapp."

Scotch-English Rufus Newell Clapp, the father of Gordon Rufus Clapp, had established a mercantile company in Ellsworth, Wisconsin, after a career which had included the study of law, and service as a purser on Mississippi River steamboats. He was married to Genevieve Erdman, the daughter of a Wisconsin dairy farmer who had emigrated from Germany, and on October 28, 1905, the second of their three sons was born. Young Gordon Clapp attended high school in his birthplace, Ellsworth, and was graduated in 1923. He continued his interest in debate at Lawrence College in Appleton, Wisconsin, where he majored in history, was elected to Phi Delta Epsilon and Tau Kappa Alpha, and edited the college yearbook. When he received his B.A. degree in 1927 (*magna cum laude*), he had been awarded the Phi Beta Kappa key.

While at college, Clapp had become interested in administrative procedures through the school's president, Henry Merritt Wriston, and

after graduation, remained at Lawrence until 1933, in the successive positions of personnel officer, director of publicity, and assistant dean. In 1933 the young administrator received his Master of Arts degree in education at the University of Chicago, having written a thesis, *Legal Principles of Private College Charters*. When the Tennessee Valley Authority was established that same year, Gordon R. Clapp was given a position in the personnel department at a salary of \$3,200 a year. Within six months he was assistant personnel director, and in 1936, was named director of personnel.

Because the TVA was set up to resemble more closely a private corporation than a Government agency, the Authority did not come under the regulation of the Civil Service Commission. The Act establishing the TVA, however, had provided that no political considerations were to enter into the hiring of personnel. The result has been a merit system (studied as part of a 1938 Congressional investigation of TVA) which, in general, has been highly praised. The considering of applicants was not the only means of obtaining names of prospective employees. Experts were asked to make recommendations, and a survey of people already working in the region also supplied a list of potential workers. Although residents of the region were given preference, the policy of Clapp's personnel department has been the selection of the best candidate through examinations (proficiency, aptitude, and intelligence) required of everyone from laborers to executives, followed by personal interviews. There is no guarantee of tenure with TVA, although, if an employee fails in one post because of inability rather than uncooperativeness, an attempt is made to fit him into a position to which he is better suited. By April 1934, a year after the establishment of TVA, over eight thousand men were on the payroll, and sixteen thousand worked for the corporation through the Civil Works Administration and the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Both to build morale and to enable personnel to improve their education as individuals and as TVA employees, Clapp and his staff assisted in the establishment of an extensive program of vocational training and adult education. Personnel experts consider home conditions important to a worker's efficiency. The town of Norris, Tennessee, has modern electrically equipped homes, a community cafeteria, and a community hall housing the library, post office, a gymnasium, and an auditorium which serves as headquarters for the crowded schedule of recreational and educational activities. Although the Authority and the fifteen unions representing its employees do not maintain a closed shop, the management encourages its personnel to become union members, since it has found that the resolving of differences can be more easily undertaken through labor organizations, and that the resultant labor-management harmony is conducive to greater efficiency. An annual wage conference allows the labor groups to discuss wages with management. Elinore Morehouse Herrick⁴⁷, writing for the *New York Herald Tribune*, asserted, "The

soundest program for employee relations with the Government is to be found at TVA," while a labor leader stated, "We've never had a controversy we couldn't settle across the table with Gordon Clapp."

In 1939 Gordon Clapp became general manager of the corporation, which encompasses regions in seven states. Responsible for the execution of the purposes of TVA (development of local industry to supplement agriculture, establishment of a power yardstick, study and development of fertilizer, increasing the navigability of the Tennessee River, flood control, soil conservation, and full use of the valley's resources), the general manager has found it necessary to delegate much of his authority. Clapp once wrote: "The problem in which the Authority is engaged is much too comprehensive and too complex for any single individual to undertake its administration without permitting and encouraging free inquiry, give-and-take discussions, and broad participation on the part of staff members in the developments of the program and the bases for administrative decisions." Often assigning the formulation of plans and their execution to the same department, the manager saw his most important responsibility as "not to issue orders, but to organize the work of his agency in such a way as to bring the details of one part of the enterprise into relationship with other details of the program at points in the organization where they ought logically to come together." Although, in essence, a regional Government itself, TVA has made full use of the knowledge and machinery of the local and State Governments in an effort to cooperate with these groups and to prevent any duplication in activity.

During the war, at least 75 per cent of TVA's power was used in war production. By the end of 1946, the Authority had twenty-nine dams, sixteen of which had been constructed since 1933, and the rest acquired as an existing part of the region. Twelve years after its innovation, TVA's total investment was nine hundred million dollars and its power capacity almost three million kilowatts. Neal Stanford told *Christian Science Monitor* readers that TVA's "experience, methods, administration, constitute the world's best classroom for study in river control, regional development, social improvement, and economic independence."

As general manager, Clapp had "bridged the gap between a staff . . . who think along terms of expertness and specialized subject matter in their fields, and the board of directors who bear the ultimate responsibility for the success of the Authority's work, and who must, of necessity, think in terms of broad public effect, of broad consequences, of the expertness and rightness of the direction in which the whole program is moving." When Lilienthal was appointed to the Atomic Energy Commission, forty-one-year-old Clapp was named to the highest position in the Tennessee Valley Authority in November 1946. In April 1947 his nomination was confirmed by the Senate after some discussion. Lilienthal had told

Truman, "The generally recognized high quality of performance of TVA's staff and the consequent warm acceptance by the people of the valley are due very largely to the varied talents and capacity of Mr. Clapp. . . . The future of TVA, while beset with problems and difficulties, appears to me to be a bright one." Thomas L. Stokes, New York *World-Telegram* columnist, saw the Presidential appointment of Clapp as an encouraging indication that the TVA will continue its assistance in the solution of the South's problems, while a New York *Times* editorial summed up Clapp's career by saying, "He jumped ahead because he combined rare administrative ability with zeal for the public service and a grasp of the social and economic ideals for which TVA stands." Clapp has conferred with Truman and Army engineers on plans for a Missouri valley project, which would be similar to TVA but much larger in scope.

Gordon R. Clapp has taken part in two other public projects. From 1936 to 1939 he served as one of the five members representing Federal agencies on the President's Advisory Committee on Education, which studied the various factors in Federal relationships to education. As chairman of the Committee on Employee Relations in the Public Service of the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada in 1942, Clapp assisted in the preparation of his committee's report. He is also the author of a number of articles on the TVA and on public service, which appeared chiefly in specialized magazines. After a period on the editorial board of the *Public Administration Review*, he was that periodical's editor in chief from 1943 to 1945.

The administrator is a member of the American Society of Public Administration, the American Society of Political Science, and the International City Manager's Association. He is independent in his political thinking. Clapp and his wife, the former Mary Chase Peck, (they were married December 27, 1927) have two sons, Rufus Carvel, and Gordon Russell. Red-haired Clapp, who is five feet nine inches tall and weighs 145 pounds, is described as quiet and unassuming. He says his favorite recreation is reading.

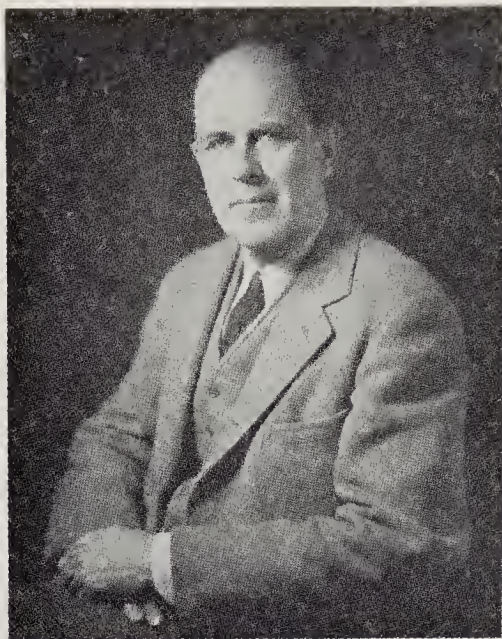
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CLARK, EVANS Aug. 9, 1888- Research organization administrator

Address: b. c/o Twentieth Century Fund, 330 W. 42d St., New York 18; h. 37 Washington Sq. W., New York 11

Evans Clark became director of the Twentieth Century Fund, the economic research organization, in 1928. He has also been active in public affairs, having been especially interested in low-cost public housing and group medical insurance. The author of articles and books setting forth his views on social issues, Clark helped to found a number of organizations, the



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EVANS CLARK

aim of which has been education of the public on current economic and social problems.

The son of William Brewster Clark, New York doctor, and of Fanny (Cox) Clark, Evans Clark was born in Orange, New Jersey, on August 9, 1888. He received his early education in private schools in New York City and at the Hill School in Pottstown, Pennsylvania. After completing his secondary school education in 1906, Clark studied at Amherst College, from which he received a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1910. The following year (1910-11) he took graduate courses at Harvard. Clark then studied law several years at Columbia University, from 1911 to 1914; he received a Master of Arts degree in government and politics from that institution in 1913. For three years (1914-17) Clark was an instructor in government at Princeton University.

In 1917 Clark became research director for the Socialist members of the New York City board of aldermen. In that same year he became associate editor of *The Utilities Magazine*, a trade publication. He held both of these positions until 1919, when he was engaged as assistant director of the commercial department of a U.S.S.R. bureau in the United States. His duties were to assist American businessmen who wished to effect commercial arrangements with the Russian Government. In 1920 Clark helped to organize the Labor Bureau, Inc., an independent professional group which acted as economic advisers and public relations counselors for labor unions, specializing in handling their cases in arbitration proceedings. Clark remained with the organization for four years. In 1924 he was employed as business manager for the *New York Call*. For the next few years Clark continued his activities in journalism. During 1924-25 he was associate editor of *Advertisers' Weekly*, and in 1925 he became a special editorial, book review, and

feature writer on economic subjects for the *New York Times*; he was also assistant to the Sunday editor.

In 1928 Evans Clark became executive director of the eleven-year-old Twentieth Century Fund. Founded and endowed by the late Edward A. Filene, the Boston merchant, the fund has been devoted primarily to economic research and public education on economic problems. Until 1929 it disbursed its entire income to other agencies; after that year the Twentieth Century Fund itself began to undertake research. In 1937 it discontinued entirely its practice of granting funds to other institutions, since then using all its income for its own activities. The fund has specialized in topics of a controversial nature, working on the theory that controversy is an index of a topic's importance, of the need for its objective study. Fund surveys have included consumer credit, prepayment group medical service, economic sanctions in relation to peace, internal debts of the United States, taxation, government debts in relation to government credit, old-age security, security market control, the costs and methods of distribution, housing, labor relations, cartels and monopolies, and international economic policies. In connection with these studies Clark has written, sometimes in collaboration with others, *Financing the Consumer* (1930), *Boycotts and Peace* (1932), *How to Budget Health* (1933), *The Internal Debts of the United States* (also 1933), and *Stock Market Control* (1934). He was also the editor of *Wartime Facts and Postwar Problems*, published by the Twentieth Century Fund in 1943. In 1917 he had been co-author of *State Socialism*.

As a result of his research in economic and social problems, Clark himself has contributed articles to the *New York Times*, the *Nation*, the *Survey*, and other publications. In 1930 he was among the first to advocate group practice and prepayment medical service which would be managed exclusively by private organizations, controlled by laymen and physicians. He has also written on housing—he was economic adviser to the New York City Housing Authority from 1935 to 1937 and chairman of the board of directors of the National Public Housing Conference during the same period.

While remaining in his post with the Twentieth Century Fund, Clark has held other positions in the Government or in private organizations. In 1935 he was chairman of the New York State Adjustment Board of the National Recovery Administration. Two years later he served on the panel of labor disputes arbitrators of the New York City Labor Relations Board. With Otto Neurath, who had instituted the idea of presenting data pictorially, Edward A. Filene, and Rudolph Modley, Clark assisted in the establishment of Pictorial Statistics, Inc., the first American company to design graphic statistical charts. Clark was president from 1934 to 1940, the years during which Pictorial Statistics was a nonprofit organization. In 1935 Clark was active in the organization of the Public Affairs Committee, which since then has been a publisher of popular pam-

phlets on current social and economic problems; he served for several years as one of the committee's directors. In 1940 he was one of the founders of the Council for Democracy, a group, financed in part by Henry Luce⁴¹, which coordinated the activities of anti-Fascist organizations, and attempted to rally public opinion to defend democracy. Clark has since served as secretary of the council, which, with the end of World War II, has been fighting for national racial and religious tolerance, and, internationally, for changes in the U.N. providing for the establishment of a world government.

In 1944 Clark called upon active staff officers of public and private agencies carrying on popular education in the field of postwar planning to form a Postwar Information Exchange, which served as a clearinghouse of information and as a discussion group. Since its formation, Clark has been chairman of the exchange, which, after the end of the war, changed its name to the Program Information Exchange. He has also been a director of the Hillside Housing Corporation (1941-42), a trustee of the Spring Hill School (1933-38), and director of Group Health Cooperative (1943-45), the Medical Administrative Service (1943-45), and the Nation Associates. He was first an incorporator, then a member, of the Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York, a director of the New York State Citizens' Council, and a member of the Council Against Intolerance. He is a fellow of the American Geographic Society, and a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, the Academy of Political Science, the American Economic Association, the American Council of Pacific Relations, and Alpha Delta Phi. In 1946 Clark became chairman of the Public Advisory Committee of the Advertising Council; his group aids the council in passing on proposals for public service advertising campaigns. (Proposals approved by the committee in 1946-47 included campaigns on racial and religious tolerance, world trade, atomic energy, tuberculosis, greater understanding of the American economic system, American civil and religious liberties, and the crisis in our schools.)

Clark belongs to the Century, Harvard, and Town Hall clubs in New York and to the Cosmos Club in Washington. He was married to Freda Kirchwey⁴², editor of the *Nation*, on November 15, 1915. They have one son, Michael Kirchwey; two other sons, Brewster and Jeffrey, are deceased. Described as "distinguished-looking," Clark has blue eyes and graying hair. He is six feet tall and weighs 175 pounds. As a result of a number of trips through Latin America, he has collected records of all forms of Latin-American folk and popular music. This collection, which includes selections from all of the Latin-American countries, has been used by lecturers, teachers, and by the United States Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs as background music for films on Latin America. Clark himself served on the coordinator's music committee and was producer and commentator on the early series of WNYC and WQXR radio broadcasts using

his records; one, *Nights in Latin America*, still utilizes his collection. Another hobby of Clark's is motion picture photography. In addition to "shooting" Latin American life and scenery, Clark has photographed notable fires in New York—a manifestation of his third avocation: Clark is a buff (an enthusiast about the Fire Department and its operations). As a member of the Fire Bell Club, he carries a badge, issued by the New York City Fire Department, permitting him to cross fire lines. Clark and his fellow buffs were called upon by the Fire Department during World War I and World War II to assist it. During 1942-45 Clark served as an "auxiliary dispatcher" at Manhattan's "nerve center" of the department's operations.

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CLARK, JOHN D(AVIDSON) Sept. 26, 1884- United States Government official; economist

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The problem of predicting economic conditions within the United States and recommending Federal action to level off the extremes and induce prosperity was assigned in July 1946 to the three-man Council of Economic Advisers. Co-adviser with the well-known Edwin G. Nourse⁴⁶ and Leon H. Keyserling⁴⁷ is John D. Clark, who was dean of the University of Nebraska's College of Business Administration before his appointment by President Truman. A Wyoming lawyer, Clark had turned to teaching economics at forty-seven, after making a fortune in oil.

Born September 26, 1884, in Fort Collins, in the valley of Cache la Poudre Creek, Colorado, John Davidson Clark is the son of Gibson and Frances Amanda (Johnson) Clark. Young Jack Clark attended the Cheyenne (Wyoming) High School, was graduated in 1902, and went on to the University of Nebraska, where he earned his B.A. in three years. At Nebraska, Clark played on the champion freshman basketball team, was editor-in-chief of the *Daily Nebraskan*, helped edit his senior yearbook, and joined the social fraternity now known as Chi Phi and the legal fraternity Phi Delta Phi. Clark went east to New York to study law at Columbia University. He set up his practice in Cheyenne in 1907 and soon afterward married.

The young lawyer took an active part in Democratic politics. In 1912, at twenty-seven, he was a delegate to and a member of the resolutions committee at the Democratic National Convention in Baltimore, which nominated New Jersey's Governor Woodrow Wilson. In the next Presidential campaign Clark was chairman of the Democratic State Convention. At that time, when he had been city attorney of Cheyenne for a year, Clark "was nominated as Democratic candidate for Con-



JOHN D. CLARK

gressman-at-large by a State-wide primary at which he was not a candidate . . . and narrowly escaped election"—to quote a University of Nebraska release. Clark, whose term as city attorney ended in 1917, became president of the local chamber of commerce that year; he served also on the local school board. His professional record includes work as special assistant to the United States Attorney General in land condemnation proceedings for the Pathfinder Reservoir, and he helped the Wyoming attorney general in a successful Supreme Court litigation with Clark's native State over Laramie River rights.

After World War I, in 1919 Clark gave up his regular practice to become general counsel of the Midwest Refining Company in Denver and to sit on the board of directors; two years later he also became a vice-president. When his company became a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana in 1924, Clark was chosen to serve concurrently as a vice-president and director of Standard Oil of Indiana, with headquarters in Chicago. The Wyomingite thus became one of ten directors whom *Petroleum Age* described as actually directing the affairs of the more than four-hundred-million-dollar corporation, the largest gasoline manufacturing concern in the world, which the management was building up by vertical combination to handle all phases of petroleum, from drilling for crude oil to delivering the finished product to the consumer. Clark retained directorship of Standard Oil when he returned to Denver in 1926 as president of Midwest Refining Company. During this period, he served on the boards of many associated companies and took part in a number of Federal and State investigations of the oil industry.

After two years as a corporation president, forty-four-year-old John Clark left the business world to embark upon a new career. All his

life he had wanted to be a teacher, and now he went back to school in preparation for that profession. Moving to Baltimore to study at Johns Hopkins University, he bought a large house in the suburbs and "entertained on a scale hitherto unknown in scholastic circles." For his Ph.D. (1931), Clark wrote a dissertation on the Federal antitrust policy, in which he argued that the Government's method of "preserving competition by law" had been framed by politicians without the aid of businessmen or economists; he held, nevertheless, that it was "superior to any alternative proposal." When this thesis, *The Federal Trust Policy*, was published in 1931, the *Political Science Quarterly* reviewer wrote: "Professor Clark . . . avoids any discussion of the meaning of competition or the significance of price leadership, the avoidance of price-cutting, and integration," and deplored what he termed "simple conclusions based on prejudice." Among favorable opinions was that of Professor Irston R. Barnes in the *American Political Science Review*: "The book's style is clear and vigorous, and its unified character renders it a valuable and timely presentation . . . for a lay reader, while its fruitful delving into the fundamentals of an important state policy makes it equally significant for the student."

In the meantime, Clark had been elected to the scholastic honor society Phi Beta Kappa, as one of the few alumnus members, and had been appointed professor of economics at the University of Denver, where he taught until 1934. When United States Senator Kendrick of Wyoming died in December 1933, Governor Leslie A. Miller reportedly offered to appoint Professor Clark to fill out his unexpired term. Clark refused in favor of his old friend Joe O'Mahoney⁴⁵, Kendrick's former secretary, who was to remain in the Senate and become one of the sponsors of the Employment Act which Clark was to be called on to administer thirteen years later. In November 1934 Clark was named to an American Bar Association committee to study the New Deal agencies, which recommended, after two years' study, that a Federal administrative court be established to handle the quasi-judicial cases which were being ruled upon by the agencies concerned. (Senator Logan drafted such a bill that November.)

Clark, then a professor at the University of Nebraska, was appointed in March 1936, during Franklin D. Roosevelt's⁴² second Administration, as one of five advisers to a Senate committee on reorganization of the executive department for economy and efficiency. Clark's fellow advisers were Harold W. Dodds⁴⁵, later president of Princeton University, who had shown the State of New Jersey how it could save fourteen million dollars; Luther Gulick⁴⁵, director of the Commission of Inquiry on Public Service Personnel; William T. Gardiner, the Republican ex-Governor of Maine; and Louis Brownlow, then director of the Public Administration Clearing House and chairman of the President's Committee on Administrative Management. Clark dropped out of the Washington scene after 1939, although at

one time he was mentioned as a possible ambassador to the U.S.S.R.

Asked in 1936 whether or not he was a New Dealer, Clark told an Omaha *World-Herald* reporter: "Perhaps you can classify me. I was enthusiastic about Mr. Roosevelt, who was a [Columbia Law School] classmate, during the first few weeks of his Administration, when he was putting the Democratic platform into effect. But I vigorously and publicly assailed the NRA whenever I could find or make the opportunity and sent a hundred dollars to Schecter to help out on his expense in the chicken case," in which the NRA's constitutionality was successfully attacked. "I supported the AAA, the bank deposit insurance law, the regulation of investment and security market practices, and the effort to subject the Federal Reserve System to White House control. But I saw no wisdom in monetary manipulation or in the public-works method of affording relief or enticing recovery. I admired the courage of the President in standing against the more important inflationary proposals, and marveled at his unsophisticated acceptance of almost any kind of fantastic scheme for directing the life of the individual citizen."

The economist, who returned to the University of Denver as a lecturer for the years 1937-41, maintained legal residence in Cheyenne. He won election to the Wyoming legislature, the lower house of which was then evenly divided between Democrats and Republicans, and served in the forty-day 1941 regular session, in the administration of Republican Governor Nels H. Smith. State legislator Clark served also on the Wyoming Council of National Defense, established that February. Later that year he returned to the University of Nebraska as dean of its College of Business Administration, and continued also to teach economics. An organizer and director of the American National Bank of Cheyenne, as well as a director of the Omaha branch Federal Reserve Bank, Dean Clark was president of the American Finance Association in 1943, and served on the Nebraska State Development Committee in 1944-45.

Meanwhile, the Wagner⁴¹-Murray⁴²-Thomas⁴³-O'Mahoney Full Employment bill, to set up a national production and employment budget and to have the Government make up whatever discrepancy might exist between the available labor force and the available jobs, was "whittled down" by Representative Carter Manasco of Alabama and other Congressmen. It emerged as the Employment Act of 1946, calling for a Government program to promote maximum employment, production, and purchasing power. The unprecedented task of forecasting the economic weather and recommending the Federal steps to be taken, was entrusted by the act to the three-man Council of Economic Advisers, to be given Cabinet-size salaries of fifteen thousand dollars a year. In July 1946, five months after signing the act into law, President Truman announced the appointments of Dean John D. Clark and of Leon H. Keyserling, the thirty-eight-year-old

general counsel of the National Housing Agency, who had reportedly helped to write the Act. According to *Newsweek*, one of the considerations which influenced Dr. Edwin G. Nourse to resign the vice-presidency of the Brookings Institution to accept appointment as council chairman was his high opinion of Clark and Keyserling. (The latter became vice-chairman.)

John J. Corson of the *Washington Post* commented in the *New Republic*, "Those who viewed the Full Employment Act as a fundamental plank in the Rooseveltian 'economic bill of rights' are dismayed by the President's choice of men to serve on the Council of Economic Advisers. . . . That dismay and surprise are evoked by the fact that Nourse and Clark seemingly lack the daring, imagination, and willingness to experiment which the council will need if it is to advise how the free enterprise system is to provide fuller employment in the future than in the past. However, Messrs. Nourse and Clark are sound and experienced, if conventional. Together with Keyserling, they possess a variety of competences which effectively supplement one another, and may well fit the period in which the council is to be established." According to the *Nation's Business* article, "Nourse is regarded as a conservative, Clark, gleefully middle-of-the-road, and Keyserling, a scrappy radical." All three "are economists of high standing. They might differ among themselves as to the implications to be derived from a fact, but they would accept the fact." Others considered Clark to be the furthest to the Right of the three, although some, recalling that he was recommended to the President by trustbusting Senator O'Mahoney, thought it likely that Clark shared the Senator's antimonopoly convictions. His choice was, in general, approved as one of a series of nonpolitical appointments of qualified persons.

In addition to the Economic Report of the President required by law, Nourse, Clark, and Keyserling prepared the answers to specific questions asked by Truman and his staff, were frequently consulted on policies, and, on their own initiative, prepared several memoranda for the President on timely subjects. Their first Economic Report, issued by Truman in January 1947 to the new Republican Congress, stated that the economic situation was ambiguous—that, while "heroic measures" would not be required to avert a depression, "courageous and sensible action by those responsible for the administration of private business relations (including labor unions)" was recommended to "hold a possible recession to moderate proportions, if not avert it." The Governmental action suggested was to expand minimum-wage and social security legislation, maintain rent control, aid a housing program, and keep expenditures below revenue; for the rest, moderate wage increases, price reductions, and reduction in strikes, all on a voluntary basis, were deemed necessary. "After the present making up of war deprivations has been completed," continued the report, "we must recognize the real magnitude of our productive power

CLARK, JOHN D.—*Continued*

and keep it going to produce, for all, the things that only the more favored have enjoyed in the past." If labor, management, agriculture, finance and Government planned and acted wisely to this end, the council believed, "enough time has been afforded . . . to raise national prosperity to new high levels" and to "maintain those levels with a degree of stability which has not characterized the earlier exploratory and speculative decades of our industrial life." Clark, speaking apart from the council on the high cost of living, has charged members of the textile industry with price-fixing.

The 1947 report, signed by Nourse, Keyserling, and Clark, was an urgent warning that prices and profits must come down and that "gross imbalances" of wages must be rectified. The three men posed a problem: "The issue may be put pointedly in the form of a question: Will our present economic problems—inflation, high cost of living, threatened recession, and all the rest—be solved merely by 'production, more production, and still more production?' Or may full production, in catching up with market demand, force disastrous price breaks, result in production cutbacks, and thus prove to be its own undoing?"

"As Western as the Platte River," the former dean is known to fellow residents of the Equality State as Jack Clark. He is an Episcopalian and a member of the Elks Order. Clark has been elected to Beta Gamma Sigma, the honor society in commerce, and in 1938 received an LL.D. from the University of Nebraska. He has been married since June 1908 to Joyce Broady, who was two classes behind him at Nebraska, and in 1928 they established a scholarship in memory of her father, a judge. The Clarks' sons, Robert Gregory and John Broady, resumed the practice of law after their return to Cheyenne from service in World War II.

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CLARKE, (CHARLES) WALTER June 27, 1887- Physician; social hygienist; educator
Address: b. c/o American Social Hygiene Association, 1790 Broadway, New York 19; h. 62 Arlington Ave., Caldwell, N.J.

As executive director of the American Social Hygiene Association, Walter Clarke brings into focus the community's problem of social disease. The physician is a clinical professor of public health practice at Harvard University, the author of many articles on social hygiene, and consultant to various Government and private agencies.

The youngest of a family of seven children, Charles Walter Clarke was born June 27, 1887, to Martin Hale and Eliza (Crane) Clarke. He is descended from old New England families, including some of the original Plymouth Colony settlers who arrived on the *Mayflower*.

(The genealogical division of the New York Public Library has a small volume entitled *The Family of Charles Walter Clarke and Emily Van Order Clarke*.) Martin Hale Clarke had been one of the first pioneers to settle in the West. "Before I was born in a cabin on a Washington Territory homestead," Walter Clarke tells in a communication, "my parents lost three young children in two weeks. A brother and two sisters died of diphtheria—my mother and a remaining sister were spared. . . . Father managed . . . to get them into Seattle, then a struggling village, ten miles distant. They went from one hospital to many rooming houses seeking shelter, but when it was known that they were ill with diphtheria, they were refused admission. At long last at night they applied at the house of the Sisters of Charity—and were admitted and tenderly cared for, which surprised my father, who was a Baptist." This family story was to influence the boy Charles's interest toward public health and preventive medicine.

Young Clarke was reared in Seattle, attended Seattle High School, where he participated in debating. After being graduated in 1908, he entered the University of Washington, in the same city, to major in biology and education. During his summer vacations there Clarke worked on railroad surveys for the building of the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad. He was awarded his B.A. in 1912. On a fellowship in social education, Clarke continued graduate study at Harvard University in 1913-14; the thesis for his M.A. degree was in the field of education. Both the graduate honor society in education (Phi Delta Kappa) and that in public health (Delta Omega) elected him to membership in the Harvard chapters. While at the university Clarke did social work at the South End House in Boston (1913-14). Clarke continues: "I went into social hygiene through the influence of President Charles W. Eliot, Dr. William F. Snow, and James Bronson Reynolds, whom I met while I was a fellow at Harvard, and just as they were launching the American Social Hygiene Association." Clarke began as a field representative of the association in 1914, in its Chicago district.

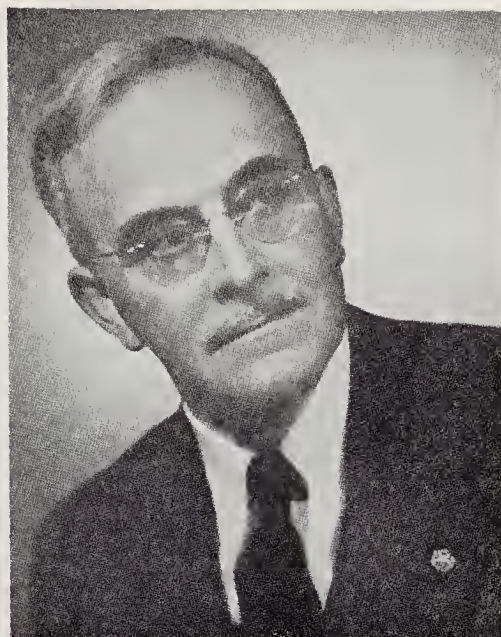
"During the three years of that assignment [1914-17]," writes Clarke, "I lived at Hull House which was then at the peak of its influence. . . . No youngster was ever more impressed by Jane Addams, whose great compassion for humane suffering and whose rare qualities of leadership made her the most inspiring friend a young man could have." When the United States entered World War I, Clarke received his commission in the United States Army as a first lieutenant (1917), later, his promotion to a captaincy (1918). He was stationed with the Commission on Training Camp Activities of the Sanitary Corps at home before serving with the AEF in France and Belgium until his discharge in 1919. Later in that year Clarke returned to Europe, going to Geneva as director of health education for the League of Red Cross Societies, which post he held until 1922. Back in the United States, he served as secretary of the National Health

Council in 1922-23, after which he entered upon a new phase of his life.

"From boyhood I always wanted to be a physician," Clarke has said. "Winning the fellowship at Harvard detoured me into the fields of education and social work for a few years, but after serving in World War I and in the Red Cross work in Europe, I returned to my first intention and studied medicine." Thirty-six-year-old Clarke was by this time a family man, he and Emily McChesney Van Order having been married June 29, 1915. Thus it was with his wife, two sons, and daughter, that Clarke returned to Europe for five years of study at the University of Edinburgh (Scotland) from 1923 until 1928. During this period his family resided in Belgium, where another daughter was born; Mrs. Clarke, who had been graduated from Smith College with a major in music, was studying music with leading Brussels teachers. "It was one of the richest periods of our life," says Clarke. In 1928 the University of Edinburgh awarded Clarke his M.B. (Bachelor of Medicine) and B.Chir. (Bachelor of Surgery) degrees—these are equivalent to an M.D. Graduated with high honors in clinical surgery and in clinical medicine, Clarke was also a medalist in the latter. He was to do additional post-graduate study in Edinburgh in 1929 (he returned to Europe in that year as American representative to the International Congress on Health and Welfare of Seamen held at Geneva), in New York City in 1930, and in Vienna in 1935. Clarke was again sent abroad as a representative of the United States Government at the International Dermatological Congress in Budapest in 1935; previously, in 1932, he had been American representative to the Conference on Social Work in Frankfurt.

During his years of study in Scotland (in 1923-28) Clarke had continued to be affiliated with the American Social Hygiene Association as American secretary. After his return home his position became that of medical director, in which capacity he served from 1928 to 1935. In 1937 his title became executive director. The American Social Hygiene Association, founded in 1914, is a national voluntary agency for social hygiene. Its purpose has been "to encourage, strengthen, and preserve American family life" by such means as (1) health protection—through the prevention and treatment of the social diseases; (2) good environment—influenced by provision for wholesome use of leisure time and the repression of degrading commercial amusements; and (3) successful living—amplified and safeguarded by sound instruction and education for marriage and family relations. As part of its program, the association sponsored the first National Social Hygiene Day in February 1937; this has since become an annual public reminder, observed in the United States, its possessions and territories, and in Canada, of the social hygiene problems facing the community at large.

In the period 1935-37, before he assumed his post as executive director of the American Social Hygiene Association, Clarke, who was then also assistant syphilologist at the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, organized and



J. Abresch

WALTER CLARKE

directed the bureau of social hygiene for the New York City Department of Health. He has since remained as a hospital consultant to both the New York City and State departments of health and to the New York City Department of Hospitals. Since 1934 Clarke has been retained as consultant to the Office of Indian Affairs of the United States Department of the Interior, since 1936 as Acting Assistant Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, and since 1942 as consultant to the Secretary of War. He has served as adviser on social protection with the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services and, during World War II, served on the National Research Council committee on venereal diseases. The social hygiene expert was visiting professor at the University of Puerto Rico in 1940; Clarke has been a lecturer at the Army Medical School since that same year; he also lectured at the Harvard School of Public Health for several years before his appointment to the university in 1943 as clinical professor of public health practice, which faculty position he continues to hold in 1947.

Among the studies made by Clarke have been those on the control of social disease in the Scandinavian countries, Great Britain, and various sections of the United States, and on the use both of penicillin and of the sulfonimides. Reports of these and many other of his researches have appeared in medical, public health, and sociological periodicals, and in newspapers, since 1914. In addition to his article "Vice Repression as a War Policy" (1917), Clarke has written a chapter on public health and preventive medicine in *Administrative Medicine* (1941), of which volume H. Emerson is the editor. Clarke, who is an associate editor of the *American Journal of Syphilis, Gonorrhea, and Venereal Disease*, is the medical editor of the *Journal of Social Hygiene* published by the American Social Hygiene As-

CLARKE, WALTER—*Continued*

sociation. Designated a Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation Fellow (1935) and a chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France (1940), Clarke is also a member of the British Medical Association; a fellow of the American Medical Association, the American College of Physicians, and the New York Academy of Medicine; and a member of the New York State and New York County medical societies, the American Public Health Association, and the American Neisserian Medical Society, on whose executive committee he served in 1933 and 1935. He has also served as a member of the executive committee of the New Jersey Health and Sanitation Association.

The four Clarke children are Stephen Van Order Clarke, Dr. Charles Walter Clarke, Jr., Joan Lysbeth (Clarke) Madden, and Heather May (Clarke) Comer. St. Luke's in Montclair, New Jersey, is the Episcopalian church to which Dr. Clarke belongs. He is a Republican, a member of the Harvard Club in Boston and in New York. His eyes and hair are gray, he is five feet seven and a half inches tall, and he weighs 150 pounds. A landscape painter in oils and pastels, Clarke's more physically strenuous relaxations, other than golf, call for a seascape setting: the doctor likes to fish and build boats.

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CLAXTON, BROOKE Aug. 23, 1898-
Canadian Government official; lawyer

Address: b. Department of National Defense, Ottawa; h. 190 MacLaren St., Ottawa; 5138 Cote St., Antoine Rd., Montreal

In December 1946 the Honorable Brooke Claxton was appointed Minister of National Defense of Canada, which embraces the Army, Navy, and Air Force. Claxton, who for the major part of his career was a lawyer and a professor of law in Montreal, became prominent in politics after his election to Canada's Parliament in 1940. In 1943 he was made Parliamentary Assistant to Canada's Prime Minister, and in 1944 rose to Cabinet rank with his appointment as Minister of Health and Welfare. An earnest advocate of a world peace organization, he stated, when he introduced to Parliament an estimate of defense expenditures for 1947, that faith in the United Nations as an instrument for peaceful cooperation "must for the present be tempered with realism."

Born in Montreal, Canada, on August 23, 1898, Brooke Claxton is the son of Albert George Brooke and Helen Blanche (Simpson) Claxton. He was reared in the city of his birth, where he completed his secondary education at the Lower Canada College, when the youth was sixteen years old. After his country entered World War I, young Claxton, then seventeen, enlisted in the Royal Canadian

Artillery, and was eighteen when he went overseas with the Canadian Expeditionary Force. As a battery sergeant major with the Tenth Siege Battery, he participated in the engagements near Arras, Amiens, Canal du Nord, and Valenciennes. For his "devotion to duty on all occasions," Claxton was given the Distinguished Conduct Medal.

After his discharge from military service in 1919, Brooke Claxton returned to Canada and began his law studies at McGill University, from which in 1921 he was graduated with honors, receiving a Bachelor of Civil Laws degree. Called to the bar in the same year, he began to practice law in Montreal, later joining Stairs, Dixon, Claxton, Senecal, and Turnbull, the firm of which his father was a member. His father was a King's Counsel, an honor that Claxton himself was to achieve in 1939. In his tenth year with the Montreal law firm, Claxton was admitted to partnership, a connection he maintained until 1944. During the years from 1930 to 1944, he served also as associate professor of commercial law at McGill University. Claxton was to serve, too, as counsel for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the Montreal Board of Trade, the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, and the Pullman Company.

Brooke Claxton was elected in 1940 and re-elected in 1945 to the Canadian House of Commons as a member of the Liberal party from the St. Lawrence and St. George Division. In May 1943 he was appointed Parliamentary Assistant (also called Parliamentary Under Secretary) to W. L. Mackenzie King⁴⁰, President of the Privy Council and Prime Minister of Canada. In August 1943, at the conference of the Institute of Public Affairs, Claxton made a statement, said to be "notable of Canadian opinion": "Anglo-American cooperation is a first essential, not an alternative, to cooperation with Russia and China in the vanguard of the United Nations. Anglo-Saxon imperialism, however dressed up, will not make or keep the peace. While realism requires that the world be led by great powers, no one can want a world dominated by great powers. The four powers, Britain, the United States, the U.S.S.R., and China, cannot cooperate together except on the basis of a common code of conduct."

When Brooke Claxton was appointed Minister of National Health and Welfare in October 1944, he became the first of King's Parliamentary Assistants to be promoted to Cabinet rank. During the two years Claxton headed the Ministry, the National Physical Fitness Act and the Family Allowance Act became law. His duties included directing the former health branch of the Department of Pensions and National Health, which was concerned with the Food and Drug Act, the Opium and Narcotic Drugs Act, and other legislation.

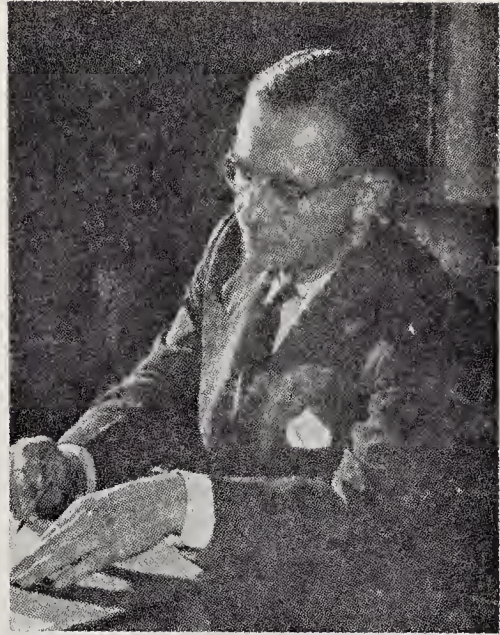
In addition to his duties as Minister, Claxton was to have an important role in a number of international organizations and at several world conferences. In the years 1943 and 1944 Claxton represented Canada at the first and second sessions of the council of

UNRRA. He declared, at this time, in an article published in *Free World* (December 1944) concerning international cooperation: "Working together requires something more than good will. It requires the continuing recognition by a large part of the people of each country that it is in their own interest to work together with other countries." UNRRA, he wrote, "is the first effort at international co-operation on a world-wide scale for a great purpose." In addition, Brooke Claxton represented Canada at the International Labor Conference in Philadelphia (1945), the Economic and Social Council of the U.N. (1946), and the World Health Organization in New York and Geneva (1946). He accompanied King as a member of the Canadian delegation to the 1946 Paris Conference, and after King's departure, headed the delegation. At the conference Claxton was elected president of the Legal and Drafting Commission.

On December 12, 1946, Claxton was named to the post of Minister of National Defense. In creating the Ministry, which for the first time placed Canada's Army, Navy, and Air Force under one head, Prime Minister King explained that greater efficiency would thus be achieved.

Summing up in January 1947 his administrative policy, Claxton declared that its prime purpose "is to keep our defense establishment sufficiently flexible so it would fit into any plan of defense." As a result of the development, during the war, of the atomic bomb and other deadly weapons, he was to state in July 1947, "Our first line of defense and the object of all our policy must be to work with other nations to prevent war." The postwar changes in centers of power and world events, he pointed out, "have put Canada in a more important strategical position than she has ever been before." In view of this, Claxton averred that the general policy of Canada's defense program includes "cooperation with the countries of the British Commonwealth, the United States, and other like-minded countries in working out common standards, planning, and training."

Charges made by the Russian press in February 1947 criticized the peacetime continuation of the wartime United States-Canada agreement on joint security as designed "for aggression"; the charges mentioned "suspicious actions on the Arctic Shore and the polar ice." Referring to Fort Churchill on the western shore of Hudson Bay, an experimental station established by Canada for cold-weather testing of all types of armed forces equipment and at which "a small group of American engineer personnel will participate in tests," Claxton said "it was never intended at any time to be used as a base for military exercises or maneuvers." After a visit to Canadian defense headquarters, George Fielding Eliot⁴⁰ expressed the opinion (*New York Post*, September 26, 1947) that although Canadians "would not like to see large American forces stationed in their country," the Canadians have "a sober realization that the two peoples have a joint responsibility for the security of the North



Canadian Army Photo.

BROOKE CLAXTON

American continent, and a determination that Canada will do its part, realizing at the same time that Canada cannot do it all."

The Canadian Government official has written numerous articles on international affairs and on legal matters for periodicals such as *Free World*, *Queen's Quarterly*, *Canadian Business*, *the Journal of Canadian Political Science*, *Canadian Bar Review*, *Journal of Radio Law*. Claxton's works include *Notes on Military Law and Discipline for Canadian Soldiers* (1939), and *A Special Study on the Canadian Constitution for the Rowell-Sirois Commission*, written in collaboration with Senator L. M. Gouin. In addition to above-mentioned conferences, Claxton has represented Canada at the British Commonwealth Relations Conference (1933), the Canadian American Relations Conferences in 1935, 1939, and 1941, the Institute of Pacific Relations at Mont Tremblant, Quebec (1942), the thirtieth National Foreign Trade Council in New York (1943), and the British Commonwealth Conference on the Japanese Peace Settlement, Canberra (1947). His decorations, in addition to the Distinguished Conduct Medal, include the Greek Red Cross, and a Special Commemorative Medal from the French Government.

Brooke Claxton is a member of the Canadian Bar Association, the Canadian Club (of which he has been president), the University Club in Montreal, the Canadian Institute of International Affairs (he was chairman of its Montreal branch), Canadian Political Science Association, Montreal Amateur Athletic Association, and the Rideau (Ottawa), Reform (Montreal), and Laurentian Lodge Ski clubs. In addition, he has served as chairman of Lower Canada College's board of governors and as graduate fellow of the corporation of McGill University. His faith is the Anglican. Claxton was married to Helen Galt Savage on

CLAXTON, BROOKE—*Continued*

June 19, 1925; the Claxtons are the parents of three children, John Brooke, David, and Helen. Athletically inclined, Canada's Defense Minister plays tennis, golf, squash, badminton, goes skiing. In his speeches, which are considered brilliant, he often uses homely parables to illustrate important points. English is his mother tongue, but he also speaks French in bilingual Canada.

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Canadian Who's Who, 1938-39

CLIFFORD, CLARK MCADAMS Dec. 25, 1906- Official and executive in the office of the President

Address: b. The White House, Washington, D.C.; h. 5900 Connecticut Ave., Chevy Chase, Md.

Toward the end of 1946, Washington observers became cognizant of the fact that a new conservatism was evident in President Truman's policies, which they attributed to the advice of his new special counsel, Clark Mc-



CLARK MCADAMS CLIFFORD

Adams Clifford. Prior to suggesting the strategy of governmental action against the United Mine Workers and their leader, John L. Lewis (in November 1946), Clifford had handled many aspects of labor legislation in his St. Louis law practice. Subsequently he was one of the six consultants who worked out the labor proposals presented to Congress in the President's "State of the Union" message.

On Christmas Day 1906, Clark McAdams Clifford was born at Fort Scott, Kansas. His father, Frank Andrew Clifford, a railroad auditor, was the son of a wholesale grocer in Alton, Illinois. Clark's mother, Georgia (McAdams) Clifford, a writer, was the daughter of William

D. McAdams, geologist for the State of Illinois and collector of Indian relics, and the sister of Clark McAdams, the late editor of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*. The Clifford family, described as "wealthy and highly regarded" by the New York *Sun*, moved to St. Louis. There young Clark attended Soldan High School (he was in the class of 1922) and Washington University, where he joined Kappa Alpha fraternity and sang with the Quadrangle Club. He received his Bachelor of Laws degree in 1928, and, after ranking second among 350 applicants to the St. Louis Bar, entered the law firm of Holland, Lashly, and Donnell.

Specializing in corporation and labor cases, Clifford was associated with that firm and its successor, Holland, Lashly, and Lashly. In 1938 the St. Louis attorney, who also taught trial psychology at Washington University during this period, acquired a partnership in the firm, when its name became Lashly, Lashly, Miller, and Clifford. His first meeting with President Truman took place at a dinner party about that time, but the two men did not see each other again until 1944, when Clifford met Truman in Washington while having lunch with Secretary of the Treasury Snyder.

Although he was married and the father of three children, Clifford in 1944 asked for a commission in the Naval Reserve. He received the rating of lieutenant (j.g.) and was assigned to the West Coast staff of Admiral Ingersoll, who was then in charge of the Pacific Naval Supply Offices. By July 1945 Clifford had been made a lieutenant commander and an assistant to Commodore James K. Vardaman, the President's naval aide and an old acquaintance from St. Louis. Less than ten months later, Clifford—who had lately received a captaincy—succeeded his friend in the White House position. For his services in World War II, Clifford was awarded the naval commendation ribbon for "outstanding performance of duty as special assistant to the Commander, Western Sea Frontier, and assistant to the director of the logistics division from December 6, 1944 to July 10, 1945"; this was in recognition of a report he had written on the reorganization of the naval supply system.

With his naval service completed early in 1946, Clifford was appointed special counsel to the President on June 27, a \$12,000-a-year advisory and speech-writing position formerly held by New York Supreme Court Justice Samuel I. Rosenman⁴². (As special counsel, Clifford is the fourth ranking member of the executive staff of the President's office in the White House.) After Rosenman's resignation several months before, much of the President's legal work had been done by Clifford, including a study of universal military training and the preparations for the newly created National Intelligence Authority, which combined the activities of the Divisions of Intelligence of the State, War, and Navy Departments. (In collaboration with Major General Lauris Norstad and Vice-Admiral Forrest P. Sherman, Clifford helped to draft the bill for the unification of the armed forces, which was submitted to Congress in June 1947.) Be-

fore this, Clifford had been responsible for several contributions to the President's addresses, "notably," observed the New York *Herald Tribune*, "the ones calling for emergency labor legislation to prevent strikes against industries seized by the Government."

Clifford is said to have briefed the legal procedure followed by President Truman during the crisis of the United Mine Workers strike in November 1946. At that time the President instructed the Department of Justice to press a contempt action against John L. Lewis, for defiance of an antistrike injunction directed at the four hundred thousand members of the U.M.W.A. The action was successfully carried through the United States District Court of the District of Columbia, Justice Goldsborough presiding, and culminated in a judgment fining the mine workers' leader \$10,000, and his union \$3,500,000.

Toward the end of the year, Clifford, as a member of Truman's six-man labor "kitchen cabinet," was responsible for much of the research and organizational work involved in preparing the President's "State of the Union" message for presentation to the new Congress. The *Washington Whispers* column of the *United States News* predicted that Clifford would follow "a cautious line in his recommendations for labor-law changes which the President has asked him to shape. Mr. Clifford is looking for a formula that will satisfy employers without offending labor." The formula evolved by Clifford, after consultations with many Government officials, predetermined the measures to be asked by the Republican Congress and forestalled them by requesting that jurisdictional strikes and secondary boycotts be outlawed, that better federal legislation on strikes be formulated, and that a joint Congressional and Presidential commission be constituted to draft new labor legislation. "Whether rightly or wrongly," Marquis Childs (New York *Post*) remarked, "the President's counsel will get part of the credit for the tone of the message. That, no matter how real the passion for anonymity, is one of the penalties of sitting next to the man who must make the major decision." Politically, Clifford, who once stated that President Truman's "earnestness and sincerity call for the best a man can do to serve him," is a liberal. Childs has characterized his liberalism as corresponding "approximately to that of Senator Byrd of Virginia who stops just short of Thomas Jefferson." As the chief executive's adviser, Clifford accompanied President Truman on his visit to Brazil early in September 1947. According to the *Washington Whispers* column of the New York *Post*, it was he who, in October 1947, "synthesized the political arguments for confronting the G.O.P. Congress with a demand for both European aid and action on the inflation front at home." The first draft of the President's message to Congress regarding the restoration of price controls (in November) was written by Clifford, one of a small group of the President's advisers who was in favor of such a program.

Six feet two inches tall, gray-eyed and light-haired, the Presidential adviser joined other members of the White House staff on a diet until January 1, 1947, and reduced his weight by ten pounds, to one hundred and eighty. The other members of the Clifford household in Chevy Chase, Maryland, are his wife, the former Margery Pepperell Kimball, and their three daughters, Margery Pepperell, Joyce Carter, and Randall. When he is in St. Louis Clifford plays tennis at the Racquet Club and acts as a director of the St. Louis Symphony Society. He is a member of the bar of that city and of the American Bar Association. It has been said by the New York *Sun* that he outshines "the clothes-conscious President in natty apparel."

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COLLYER, JOHN L(YON) Sept. 18, 1893- Rubber industry executive; mechanical engineer

Address: b. c/o The B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio; h. 29 Putnam Rd., Akron, Ohio

One of the major industries whose products are "indispensable in every field of human activity" is that of rubber; and this material is continually taking the form of, or being applied to, new articles. The "extraordinary improvement in the ordinary automobile tire" is in itself, according to a *Christian Science Monitor* statement, "one of the most remarkable achievements of American industry in this generation." John L. Collyer, a former mechanical and naval construction engineer, in September 1939 became president of the B. F. Goodrich Company (Akron, Ohio), the oldest of the major rubber concerns west of the Alleghenies. He is the administrator of all the firm's research and manufacturing ventures. Before and during World War II Collyer's company was one of the pioneers in the development of synthetic rubber to offset the dearth in the United States natural rubber supply from war-torn countries. Goodrich's postwar program consists of experimenting for new and innovated products—there are over thirty-two thousand Goodrich articles altogether—for the American market.

John Lyon Collyer was born September 18, 1893, to Moses Wakeman and Henrietta (Mead) Collyer, in Chelsea-on-Hudson, New York. He is a kinsman of Mary Lyon, who was the founder of Mount Holyoke College, for women. The Collyer family, more than a century ago, had worked in shipbuilding; and young John, too, was to become interested in that profession. While he attended the Manual Training High School in Brooklyn (New



Fabian Bachrach

JOHN L. COLLYER

York), from which he was graduated in 1911, and the Cascadilla School (1912-13) in Ithaca (New York), he spent his interschool year vacations as an employee in a shipyard. At Cornell University, which he entered in 1913, Collyer specialized in mechanical engineering and in naval architecture. He excelled as an athlete, becoming stroke oar, captain, and, in his senior year, head coach of the Cornell championship varsity crew—once having rowed on the Cascadilla schools' championship crew, he is said to be the best oarsman Cornell ever had and was urged to make a career of coaching. Extracurricularly he also served as president of his class and was a member of the Chi Phi fraternity. Collyer, after his four-year university studies, received in 1917 a degree in mechanical engineering and naval architecture.

The twenty-three-year-old mechanical engineer and naval architect obtained a position with the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, considered the largest organization of its kind in the United States. After holding posts such as that of foreman and chief of the personnel division, he was appointed superintendent of hull construction at the company's Sparrows Point (Maryland) shipyard; there he worked for about three years. In 1923 the rapidly advancing engineer, then only twenty-nine, accepted the vice-presidency offered him by the Dunlop Tire and Rubber Company of Buffalo; from this post he was transferred at the end of six years to the parent company in England, the Dunlop Rubber Company, Ltd., the largest of all the rubber concerns outside the United States. His job at first was as work director of the plant at Fort Dunlop. Thereafter Collyer was occupied successively with the tasks of director of Dunlop world-wide manufacture (1931-36), of director of the organization's manufacture in twelve countries, in his capacity of member of the board of di-

rectors (1936-37), and of managing director (1937-39).

Following the termination of his duties with Dunlop abroad, Collyer returned to the United States in 1939 to assume the presidency of the B. F. Goodrich Company in Akron. It was the first occasion on which any large Akron rubber concern "had gone outside its own ranks to choose a president." The Goodrich company in its long history—in 1947 it was more than seventy-five years old—acquired a number of subsidiaries and consolidated within its organization the Hood and Diamond Rubber Companies and American Anode, Inc., developing such improvements in tire manufacture as the "long-wearing carbon black tread, nonskid treads, self-sealing tubes," and similar inventions. The Goodrich firm was, in fact, the first of its kind to establish a research department (1895); and although Goodrich, unlike other large rubber corporations (Goodyear, Firestone and U.S. Rubber) has owned no rubber plantations, it has never been outdistanced (*Fortune*, June 1940) "in technological research and inventiveness." Other products, also the result of laboratory research, have included Thermoprene (or Vulcalock cement, which adheres to metal), the cord-construction conveyor belt, rubber springs and wheels (to remove the jolts) for trolleys, subways and different vehicles, and mattresses, surgical tubing, etc. (all latex articles made from vulcanized liquid rubber), as well as airplane and tractor equipment.

In 1940 President Collyer both publicly and at Senate Military Affairs Committee meetings came out in favor of having the Government adopt an "American-made rubber program as a national safeguard against possible loss" of the major sources of United States crude rubber supply because of war in the Far East. He warned, too, that in such an event "at least three years would be required to construct facilities capable of producing all the rubber needed to replace the natural rubber in all tires manufactured in this country." At that period more than 90 per cent of the natural rubber was imported by the United States from the East Indies (*Time*, June 17, 1940). Collyer's organization, as was revealed, had the answer to any eventual domestic emergency.

The B. F. Goodrich Company had by 1940 been experimenting with synthetic materials for almost two decades; in that year it introduced its new synthetic (another, Koroseal, had been developed previously), the "Liberty Rubber" or Ameripol. Produced after fourteen years of research, Ameripol, "equal or superior to natural rubber," was the first synthetic rubber capable of being processed and vulcanized like the regular type. It was employed in the making of an automobile tire (for whose manufacture a factory was being constructed) of which more than half was of Ameripol. Commenting on the value of synthetics generally Collyer stated in an interview that they "will resist oils and chemicals better than natural rubber." As for Koroseal, the initial American-produced synthetic rubber, it "is also far more resistant to destructive ozone discharges

than the conventional rubber wire insulation. . . Various compounds of this product and other synthetics are also especially valuable as gasoline hose and for use in machinery applications of all kinds where gasoline and hydrocarbon solvents would cause natural rubber to deteriorate. The synthetic rubber is also widely used now as a coating for fabrics. It makes them waterproof and spotproof." Under Collyer's administration, the Goodrich company was to concentrate further "its best research and sales efforts on the development and promotion of synthetic rubbers and rubber-like plastics."

A stickler for getting things done, one of Collyer's first actions as president—according to *Newsweek* (April 2, 1945) it is known that Collyer "has spent little time on paper work" during his years with rubber concerns—had been to order executives of Goodrich "to clear their desks every evening before they left." He is credited with obtaining greater organizational efficiency in the 116 buildings of the Akron plant, often simply by moving coordinated departments more closely together. With his staff of some 40,000 employees he maintained a close relationship, visiting employees at their jobs and inquiring about their work and welcoming their suggestions for factory betterment (*American Business*, March 1941).

Collyer's administrative ability was much in evidence throughout World War II when Goodrich production schedules were established on a twenty-four-hour-a-day basis so that vital materials might be delivered to the armed forces. Despite the problems of manpower, of the procurement of needed raw materials, and of technical improvements, especially in synthetics, by 1943 the company's factories were producing more synthetic rubber for the United States "than all the other plants put together, both private and Government," Collyer announced before the Academy of Political Science in a speech published in its proceedings (January 1943). Goodrich furnished the Army and Navy with rubber tracks and landing strips, self-sealing fuel tanks and hose, airplane de-icers (developed primarily by Goodrich), rubber pontoons and boats, and varied products such as chemicals (manufactured by subsidiaries); the manufacture of civilian rubber commodities was of necessity drastically curtailed. Since, however, the Akron firm's factories did not require conversion to wartime use on any great scale, it was believed, as stated in a Goodrich report in the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* (May 7, 1945), that the "physical reconversion of the company's plants to peacetime operations will not involve major problems or expenditures." In 1946 plans were being considered by the concern to erect new research laboratories near Brecksville (Ohio) to house experiments in a variety of fields, including plastics.

On more than one occasion during the war years Collyer's services were requested by the Government: he was industry adviser to the Department of State in a series of conferences with representatives of the British, Dutch, and French nations held in England (1944), in the United States and London (1945), and in the

Netherlands (1946), under the auspices of the International Rubber Study Group. He thus had a part in the "diplomatic attack on the threat of foreign cartels" in the rubber markets of the world. From March 21, to July 18, 1945, the executive was Special Director of Rubber Programs in the War Production Board, to which post he had been appointed by J. A. Krug⁴⁴, chairman of the WPB. There was at the time a lack of carbon black "with shortages also existing or anticipated in rayon cord, cotton cord and fabrics, natural rubber and bead wire" whose acquisition or production Collyer had to direct. For accomplishments in his WPB capacity and for his contributions to the development and manufacture of synthetic and natural rubber implements in World War II, Collyer received the War Department's Medal for Merit in December 1946.

Since his return to private business, president Collyer has stressed the importance of making the American rubber industry self-sufficient. He approved the House of Representatives Appropriations Committee's recommendation to the Department of Agriculture that all guayule rubber plantations (mainly in southwest United States) and other American "rubber-producing facilities be sold or leased to private industry." Addressing the National Highway Users Conference he spoke against what he termed exorbitant rates (23½ cents per pound) paid for rubber from the East Indies and declared (New York *World-Telegram*, September 28, 1946) that "American-produced synthetic rubber [at 15 to 17 cents per pound] can be the means of forcing reduction in the price of crude rubber" from the Far East.

Collyer, soon after the end of World War II, declared his company to favor the loosening of Government controls on rubber. With the postwar public clamor for tires and other products made of natural rubber, however, most rubber concerns, including Goodrich, feared that their synthetic rubber development programs would have to be abandoned in the future. Accordingly, Collyer, as one of the representatives of the industry, stated before Congress in March 1947 that the Government should continue to purchase crude rubber in the world market and to resell it to the United States rubber industry; he also urged the Government to maintain controls such as those specifying, among other things, "the proportions of national and synthetic going into rubber products" so as to keep a "minimum of synthetic in production and use as a national-security measure" (*Fortune*, June 1947). In the summer of the year the Goodrich company announced that it would release a "supply of tubeless, tires with built-in, puncture-sealing qualities," made of several combinations of both synthetic and crude rubber. Shortly after, Goodrich also made public the development, in conjunction with an automobile concern, of an entirely synthetic adhesive to be used in place of brass rivets in anchoring automotive brake linings.

(Continued next page)

COLLYER, JOHN L.—*Continued*

The Army and Navy Munitions Board in July 1947 prepared a bill which would, in part, create a national rubber administration and provide for the sale of Government-owned rubber plants to private industry (New York *Herald Tribune*, July 20, 1947). In a letter to the munitions board, Collyer, speaking for a rubber manufacturers' subcommittee of the Army and Navy Munitions Board advisory committee, termed the proposed bill unacceptable on the grounds that it was another NRA, that it placed the "operators of the rubber industry without time limit under bureaucratic control"; he declared the industry to be in support of "an interim program for general purpose rubber . . . that permits the formulation of any longer-term legislation to be based on factors that cannot be determined until crude rubber and American-made rubber have been in competition for a reasonable period of time," and also in support of Commerce Department allocation of natural and synthetic rubber until March 31, 1948.

In January 1947 Collyer became chairman—he had been a member, and in 1946 vice-chairman—of the United States Department of Commerce's Business Advisory Council. Five months later (June) he was selected by President Truman to serve on the special nonpartisan Committee on Foreign Aid, headed by the Secretary of Commerce. In this post the Goodrich president heads a group of consumer goods experts. The report of this committee was given to President Truman on November 8, 1947. Collyer is also a trustee of the Committee for Economic Development, as well as a director of J. P. Morgan and Company. In June 1947 Collyer received the honorary D.Sc. degree from Mount Holyoke College.

Among the fraternal and social organizations to which Collyer belongs are the City and Portage country clubs (Akron), the Cornell Club—he is a university trustee, the Racquet and Tennis Club (New York), and the Union Club (Cleveland). His church is Protestant; his political party, Republican. In January 1930 Collyer was married to Georgia Forman; their family consists of a daughter Georgia, and of the two children of Mrs. Collyer's first marriage, Deborah (Mrs. George B. Shepard) and Gilbert. Blue-eyed and gray-haired, the executive, whose work has taken him to many countries both in Europe and in the Orient, is a tall man (one inch over six feet) and weighs 175 pounds. Tennis and golf are two of his sports, and the former college oarsman still finds recreation in rowing.

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COMO, PERRY May 18, 1913- Singer

Address: c/o David O. Alber Associates, Inc., 654 Madison Ave., New York 21

Perry Como, singer of popular songs, has been billed as "King of the Jukes" as a result of the widespread sale of his recordings. The baritone left his trade as a barber to become, first, a vocalist with a band and, later, a solo singer who is rated high in the popularity polls. The inspiration for a number of fan clubs, Como is heard not only through records, but also on the *Supper Club*, a radio network program.

Newspaper accounts state that Pierino Como is the seventh (and last) son of a seventh son. The "middle" of thirteen children, he was born on May 18, 1913, to Pietro and Lucille Como in Canonsburg, Pennsylvania. (Third Avenue, the street on which his family lived, has been renamed Perry Como Avenue.) His father, who had come with his wife to the United States from Italy, was a mill hand employed by the Standard Tin Plate Corporation. By the time Perry was eleven he was working after school in a barber shop; three years later he was paying the installments on his own shop. His father, however, compelled him to suspend this venture until he had completed high school in 1929. By 1934 Como had been established for five years in Canonsburg as a barber. Accepting the challenge of a friend, that summer he successfully auditioned for Freddie Carlone's Orchestra. As a vocalist with that band he traveled through the Midwest for three years, achieving some popularity. In 1937 Ted Weems heard the young baritone and signed him to appear with his orchestra. When Weems entered the armed forces in December 1943, the orchestra dispersed.

After five years of barnstorming, Como decided to return to his home town to reopen his barber shop. (By this time he was married and had a child.) Before he had time to resume his business, he was offered an opportunity to appear on a sustaining Columbia Broadcasting System radio show by the General Amusement Corporation, a musical promotion firm. Como accepted after receiving assurance that he would be able to live in one place (in this case, New York) for a length of time. Shortly afterward he was signed for a trial of two weeks at the Copacabana, a New York night club. At a time when another baritone, Frank Sinatra⁴³, was at the peak of his success, the newcomer to the New York entertainment world was hailed as a possible new star. Harriet Van Horne, New York *World-Telegram* radio critic, found him "darkly handsome, pleasantly wholesome, and mercifully unaffected. His voice is clear, full-throated baritone, and when he sings he appears to be suffering no pain at all. Not even that private exquisite pain that is peculiar to night club crooners." After eight weeks Como was booked by other night clubs, including the Versailles, and at theaters, among which were the Paramount and the Strand. A year after Como's first night club appearance, Virginia Forbes, of the New York *Sun*, summed up the praise Como had

received: "The Como voice is considered by many, including Rudy Vallee, dean of crooners, to be the best in the field of cafe serenaders at present." Three years after his Copacabana trial, Como was paid ten thousand dollars for two out-of-New York appearances, the "highest guarantee for a one-night stand."

In the summer of 1943 Como signed a contract to record his voice with RCA Victor—this association made him the idol of many "bobby-soxers." In August appeared his first Victor record release, "Goodbye Sue," and on the back, "There'll Soon Be a Rainbow." A year later he "waxed" "Lili Marlene" and "First Class Private Mary Brown" for Victor. Como's voice, which he himself classifies as "somewhere between a tenor and a light baritone" was often heard coming from the nation's juke boxes and over record-playing radio programs as the sales of his 1945 recording of "If I Loved You" ("I'm Gonna Love That Gal" is on the reverse side) by the fall of 1946 had totaled two million. Perry Como was the first popular singer to reach the two million mark in sales on two releases at the same time. His Victor recording of "Till The End of Time" was the highest selling record of 1945; by February 1946 three million pressings of the disc were sold. Other popular recordings were "I'm Always Chasing Rainbows", (this also sold over a million), "I Dream of You", "I'm Confessin'", "You Won't Be Satisfied", "I'll Always Be With You," and "Temptation." After signing a new five-year contract with Victor (*Variety* has called the singer "Victor's star salesman"), Como recorded "Sonata", "That's the Beginning of the End", "Surrender", "Rumors Are Flying," and "Forget-Me-Nots In Your Eyes." *Variety* has regarded Como as the "maker of songs," a title given him for his success in reviving two songs, "If You Were the Only Girl In The World" and "Prisoner of Love," after other attempts had failed. Como has also introduced "Let's Plan A Life Together."

Within a year after his first appearance on the CBS radio show, Como was signed by Chesterfield Cigarettes to appear on their new program, *Supper Club* (December 1944). Como sang three nights a week, while Jo Stafford, a girl vocalist, appeared on the remaining two nights of the five-evenings-a-week National Broadcasting Company program. Of his first performance on *Supper Club*, *Variety* wrote, "As a steady fare on the dial he's likely to prove that he's big stuff. His voice and delivery have taken on a new warmth and personality." Como has also made guest appearances on other radio shows.

In August 1943 Como was signed by Twentieth Century-Fox to a seven-year motion picture contract (from which he was released in 1947 at his own request). Featured in *Something For The Boys*, Como exhibited "some of the best singing of a pleasant score," in the opinion of Eileen Creelman (New York *Sun*). As a result of his appearance in *Doll Face*, the baritone emerged as "a pleasant addition to the Hollywood crooners." The singer



PERRY COMO

reached full stardom in *If I'm Lucky*, in which he was "more pleasant as an actor than most of the other droners." *PM's* Cecilia Ager noted that "this is not the best picture radio-capitulated Como is going to make, but it serves to show that he has something for the movies too." With the competition of Sinatra, Bing Crosby⁴, and Dick Haymes, Como holds a high place in popularity polls. In *Billboard's* first annual music-record poll (1946) Como's recording of "Prisoner of Love" proved to have made the most sales in that year and Como himself was voted the "top selling" male singer. At the end of 1946 he held third place in a *Down Beat* poll, coming after Sinatra and Crosby. He was also third in *Billboard's* 1945 GI poll of favorites among male singers.

Como is one of the founders of the Hospitalized Veterans National Radio Foundation. He was married to Roselle Beline in 1933 and has one son, Ronald, who, in 1947, was attending a Catholic parochial school. The singer dresses "like a husky college freshman," observed Sidney Fields in the New York *Daily Mirror*, "and looks like one." (Como's name appeared in a listing of America's ten-best-dressed men.) Black-haired and black-eyed, Como is "short, on the stocky side, and gives the impression of being shy." In describing his leisure-time activity, *Variety* once remarked that Como "would rather golf than sing."

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CONNOLLY, CYRIL (VERNON) Sept. 10, 1903- Author; editor
 Address: b. c/o The Macmillan Co., 60 5th Ave., New York 11

The Anglo-Irish romantic, neo-pagan, and literary epicure, Cyril Connolly, who was in the United States briefly during the winter of 1946-47 to collect material for an American issue of his magazine, *Horizon*, is an author who believes that "the true function of a writer is to produce a masterpiece and that no



Larry Burrows

CYRIL CONNOLLY

other task is of any consequence." Often accused of both social and intellectual snobbery, Connolly, who is the grandson of an admiral and the great-nephew of an earl, says, "I write for people who have been to schools and universities, whose interests and whose doubts I share." In doing this, he has taken his readers on an odyssey which traverses four books, and reveals the author definitely as a "modern," unrestrained by "any vestiges of Victorianism from saying what crosses his mind."

Cyril Vernon Connolly was born in the English town of Coventry on September 10, 1903, the only son of Major Matthew Connolly and Muriel (Vernon) Connolly. He began his travels early, going at the age of five to South Africa, where his father's regiment was stationed. When he was seven he was sent to his paternal grandmother, who was then living in Corsica. Later he went to boarding school in England, often spending his holidays with his mother's family in Ireland. After St. Wulfric's, where two of his schoolmates were George Orwell and Cecil Beaton, he went to Eton on a scholarship. There was laid the foundation for his future as a critic, for he learned by heart "something of the literature of five civilizations." There, too, that propensity for extravagant clowning—"Connolly

being funny"—developed into wit and charm. He was also, he tells us, as fond of painting as poetry, and haunted the National Gallery. While at Eton he won the Rosebery History Prize, and later went up to Balliol College, Oxford, on a Brackenbury History Scholarship.

An early ambition "to be a poet and to revive the epic; and to write a novel about archaic Greece," ended in frustration, for his performance fell so far below his standards, Connolly says, that in despair "he slipped into the interim habit of writing short-term articles about books." He has written continuously for the *New Statesman* and other periodicals since 1927. In 1939 he founded *Horizon*, a "critical review of our times," whose first issue is now a collector's item. During the war, Anne Fremantle states, the magazine "served both as the only *salon* and the only *café* in Europe . . . for in the pages of *Horizon* alone could still take place that interchange of opinion" which could formerly be had in those two institutions. From 1942 to 1943 Connolly was also the literary editor for the (London) *Observer*.

Cyril Connolly's first book, *Rock Pool*, appeared in 1935. Written in "the off-hand and brittle manner" of Norman Douglas' *South Wind*, it is concerned with a group of expatriate artists on the Riviera. A second book, *Enemies of Promise* (1938), is "a collection of searching and idea-packed literary essays," with a section on the author's childhood and youth. Alfred Kazin, in the *New York Herald Tribune*, called it a work of "resplendent intelligence," which, "like all good books of criticism, revealed its author's mind as sharply as a good poem or novel."

There followed *The Unquiet Grave* (1945), written under the pseudonym "Palinurus." Palinurus was the Trojan pilot of Aeneas, who jumped into the sea just before the end of the voyage, and who is regarded by the author as a symbol of frustration. A "word cycle" and "an experiment in self-dismantling," this book has been called "the haphazard autobiography of [Connolly's] beleaguered ego." For the author, wrote Anne Fremantle in the *Commonweal*, is one of the few writers who, like Marie Bashkirtsev or Rousseau, "have the courage to see themselves." This "bitter yet refreshing bouquet" of *pensées*, excerpts, vignettes, and "cyrilliana" has been compared to the works of Pascal, Chamfort, and La Rochefoucauld, from which the author makes frequent quotation. Irwin Edman considered the book "a very special genre almost unknown in contemporary published writing." Orville Prescott, however, felt that Connolly wrote "a baroquely over-decorated prose" and suffered from the strain of continually attempting "to shock the bourgeoisie."

Most recent of Connolly's books is *The Condemned Playground* (1946), a retrospective collection of essays, satires, and parodies written between 1927 and 1944. Here is revealed the "latest fashion in bitter elegance in English letters," according to *Time* magazine. The author, an authority on eighteenth-century English, and nineteenth-century French, literature,

is also a "deft satirist. . . His parodies are often more telling than his serious critical articles." The Anglo-Irish author has edited a volume of short stories chosen from *Horizon* magazine. He has also translated from the French *The Silence of the Sea* by "Vercors" (Jean Bruller) of the French resistance movement.

Cyril Connolly, who has lived in France and Spain, and traveled extensively in Southern Europe, describes himself as "a passionate reader, sight-seer, house-hunter, motorist, food and wine sampler," and names as his recreation "The Mediterranean." He is a man of average height, with dark hair receding at the temples; his soft voice and gentle manner sometimes belie the sting in his words. In 1930 he was married to Frances Jean Bakewell, of Baltimore.

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CONSIDINE, BOB See Considine, R. B.

CONSIDINE, ROBERT (BERNARD)
(cõn'sĩ-dĩn") Nov. 4, 1906- Journalist

Address: b. c/o International News Service,
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Ave., New York 28

Robert ("Bob") Considine, for almost twenty years a newspaper writer, is well known for his syndicated column, *On The Line*, a feature covering items of general interest. During World War II he was a war correspondent and since then, *Newsweek* has remarked, "Considine has been one of the busiest men since Runyon's prolific period." Also a contributor of magazine articles and stories, Considine has authored two books, and has collaborated in the writing of two best sellers, *Thirty Seconds Over Tokyo* and *General Wainwright's Story*.

Born in Washington, D.C., on November 4, 1906, Robert Bernard Considine is the son of James William and Sophie (Small) Considine. He attended grammar school and Gonzaga High School in the capital. In 1923, at seventeen, he became a Government employee: he first was a messenger boy in the Census Bureau, then in the Bureau of Public Health. Later he became a typist in the Treasury Department and, in 1927, a clerk in the Department of State.

During these years Considine worked toward achieving his ambition to become a writer, for four years studying journalism and short-story writing in evening courses at George Washington University. "As a messenger," he has written, "I used to pen fervid short stories far into the night. I cut an ad for a Nash coupé out of the *Saturday Evening Post* and tacked



Harold Stein

BOB CONSIDINE

it on the wall near the table where I used to write—for inspiration. But by the time I finally sold enough to buy the Nash, it was a museum piece."

It was through an early enthusiasm for tennis that Considine gained entry into the newspaper field. (In 1929 he was to win the National Public Parks doubles championship, in 1930 the District of Columbia singles championship, and later he held about fifty other State and regional titles.) When, in 1927, his name was misspelled in a Washington paper's account of a tennis match, Considine relates, "I went down to the paper in the role of Indignant Subscriber, corrected the spelling, and talked the sports editor into letting me contribute occasional tennis pieces."

In 1929 he began to write a weekly tennis column at five dollars a week for the *Washington Post*. After a year he was offered a full-time job in the sports department of that newspaper. Considine reviewed his possible future with the State Department (by which he was then employed), decided, as he has written, "If I had stayed two more years . . . I would have been eligible for consular work and might even have risen to fourth vice-consul, ad interim." Therefore, against the advice of his mother, he accepted the lower salaried newspaper job, in which he remained for three years.

In 1933 he was offered twice his *Post* salary to join the staff of the *Washington Herald* (now the *Times-Herald*). He was its sports editor for a time, before being discharged and told to "stick to writing." This he did, covering news of the Washington baseball team, writing some editorials, and preparing a series of daily short stories about Government clerks, entitled *Uncle Sam's Children*. It was during these years, also, that he started his sports

CONSIDINE, ROBERT—*Continued*

column, *On the Line*, with which, he has pointed out, his surname rhymes.

William Randolph Hearst in January 1937 brought Considine to New York to work under a five-year contract with the *New York American* (later *Journal-American*). Damon Runyon⁴², who had been the *American's* sports columnist had been transferred to another post, and Considine's column often appeared in the space Runyon's had occupied. Considine thinks that it was the placement of his column in the Runyon spot that got *On The Line* "off to a start" in New York. Ten years later, after he had turned from sports to more varied subjects, *Newsweek* commented that "hard-hitting prose . . . by Considine has done much to fill the gap left in Hearst's stable of columnists by Damon Runyon's death in December (1946)."

Considine was transferred to the *New York Daily Mirror*, another Hearst paper, in June 1937, and International News Service, the Hearst syndicate, took over half of his contract (INS had already begun national syndication of *On The Line* when it was appearing in the *American*). Soon Considine was assigned to coverage other than that of sports events. Among the major news stories he wrote was the report of the 1938 trial of James J. Hines, New York politician. By 1942 Considine was writing exclusively for INS. He worked from Washington during part of 1943 and while there, *Newsweek* reported, "dug up among other exclusives the plans for an Army boxing tournament like that which produced Gene Tunney in the last war. INS rivals curtly told their Washington staffs to watch for something besides politics in Washington."

During preparations for the invasion of Normandy in 1943, Considine reported the activities of the Eighth Air Force (for INS). After V-E Day Considine covered news in the China-Burma-India theater for a period. Once again in the United States, writing on domestic subjects, he devoted a column to a condemnation of the peep-hole variety of Broadway columnists who gossip about births, marriages, and divorces or those who do not check their facts. Considine himself is not an "ivory tower columnist" in the opinion of *Newsweek*; he often covers U.N. sessions because he believes U. N. "is the greatest thing happening today." His columns may be serious, humorous, or satirical, but he has said, "I'm not mad at anybody."

Considine has written two books: *MacArthur the Magnificent* (1942) and *Madison Square Garden* (1942). He collaborated with Sammy Schulman on *Where's Sammy?* (1943); with Captain Ted W. Lawson⁴³ on *Thirty Seconds Over Tokyo* (1943); with General Jonathan M. Wainwright⁴² on *General Wainwright's Story* (1946); and with Babe Ruth⁴⁴ on *The Babe Ruth Story* (1947). In 1947 he was editing the forthcoming memoirs of Stanislaw Mikolajczyk⁴⁴. He has also contributed to *Deadline Delayed* (1947), a collection of reporters' war stories which had not been published previously.

Thirty Seconds Over Tokyo was Captain Lawson's story, as told to Considine, of the flier's part in the Doolittle⁴² air raid on Tokyo.

It was written by Considine from notes taken during six eighteen-hour sessions with Lawson. Considine's wife, the former Mildred Anderson, suggested the title. The manuscript was sold to *Collier's* for serialization before appearing in book form, and to Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer for motion picture production, with the understanding that the story would not be announced until the War Department had officially released it, which it did several months later. The reviews of *Thirty Seconds Over Tokyo* were generally favorable. Orville Prescott, in the *New York Times*, wrote that it was "breathlessly exciting, profoundly moving, genuinely inspiring." Of Considine's contribution, a *New York Herald Tribune* reviewer said, "I don't know how much he edited it—probably a lot. But he edited well. You are never conscious of the feature writer behind the flier as you read. You feel no tricks in the telling. . . . The good writer gets more of the flier's personality in the story than the flier could ever have done himself. . . . But in these days when so many correspondents make themselves their own heroes . . . a reader is grateful to a modest craftsman like Considine." Vincent McHugh (*New Yorker*) dissented: "It isn't by any means as well written as some of the other personal experience records." Considine was also commended for his restraint in editing *General Wainwright's Story*, an account of the American general's years in a Japanese prison camp.

Considine has contributed stories and articles to the national magazines; has done radio work (the first *Washington Post* nightly newscaster in 1932, he believed "radio is here to stay"); and has written a number of motion picture scripts, among which is the original story for *The Beginning or the End* (1947), dealing with the production of the atomic bomb; *Church of the Good Thief* and *The Babe Ruth Story* which will be released by Allied Artists.

In April 1947 Considine was elected president of the Overseas Press Club. He also belongs to Sigma Alpha Epsilon and Theta Delta Chi, and is a member of the National Press Club in Washington, and the Artists and Writers Club. He is a Roman Catholic. Married July 21, 1931, the Considines have three sons: Michael Riley, Robert Barry, and Dennis Joel. Six feet one in height, 180 pounds in weight, Considine says that his complexion is "variable." His favorite recreation, he remarks, is "not writing."

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Who's Who in America, 1946-47

COOLIDGE, WILLIAM D(AVID) Oct. 23, 1873- Physico-chemist; business executive

Address: b. c/o General Electric Co., 1 River Rd., Schenectady, N.Y.; h. 1480 Lenox Rd., Schenectady, N.Y.

The General Electric Company established its Research Laboratory, in 1900, in order to continue the discoveries in electronics begun by the eminent British physicist Michael Faraday, and

to develop improvements in the company's existing electrical products and to utilize new findings in new products. It is from this research laboratory that far-reaching inventions in both the ordinary electric light bulb and in the X-ray tube have come. Both are the work primarily of William D. Coolidge, the physico-chemist who came to the laboratory in 1905, later becoming its director, and after 1944, its consultant on X-rays. During World War II, Coolidge was engaged in the United States atomic bomb project.

Born on a small farm in Hudson, Massachusetts, on October 23, 1873, William David Coolidge is the son of Albert Edward and Martha Alice (Shattuck) Coolidge, and one of the many descendants of John Coolidge, who came to America from England in 1630. From his early years William evinced an aptitude for mechanical and electrical work. Much of his spare time was spent in the town's machine shop, where he learned to use machines and tools, a skill which he was to find valuable when he began his experiments in electronics. He attended Hudson High School; but in order to contribute financially to the Coolidge household, he left in his junior year to take a job in a local rubber factory. After six months at this, he realized that education was of greater value to him, returned to high school, and was graduated in 1891.

Anxious to continue his studies, young Coolidge, provided with a loan from a neighbor and with a State scholarship, was enabled to enter the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he specialized in physical chemistry and took courses in electrical engineering. Illness delayed his graduation for one year—he received his B.S. degree in 1896, and, at the same time, a post as assistant in physics at the institute. While serving as assistant, he obtained in 1897 a graduate fellowship to study at the University of Leipzig. There, concurrent with his postgraduate studies in physics, chemistry, and geology, he worked experimentally “on a method of making short radio waves on wires visible, and on the use of such waves for measuring the electric properties of liquids.” In 1899 he was awarded the Ph.D. degree. When Coolidge returned to the United States and to M.I.T. in the same year, he resumed once more “what scientists call ‘pure research’—lengthy experiments which had no apparent relation to any commercial problem.” During the school years between 1901 and 1903, Coolidge served, in addition, as instructor of physical chemistry, being appointed to the post of assistant professor of physico-chemical research for 1904-05.

In 1905 Coolidge's connections with teaching and with university-sponsored research was to terminate with his acceptance in September of the position of researcher in physico-chemistry at the General Electric Company in Schenectady (New York) offered him by Willis Rodney Whitney. Formerly assistant professor of chemistry at M.I.T. and in 1905 nonresident associate professor at the same institution, Whitney had, in 1900, become the first director of the newly established Research Laboratory of General Electric; the company had been



WILLIAM D. COOLIDGE

formed in 1892 by a merger of the Edison General Electric Company (Schenectady) and the Thomson-Houston Electric Company (West Lynn, Massachusetts). Its research laboratories were to expand and increase with the company's growth.

From the beginning Coolidge had hesitated to become launched upon industrial research, because, he wrote in *Science* (December 27, 1940), of his doubt “that industry could present such fascinating problems” as lay before him at M.I.T., “or problems which would offer equal opportunity for worth-while work.” Promised that he might devote as much time as he desired to the conductivity measurements research he had been doing at the institute, he soon realized that there were “more engrossing problems” at General Electric. Within three years he had been selected assistant director of the laboratory (1908), remaining in this post for twenty years; then, from 1928 to 1932 he was associate director.

About the time Coolidge entered the plant, the company placed on the market its new but still imperfect tungsten lamp. Since tungsten, because of its crystalline structure, is a hard, brittle metal, the lamps required careful handling so that their tungsten filaments would not break. Coolidge recognized the need to render the metal ductile if the incandescent lamp were to be efficient and free from easy breakage, and in 1906 he began his experiments. He discovered that in order to fashion tungsten into a pliable state, he had to “start with the metal in the form of a fine powder, and compress it into bars which could subsequently be heat-treated and hot-forged” (*American Magazine*, January 1941). Once Coolidge had made this metallurgical discovery (1908), he worked to adapt it to commercial usage. By 1911 incandescent lamps with tungsten drawn filaments (“they increased the brilliancy of light given

COOLIDGE, WILLIAM D.—Continued

out by the same amount of electric current") were available to the general public. Three years later (1914), for this widely acclaimed addition to the advance of tungsten lamps, Coolidge was awarded the Rumford Medal. His results with ductile tungsten were valuable to the development of electron tubes, contacts, radio tubes, and for use in the "filament construction of high-power water-cooled transmitting tubes." The details of his invention and testing of the various laboratory and industrial possibilities of his discovery were incorporated in his scientific paper, "Ductile Tungsten."

Coolidge's next major work was begun in 1911. While working on his tungsten experiments he had investigated the metal's applicability to the X-ray target and had succeeded in introducing it into the device. X-rays had been discovered in 1895 by Wilhelm Roentgen who was doing research into William Crookes's cathode-ray tube. A junior in college when Roentgen announced his findings, Coolidge at M.I.T. had constructed an electrostatic generator with which he produced some of the first X-ray photographs made in the United States. "Like other pioneer investigators," commented the *American Journal of Physics* (March-April 1946), "he received X-ray burns which he still carries, but which, fortunately, have not been serious."

Not long after Irving Langmuir⁴⁰ (also of the General Electric Laboratory) had come upon the "stable electron emission of tungsten filaments in high vacuum," Coolidge undertook (in 1913) to apply this particular technicality to the still inexact mechanism, the X-ray tube. The outcome was the hot-cathode, high-vacuum Coolidge X-ray tube, as it came to be known, which maintained "complete control of the intensity and penetrating power of the rays, continuous operation without change in intensity, and complete absence of fluorescence of the glass." The tube accommodated voltages up to 140,000, later to 200,000 volts, "with a corresponding intensity of the rays, and a capacity for revealing new knowledge in widely scattered fields" of research. Containing Coolidge's developments, it became a much less dangerous laboratory device than it had formerly been and one of the milestones in the science of radiology. It is described by its originator in his "A Powerful X-Ray Tube with a Pure Electron Discharge."

During the succeeding years Coolidge worked on other improvements, aside from the problem of voltages, in the X-ray tube. By the year 1917, for service in World War I, he had produced a portable X-ray generating outfit. Included in this new scientific offering was a "specially developed radiator-type tube of large heat capacity." It was, in time, to replace for all diagnostic purposes the hot-cathode tube formerly in use. In addition he was the author of the C-Tube, a "listening device for submarines and for underwater signaling" employed in the war. Seven years later (1924) he completed development of oil-immersed self-contained X-ray outfits, which, able to be

manipulated facilely and safely even by inexperienced technicians, has been adapted to different appliances in dentistry, physical, and industrial laboratories. In 1928 he added further to the knowledge of this fast-growing science: he "determined and explained the cold-cathode effect which limits the voltage that can be used on a given tube" (*Electrical Engineering*, June 1939). For high voltages he created a "subdivided tube with intermediate tubular electrodes which accelerate the electrons at each stage," thus producing "an extremely high electron speed for bombardment of the final electrode." Maintaining that if a tube of this type were operating on two million volts, it would give off X-rays as penetrating as the shortest wave-length gamma rays from radium, Coolidge in successive steps, adapted it to ever increasing voltages. In this way he enabled the cascade-principle X-ray tube to be available in such therapy as that of cancer and in the examination of industrial materials (for example, in gauging the thickness of sheet steel in the rolling process).

Among the major contributions of Coolidge in the field of pure science are his series of experiments with the cathode-ray tube. Very little was known about the properties of cathode rays when Coolidge began his studies. Improving upon the discoveries of the German physicist, P. E. A. Lenard, he devised in 1926 a cathode-ray tube which made it possible for cathode rays of great intensity to be obtained outside the generating tube. Capable of effecting changes in various chemicals and of destroying insects and germs almost instantly, the Coolidge cathode-ray tube beam (it had the "power of a ton of radium") was described in the March 4, 1932, issue of *Science* as possessing "unknown possibilities in the realm of science and medicine."

From 1932 onward the physico-chemist withdrew from much of the actual research still being carried on in General Electric laboratories. He continued, however, to "guide and encourage his assistants" in their essays into new branches of science. In that year (1932) he became director of the General Electric Research Laboratory upon the retirement of Whitney from the directorship, and from 1940 to 1944 he served as vice-president of the corporation. When American and British scientists were drafted by their respective Governments to work on the atomic bomb project during World War II, Coolidge was one of six men assigned in 1941 to study and to evaluate from the military standpoint the value of uranium. He was occupied with atomic research until the end of the war. Meanwhile, in 1944, the seventy-one-year-old physico-chemist retired from the research laboratory directorate; he has remained with the company, however, as X-ray consultant. For a number of months, between September 1946 and February 1947, Coolidge headed the atomic research and development laboratory of General Electric's Hanford Engineer Works (Richland, Washington), a nuclear research plant purchased by the concern from the United States Government in 1946. Since 1935 he has served the Government as member of the Na-

tional Bureau of Standards, and since 1940, as member of the National Inventors Council. The director emeritus of General Electric's research in July 1947 became one of a group of six scientists sent to Japan by the National Research Council "as advisers to the economic and scientific section of general headquarters in Tokyo."

Most of the findings of the "father of the X-ray," as the *American Journal of Physics* believes Coolidge might be called, are recorded in such papers as "Measurement of the Dielectric Constant of Liquids", "Production of High Voltage Cathode Rays Outside the Generating Tube", "Development of Modern X-Ray Generating Apparatus", "The Production of X-Rays of Very Short Wave-Length," in "Conductivity of Aqueous Solutions at High Temperatures up to 306 Degrees Centigrade," and in articles in various scientific periodicals. He is the holder of eighty-three patents. In addition to being awarded the Rumford Medal, he has been the recipient of the Howard N. Potts and Louis Edward Levy gold medals from the Franklin Institute in 1926; of the gold (American College of Radiology), Hughes (Royal Society, London), and Edison medals in 1927; Washington Award (Western Society of Engineers), 1932; John Scott Award, 1937; of the Faraday Medal of the Institution of Electrical Engineers of England (1939), the Modern Pioneer Award of the National Association of Manufacturers (1940), the Duddell Medal of the Physical Society of England and the Orden del Mérito (Chile) in 1942, and the Franklin Medal of the Franklin Institute in 1944. He holds membership in the American Chemical, Electrochemical, Physical, and Philosophical societies, in the National Academy of Sciences, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Washington Academy of Science (he was vice-president in 1931), the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American institutes of Electrical Engineers and of Chemists, and in Sigma Xi. He is an honorary or corresponding member of numerous North and South American and European medical and scientific associations and institutes.

Coolidge has had conferred upon him the honorary degrees of D.Sc., M.D., LL.D., and Doctor *honoris causa* from various colleges and universities in the United States, Switzerland, Brazil, and Chile. From 1930 to 1935 he was a term member of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Corporation. His clubs are the Mohawk (Schenectady) and Engineers (Dayton, Ohio). His religious affiliation is Unitarian. In December 1908 the physicochemist was married to Ethel Westcott Woodward, who died in February 1915. His children are Elizabeth (Mrs. Frank Herschel Smith) and Lawrence David Coolidge. His second marriage, to Dorothy Elizabeth MacHaffie, took place in February 1916. Writing in *World's Work*, Henry F. Pringle described Coolidge thus: "In appearance he combines an air of benevolence with quick, birdlike alertness. The benevolent aspect comes from his eyes, which are kindly. . . . The alertness is due to the rapidity with which he walks—it is really almost a trot—and the quick, nervous way he

has of speaking." A resourceful, thorough man, he is said to be "utterly impatient of carelessness or superficiality." Coolidge, who is slight of build, about five feet eight inches in height and has brown eyes and hair, occupies himself with astronomy and photography for diversion.

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CORBUSIER See Le Corbusier

CORI, CARL F(ERDINAND) (kôr'ĩ)
Dec. 5, 1896- Biochemist; educator

CORI, GERTY T(HERESA RADNITZ)
Aug. 15, 1896- Biochemist; educator

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Doctors Carl F. Cori and Gerty T. Cori, husband and wife, have been awarded one half of the 1947 Nobel prize for medicine. This coveted honor was awarded to them in December 1947 for their discovery of the process by which glycogen (animal starch) is converted into utilizable sugar, and for isolating the enzyme which begins the process, achievements of great importance in understanding diabetes. The Coris are members of the faculty of the School of Medicine at Washington University.

It was in Prague, which after World War I became the capital of Czechoslovakia, that both Carl F. and Gerty T. Cori were born within several months of each other. The son of Carl Isidor Cori, a university professor of zoology, and the former Maria Lippich, Carl Ferdinand Cori was born December 5, 1896; he was reared with his two sisters in Trieste, then still a part of Austria-Hungary, where his father directed the Marine Biological Station. Carl studied at the humanistic *Gymnasium* in that city from 1906 until 1914, the year in which he was enrolled at the German University in Prague. Another of the students there was named Gerty Theresa Radnitz.

The eldest of the three daughters of businessman Otto Radnitz and the former Martha Neustadt, Gerty Theresa Radnitz was born August 15, 1896. She was reared in her native city of Prague and attended the *Gymnasium* at Tetschen, from which she was graduated in 1914. Matriculating for her degree in medicine at the German University in Prague, Miss Radnitz and her fellow student, Carl Cori,



CARL F. and GERTY T. CORI

according to the *New York Post*, collaborated in their research project in immunology. In 1920 the university granted them M.D. degrees, shortly after which, on August 5, the two young scientists were married. They were not to practice medicine, however, confining themselves to laboratory research in the field.

As an undergraduate at the university in Prague, young Cori had served as an instructor at the second medical clinic in the city in 1919-20. Upon receiving his doctorate, he was appointed an assistant in the first medical clinic of the University of Vienna and an assistant in pharmacology at the University of Graz, also in Austria, which posts he held from 1920 until 1922. Before receiving her degree, Gerty Cori had spent the years 1917-19 as a student assistant in the medical school of the university. Then, having obtained her doctorate, she was made an assistant in the Children's Hospital of Vienna for the years 1920-22. In 1922 the Coris left Austria and sailed for the United States. They were to become citizens of the United States five years later.

In their adopted country the Coris first joined the staff of the New York State Institute for the Study of Malignant Diseases, in Buffalo. Carl Cori served as a biochemist there from 1922 until 1931. For a part of that time (1930-31) he also taught as an assistant professor of physiology at the University of Buffalo. Gerty Cori, an assistant pathologist at the institute from 1922 until 1925, served as an assistant biochemist there from 1925 until 1931. In that year husband and wife left for St. Louis, Missouri, to teach at the Washington University School of Medicine. Cori was appointed professor of pharmacology and in 1931 became head of the department of pharmacology. In 1942 Carl Cori received his professorship in biochemistry; he has been chairman of the department of biochemistry since 1946. Gerty Cori's first appointment at the School

of Medicine was as a research associate in pharmacology, which post she held from 1931 until 1943. In that year (1943) she became a research associate professor in biochemistry, filling that professorship for three years. She became a full professor in 1947.

Some of the earliest research that the Coris were to conduct in the United States was in the field of malignant diseases. They studied the influence of ovariectomy on the incidence of tumors; and the sugar and lactic acid metabolism of tumors, with particular attention to the carbohydrate metabolism of those tumors which were malignant. This brought them to the study of sugar and its metabolism in the human body. At that time it was known that insulin was secreted by the pancreas, and that the failure of the pancreas to produce insulin resulted in diabetes. The Coris investigated insulin action in experiments designed to give complete carbohydrate balance.

In 1936 the Coris isolated from muscle tissue a hitherto unknown compound of glucose, namely glucose-1-phosphate, which is also referred to as the Cori-ester. This substance, they found, is formed from glycogen by the enzyme phosphorylase. The Cori enzyme is then converted to blood sugar in the liver. The enzyme phosphorylase also acts in the reverse reaction, converting glucose-1-phosphate to glycogen. With his wife and Dr. Gerhard Schmidt, Cori demonstrated before a scientific gathering in St. Louis on April 12, 1939, the manufacture of glycogen in the test tube. The enzyme phosphorylase was prepared in crystalline, pure form in 1941 in collaboration with Dr. Arda A. Green. Meyerhof in 1927 had shown that an enzyme, hexokinase, which he obtained from yeast, phosphorylates glucose; the resulting ester is glucose-6-phosphate. The tissues contain an enzyme, phosphoglucomutase, which converts this ester to the Cori-ester. Drs. Sidney P. Colowick and Earl Sutherland were able to convert glucose to glycogen in the test tube with the use of three highly purified enzymes.

Another phase of the problem of diabetes was explained in 1931 by Bernardo A. Houssay, who showed that there was a substance in the anterior pituitary lobe that interfered with the proper utilization of sugar. Cori and his associates "dovetailed" this with what was known about hexokinase. They found that a pituitary extract added to hexokinase prepared from muscle inhibited its activity, an inhibition removed by insulin.

The work of the Coris in the transformation of carbohydrates and sugars into substances in blood and tissue brought them many honors. For the scientists' discovery of the enzyme phosphorylase, they became the third married couple to receive a Nobel award in science (in 1903 the physics prize went to Pierre and Marie Curie who shared the award with another French scientist, and in 1935 the chemistry prize was awarded to Frédéric Joliot-Curie⁴⁶ and Irène Joliot-Curie⁴⁶, daughter of Mme. Curie). Like the Curies, the Coris shared the 1947 Nobel prize in physics and medicine with another scientist, Dr. Bernardo Houssay of Argentina, who won his part of the award for discovering that pituitary hormones con-

trol activity of all other ductless glands. The Coris' share of the monetary award is \$25,375. They flew to Stockholm to receive the medal, the money, and diploma on December 10, 1947, the anniversary of Alfred Nobel's death.

The Doctors Cori also won the second annual Midwest Award of the St. Louis Section of the American Chemical Society, the gold medallion having been presented to them on March 21, 1946. At the presentation exercises, Dr. Arthur H. Compton⁴⁰, Nobel prize winner and chancellor of Washington University, said: "The fame of Carl and Gerty Cori is based upon the reliability of their careful measurements. Thus, when earlier investigators had demonstrated within experimental error that sugar in the liver is released to the blood by the action of the enzyme diastase, the Coris found that this was indeed an experimental error, that the true catalyst was instead a substance which they named 'phosphorylase.'" The Squibb Award of the American Society of Endocrinology came to the Coris in 1947. In November of that year it was announced that they were to present the third Harrison Howe Lecture before the Rochester section of the American Chemical Society on November 17; their topic was to be "The Mechanism of Enzymatic Synthesis of Polysaccharides."

Other awards Carl F. Cori alone has received for his work are the Isaac Adler Prize (1943), the Lasker Award (1946), and the Sugar Foundation Prize (1947). Granted by the American Public Health Association for contributions to advances in medical research, the Lasker Award of one thousand dollars and a gold statuette of the *Winged Victory of Samothrace* (symbolizing victory against disease and death) were presented to Cori on November 12, 1946, "for developing a better understanding of how insulin permits the body of a person sick with diabetes to burn sugar." The second intermediate sugar research award of five thousand dollars, the Sugar Foundation Prize, which is given annually by the National Science Fund of the National Association of Sciences "in recognition of the development of original knowledge about sugar," came to Cori in May 1947 "for distinguished achievements in the field of human metabolism extending over a period of twenty years."

Both Western Reserve and Yale universities awarded honorary D.Sc. degrees to Cori in 1946. Another of the honors to come to him was election to the National Association of Sciences in April 1940. He also holds honorary membership in the Harvey Society of New York. A member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Society of Experimental Biology and Medicine (he was a councilor in 1930), the American Society of Experimental Pharmacology, the American Association for Cancer Research, and the American Association of University Professors, Carl Cori belongs to four organizations in which Gerty Cori also holds membership. These are the American Society of Pharmacology, the American Chemical Society, the American So-

ciety of Biological Chemists, and Sigma Xi, the honorary fraternity in research. Articles by the Coris describing their researches in biochemistry have appeared in American scientific journals since 1925, the principal periodical for which they have written being the *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, of which publication Carl Cori is an editorial board member. Other magazines publishing their works are *Physiological Review* and *The Proceedings of the Society of Experimental Biological Medicine*, and *Science*.

Describing the Coris' method of doing research together, Jay Nelson Tuck wrote in the *New York Post*: "The two work so closely together . . . that it is hard to tell where the work of one leaves off and that of the other begins. They talk over their problems together, decide what is to be done, and then parcel the tasks out between them, checking and correlating with each other all the way." Nobel prize winner Edward A. Doisy, now a professor at St. Louis University, had this to say of his fellow scientists: "Genius the Coris have; there is no question about it. But their capacity for hard work has aided that genius to blossom and to benefit mankind. They are good Americans, excellent companions; the kind that fishermen like to take to the woods with them. They are swimmers as well and all-around outdoor people." The Coris, who had begun mountain climbing in the Austrian Alps, now indulge in their favorite physical exertion in the American Rockies. Other of their sports are ice skating and tennis.

The Coris' garden is the scene of both relaxation and division of labor: Carl Cori cares for the vegetables, Gerty Cori raises the flowers, and young Carl Thomas Cori does the weeding. "Tommy," his parents report, is more interested in baseball than science at the moment (in 1947 he was eleven years old), which does not disturb them unduly, since Cori did not evince an interest in matters scientific until the age of twelve. The Coris have been described as "an attractive couple": Cori is five feet eleven inches tall and weighs 150 pounds, has blue eyes and fair hair; Gerty Cori is also tall and slender, five feet six in height, 125 pounds in weight, and has brown eyes and reddish-brown hair. *Time* has called him shy, her vivacious.

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CORI, GERTY T(HERESA RADNITZ) See Cori, C. F., and Cori, G. T. R.

CORRELL, CHARLES J. See Gosden, F. F., and Correll, C. J.

CROSLEY, POWEL, JR. Sept. 18, 1886-Industrialist

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Until the major part of his interests were purchased by the Aviation Corporation (AVCO) in 1945, Powel Crosley, Jr., was known as a pioneer manufacturer of inexpensive radios and refrigerators. Despite his success in the manufacture of these and other



POWEL CROSLEY, JR.

household appliances, Crosley wished to devote himself entirely to the manufacture of automobiles, an ambition of forty years' standing. Refrigerators and radios will henceforth be produced by the Crosley Division of AVCO, while the Crosley "bantam" automobile will be the sole output of Crosley Motors, Inc., under Powel Crosley's personal direction.

Born September 18, 1886, Powel Crosley, Jr., was reared in Cincinnati, Ohio, the city of his birth, where his father practiced law. His mother was Charlotte W. (Utz) Crosley. Powel's graduation from the College Hill Public School in Cincinnati took place in 1901, and from the Ohio Military Institute, also in that city, in 1905. At the University of Cincinnati, which he attended during 1906, he studied engineering. Then, for the two succeeding years, Crosley was a student at the University of Cincinnati Law School. Meanwhile, his interest in automobiles had been stimulated: for a short time in 1905 he worked after school hours as chauffeur for a family in order to familiarize himself with the mechanism of an automobile. While he was still in law school and while he sold bonds for the Kleybolte Bond Company, the study of automobile mechanics remained his hobby.

By borrowing ten thousand dollars capital, Crosley in 1907 was able to organize a company which made plans to manufacture an inexpensive six-cylinder automobile. His proposed Marathon Six was to be sold for seventeen hundred dollars—at least three hundred less than the current price for two- and three-cylinder cars—but the panic of 1907 made it difficult for him to secure more money for the manufacture of the Marathon Six, and the project failed. From 1908 until 1916 Crosley worked for various automobile and advertising concerns. He left Cincinnati in 1908 for Indianapolis, where he was employed by the Carl Fisher Company. His succeeding positions were with the Parry Automobile Company as assistant sales manager and with the National Motor Vehicle Company as advertising manager; his next job took him to Muncie, Indiana, where, in 1910, he was the manager of an automobile company. On his return to Cincinnati shortly afterward, he became representative of several advertising firms, selling posters, lithography, and other supplies.

An opportunity for Crosley to organize another automobile manufacturing concern came in 1912, but, like his first effort in that field, it was abortive. The following year Crosley tried unsuccessfully to profit by the current craze for cyclecars; and an attempt, in 1914, to put out another six-cylinder model was halted by World War I. He then returned to the advertising business as a space salesman. When, in 1916, there was an opportunity for him to join one of his clients in an automobile accessory mail order business, he accepted the offer. Within a year Crosley was able to purchase the American Automobile Accessory Company for himself. By marketing various gadgets of his own invention, at the end of two years Crosley (who was helped by his brother, Lewis, in managing the business) was able to view a sales volume of more than a million dollars on his books. As the firm expanded and new quarters were acquired, Crosley found it necessary to purchase the National Label Company in order to cut the printing costs of his mail order business. One building of this new plant was used for the manufacture of phonographs.

The desire of his nine-year-old son to have a radio led Crosley into radio manufacturing. Upon finding that all available sets cost more than a hundred dollars, Crosley bought a copy of the pamphlet, *ABC of Radio*, which, in turn, inspired him to buy the parts of a crystal set to construct at home. About this time the decline in phonograph sales had caused Crosley to turn his woodworking plant over to the production of radio cabinets. To this enterprise, Crosley in 1921 added the manufacture of a porcelain vacuum tube socket of his own design, said to be the first popular-priced piece of radio equipment to be put on the market. This was followed by a tap-switch and by a book-type variable condenser, made to retail for a dollar.

Some time before this Crosley had employed two University of Cincinnati engineering students to design a receiver suitable for sale at

twenty dollars. Out of this project the Harko, Jr., a crystal set, was developed. It was supplied by current from a flashlight battery and interrupted by a wire passing over a saw-toothed piece of metal on the side of the apparatus. This one-tube Harko, the first low-priced radio set, was followed by the Harko, Sr., a vacuum tube set. With the addition of a two-stage amplifier and transformer, which employed the first radio frequency amplification ever used in a radio set, the Crosley Model X made its appearance. By the spring of 1922 the Crosley Radio Corporation was the largest manufacturer of radio sets in the world.

During the summer of 1922 Crosley began operating Station WLW, Cincinnati, which, aided by technical improvements, eventually reached a transmitting wattage of five hundred thousand units. This increase in power cut down the static on the inexpensive receiving sets within its home territory. (The static factor on the one-tube sets had caused many of them to be returned to the manufacturer because of poor performance.) Although the FCC ordered WLW to reduce its power to fifty thousand watts (the then prevailing level) in 1939, the facilities of the station, renamed the Voice of America, were used for short-wave Government-propaganda broadcasts during World War II. When the demand for his radio sets had begun to decline in the early 1930's, Crosley added refrigerators and other electrical appliances to his products. The Shelvador refrigerator, which shelves built into the door, sold for about fifty dollars less than the then standard price for refrigerators. Other devices manufactured by his concern were the Koolrest, an air conditioning equipment for beds, the X-er-vac, a scalp exerciser, and the Icy Ball, a portable refrigerator.

As a side line, Crosley in 1939 brought out a small, two-cylinder, 12.5-horsepower, 1150-pound automobile. Research on performance, engine, and appearance of this light-weight car continued through the World War II years, when the Crosley Corporation also manufactured radio equipment for the armed forces. Toward the end of the war, in June 1945, the Aviation Corporation (AVCO) bought control of the Crosley interests, including the manufacturing plant and Station WLW. Crosley retained the automobile division, which he proposed to expand for the manufacture of a "really salable bantam car." An improved model of the Crosley appeared in 1946; the later Crosley weighs about 1,050 pounds, has 4 cylinders, develops 26.5 to 30 horsepower, is aluminum-bodied, and has a fuel tank capacity of 6 gallons. Eventually, the Crosley Corporation, its president hopes, will produce 150,000 cars a year at an average price of \$500. In 1947 the Marion (Indiana) plant, where the cars are made, is capable of turning out only of build, about five feet eight inches in height, 40,000 of them a year, at a price of \$849. Crosley anticipated a price reduction on his cars as soon as supplies became more readily available and efficiency in operation increased. Three models, a station wagon, a truck, and a sports auto, were added to the Crosley line in 1947.

Since the purchase of the Crosley Corporation by AVCO, Powel Crosley has remained a member of the corporation's board of directors. He also holds directorates in the Transcontinental and Western Air Lines, and in the Fifth-Third Union Trust Company. Crosley, who is president of the Cincinnati Baseball Club, owns the Cincinnati Reds. His fraternity is Phi Delta Theta. The clubs to which he belongs are the Queen City, the Aviation Country, and the Cincinnati Country; his New York club is the New York Yacht. In 1907 Crosley served as a first lieutenant in the Ohio National Guard; and from 1932 to 1939 he was a lieutenant commander in the United States Naval Reserve.

Crosley's first wife, Gwendolyn Badewell Aiken, to whom he was married in 1910, died in 1939. By this marriage the automobile manufacturer has two children, Powel, 3d, and Martha Page. His second marriage, to Marianna Wallingford, was terminated by divorce in 1944. The executive is a brown-eyed, brown-haired man. "When," *Life* reported, "as his own test driver, he jackknifes his six-foot-three-inch, 205-pound frame through the 45-inch door of a Crosley fresh off the assembly line and uncoils under the steering wheel, he comes into new focus, a man at peace with his convictions and pleased with his handiwork."

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CROSSMAN, R(ICHARD) H(OWARD) S(TAFFORD) Dec. 15, 1907- Member of British Parliament; writer

Address: h. Town End Farm, Radnage near High Wycombe, England

R. H. S. Crossman, in 1945 elected to the British Parliament, is known as a "moderate Left-Winger," who, at times, has rebelled against the Labor Government's foreign policy. Crossman is also assistant editor of *New Statesman and Nation*, the weekly paper of the Labor party. The author of four earlier books, in 1947 Crossman wrote *Palestine Mission*, which is based on his experience as a member of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine.

The son of a British justice, Richard Howard Stafford Crossman was born December 15, 1907. After completing a preparatory course of study in Latin, Greek, and Greek philosophy at Winchester College as a Scholar (one who has been awarded a scholarship), Crossman attended New College, Oxford, where he was also a Scholar. There he took first place in Moderations (a set of examinations for the Bachelor of Arts degree) and in Greats (the final examination for a B.A.). In 1930 Crossman was elected to a fellowship in philosophy at the same university. He was also granted a free year before being required to undertake his duties. During that year (1930-31) he revisited Germany, with which he had become



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familiar as a boy, and studied in Frankfurt on the Main and at the University of Berlin.

Crossman returned to Oxford in 1931 and remained there for a number of years as a tutor. In 1938, having contributed to a number of British magazines, he became assistant editor of the *New Statesman and Nation*, the weekly publication of the British Labor party. In that year, also, he became a lecturer for the Oxford University Delegacy for Extra Mural Studies and for the Workers Education Association. He continued to give these lectures until 1940.

When Britain declared war on Germany, Crossman served for a brief period on the staff of the Ministry of Information. In 1940 he became director of the German section of the Political Intelligence Department of the British Foreign Office. There he organized the BBC's broadcasts directed at Germany. In April 1943 he went to Algiers in North Africa as deputy director of Psychological Warfare at Allied Forces Headquarters. Together with two American broadcasting officials, he organized leaflet distribution and the broadcasting of propaganda to the enemy. Less than a year later Crossman returned to England to plan a similar program for the Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Force as assistant chief of Psychological Warfare.

Crossman's interest in politics dates back to the days when he was an Oxford tutor. In 1934 he became the leader of the Labor party group on the Oxford City Council. Three years later he was defeated as the Parliamentary Labor candidate for West Birmingham, but thereafter he remained the Labor candidate for East Coventry (in Britain one individual may retain the title of candidate and the right to run for office from the same district for a number of years). He won the seat in the general Labor victory in 1945. In November 1946 he led the "Labor

revolt" in Parliament. At that time he called upon the Government "to review and recast its conduct of international affairs" and "to provide a democratic and constructive socialist alternative to an otherwise inevitable conflict between American capitalism and Soviet communism." The motion was defeated 353 to 0. (Crossman and his followers abstained: he had tried to withdraw the motion, but the question was called by the Conservative members of Parliament.) In May 1947 (shortly before the Labor party's annual convention) Crossman, Michael Foot, and some of their followers issued a pamphlet, *Keep Left*, which set forth their criticisms of the policies of Attlee⁴⁷ and Bevin⁴⁸. In a *New Statesman and Nation* article, Crossman commented, "This year's [1947] Labor Party Conference settled one thing at least—if it needed settling. As long as he wants to do so, Ernest Bevin will control not merely foreign affairs but the Cabinet and the whole Labor Movement." Crossman, however, approved Bevin's proposal that the Marshall⁴⁹ Plan be put into effect without the cooperation of Russia, since that country was unwilling to participate.

In the October 20, 1947, issue of *PM*, Saul K. Padover devoted his editorial to Crossman and his group of Laborites. Of the M.P., Padover wrote, "In the two and a half years since the Labor victory and his own election to Parliament, Crossman . . . has, I think, grown in stature. An Oxford professor of philosophy . . . he used to delight in the sheer display of verbal pyrotechnics. Today, while he still has a zest for ideas and wit, he gives one a feeling of authority, of a man with a sense of social responsibility who knows where he is going. He is not yet forty and is definitely a man to watch."

The Laborite expressed his own views on British foreign policy in a *New York Times Magazine* article, in which he asserted that Britain's program must be "to keep clear of an Anglo-American bloc against Russia and of an Anglo-Russian block against America; to maintain an independent foreign policy and, together with France and the other Western European countries, to attempt by mediation to avert a Russian-American conflict; to support, positively and actively, democratic socialism in Western Europe, the Mediterranean, and the Middle East, and to accelerate enormously the movement toward African self-government; to recognize that in the event of a third world war the British Commonwealth will anyway be indefensible, and to evolve a policy designed not to win the next war but to prevent it, even at the cost of heavy concessions to both Russia and America." Crossman later averred, "The most certain way of provoking a shooting war is to proclaim a cold war without calculating the cost."

Calling for a positive policy to guide the administration of the British-occupied zone of Germany, Crossman has urged that "plain-speaking" is the only way ultimately to achieve cooperation and agreement among the four occupation powers. In the other articles Crossman has written for British publications (largely

New Statesman and Nation and *The Spectator*) and for American periodicals (*New Republic* and *New York Times Magazine*), he has discussed British Labor party problems and the operation of the BBC (with which he had worked during the war). In 1947 he asserted, "What the world needs is not merely American dollars, food, and machinery. We need an American idea as well." In this article Crossman was advocating the adoption of the TVA plan to areas in Europe and Asia Minor.

When Ernest Bevin appointed Crossman as one of the six British members of the twelve-man Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine, he did so partly because the M.P. was not Jewish. The committee was charged with the responsibility of investigating the political, economic, and social conditions of all persons living in Palestine, the situation of European Jews, and the remedies that had been taken to alleviate their condition and to prevent recurrence of persecution or discrimination. It was also assigned the task of hearing all witnesses who might have something to contribute toward a solution, and of making recommendations. In his book, *Palestine Mission* (1947), Crossman discussed the findings which made him a convert from his inclination toward a pro-Arab solution to advocacy of the partition of Palestine into an Arab state and a Jewish state, the admission of 100,000 Jews into Palestine, and the maintenance of the Haganah (the Jewish Home Guard whose dissolution has been urged by some observers). Together with Crossman, in the minority which approved the partition of Palestine, was Bartley Crum⁴⁷, an American member of the committee, author of another book on Palestine, *Behind the Silken Curtain*. In September 1947 Crossman was to approve the U.N. recommendation that Palestine be divided and that the British mandate be ended.

Palestine Mission, wrote *Library Journal*, is "a record of an honest man's tussle with a problem almost insoluble." The magazine recommended the book as an "unbiased, sensible study" to the "man on the side lines who wants to know what it is all about." In a *PM* editorial Max Lerner wrote that Crossman "had the intellectual discipline for canvassing every boundary and corner of an assignment, the sensitiveness for opening his mind to new impressions, the imagination to follow his problem wherever it led him, the honesty to come out with a different conclusion from the one expected of him and the one he started with."

Before writing *Palestine Mission*, Crossman had earned a reputation as the author of four other books. *Plato Today* (1937) is a speculation as to the opinion the Greek philosopher might have on modern forms of government. It also attempts to explain the failure of Platonic ideas. Crossman's next book was *Socrates, published in 1938, followed by Government and the Governed* in 1939. The latter is a history of political philosophy and its development since the Renaissance. In the same year *How We Are Governed* was published. In collaboration with Michael Foot, Crossman has written a pamphlet, *Palestine Munich*, in which

the authors warned, "Of all the policies [regarding Palestine] which the Government could adopt, indecision is the most damaging." In 1937 Crossman was married to Inezita Hilda Baker, his second wife. Crossman, who is tall, has light hair which is graying at the temples, and wears spectacles. *Who's Who* states that his recreation is broadcasting.

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CRUM, BARTLEY C(AVANAUGH) Nov. 28, 1900- Lawyer; writer

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Bartley C. Crum, who has been active for a number of years in United States public affairs, in 1945 was appointed a member of the twelve-man Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine. In 1947 he reported his findings in his book *Behind the Silken Curtain*, in which he advocates partition of the Holy Land into an Arab and a Jewish state. A Republican in domestic politics, he has strongly urged that his party establish and follow a liberal platform.

Born on November 28, 1900, in Sacramento, California, Bartley Cavanaugh Crum is the son of Henry James and Emma Gertrude (Cavanaugh) Crum. His father's family, of Scottish ancestry, had gone to the West in the middle of the nineteenth century. After attending grammar school in his home city, Bartley was graduated from Sacramento High School in 1918 and from the University of California at Berkeley with a Bachelor of Arts degree in Jurisprudence in 1922. During his college years, he served as the managing editor of the *California Pelican* and on the board of directors of the *Daily Californian*, both college publications. He was also president of the English club and a member of Kappa Alpha, the Skull, Key Honor Society, the Wing and Helmet Honor Society, the Order of the Golden Bear, and Phi Delta Phi, the legal fraternity. While an undergraduate, he was also an instructor of English in the University of California extension division. Crum remained at the university to study for his Doctor of Jurisprudence degree, which he received in 1924, having written a thesis, *The Proposed Uniform Mortgage Act*. From 1922 to 1926 he was an instructor in English and international law at the university.

In 1924 Crum entered private law practice in association with John Francis Neylan in San Francisco. Fourteen years later his partnership was superseded by one with Philip S. Ehrlich; Crum's office remained in San Francisco. During the years of his practice in California, Crum, a Republican in politics, took part in public affairs—he has been classified as a "liberal." According to the *New York World-Telegram*, Crum opposed the Department of Justice court action to deport Harry Bridges⁴⁸



Halsman

BARTLEY C. CRUM

in 1939. On the 1947 proposal to outlaw the Communists in the United States, Crum wrote, "It is unconstitutional and utterly stupid for government to attempt to prevent people from thinking or believing as they wish. . . . As a non-Communist, I think the most effective answer to the Marxists is to make our democracy work by providing equality and job opportunities for all, strengthening the trade unions, and raising the standard of living." In 1941 Crum became Western chairman of Fight for Freedom, Inc., a group favoring United States intervention in World War II. The following years he was "a special counsel for the President's Committee on Fair Employment of Negroes in the Southern Railroads. When the House Committee on Un-American Activities began hearings on communism in the motion picture industry, Crum was one of the six lawyers named to represent eighteen screen writers, directors, producers, and actors under investigation. Crum found that Congressional investigation procedure is unlike court procedure: he denounced the committee headed by J. Parnell Thomas⁴⁷ as "a kangaroo court in which men are being libeled, slandered, abused, and vilified with no opportunity to cross-examine." He pointed this out again in a *New Republic* article (November 10, 1947), stating also that he saw danger to the Bill of Rights inherent in the committee hearing. Later he aided *Herald Tribune* writers in the preparation of a list of questions, submitted to Communist leaders, to help clarify what constituted the party line.

In San Francisco at the time of the formulation of the United Nations Charter, Crum was a consultant to the United States delegation and was one of those who wished to see the old World Court replaced by a new tribunal. One argument he advanced in support of this stand was that while Spain held membership in the pre-World War II court, she

could be kept out of a new one so long as the Fascist regime was in power. In 1945 Crum volunteered to become one of an international panel of lawyers to defend two Spanish anti-Fascists. His appointment to the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine forced him to relinquish this commitment.

Crum was active in the Republican party Presidential campaign of 1940; he was Western campaign manager for Wendell Willkie⁴⁰ (Crum's book is dedicated, "In tribute to Wendell Willkie"). In 1944, however, Crum became national chairman of the Independent Republicans for Roosevelt because, *PM* has said, he did not like "Dewey's⁴⁴ weak stand on foreign affairs." Continuing his membership in the Republican party, Crum was also a member of the Progressive Citizens of America (he held offices in that organization's predecessors, the Independent Citizens' Committee of Arts, Sciences, and Professions, and the National Citizens' Political Action Committee). In a *Christian Science Monitor* magazine article he called for a "liberal Republican party." "Progressive and liberal Republicans. . . must convince their party that there is no conflict between a society built upon economic incentive and a society based upon human welfare." In this article he stated that he doubted a third political party could be effective; but in September 1946, a year later, he announced at a *Nation* forum, "I am prepared to do everything in my power to help establish a new party. . . [but] if there is any other way to establish a domestic and foreign policy which means peace through the unity of the major powers, I'm for that."

By the summer of 1947, Crum asserted (during an *America's Town Meeting of the Air* broadcast), "The brutal fact is that the two-party system is failing in America. I don't believe that the average American knows the difference between a Republican and a Democrat except that there is perhaps a vague feeling that the Democrats are more on the side of the people than the Republicans. . . . Roosevelt . . . was able to hold together in the Democratic party forces that are really irreconcilables, namely, the Southern group, the largely Northern New Dealers, organized labor, and big-city bosses." Later, when the Progressive Citizens of America asked Henry Wallace⁴⁷ to become a Presidential candidate on a third-party ticket (an invitation he later accepted), Crum resigned his vice-presidency and membership in the PCA. He said he would not support Wallace.

Bartley Crum has opposed the 1947 Truman proposal for military and financial aid to Greece and Turkey. Urging that the problem be referred to the U.N., he asserted that the loans would not further democracy since, he said, both Greece and Turkey had reactionary governments.

Bartley Crum was appointed in December 1945 as one of the six American members of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine when O. Max Gardner⁴⁷ resigned from the committee before it began its inves-

tigations. (In *Behind the Silken Curtain* Crum states that the State Department rejected his name three times, possibly, he conjectured, because of his anti-Franco activities.) During the four months that the group conducted their investigations, Crum kept a diary which was later reprinted in part in the Autumn 1946 issue of *American Scholar*. Among the things he noted in his personal record was his opinion that, so far as he could discern, relations between the average Arab and average Jew in Palestine were characterized by cooperation and friendliness. The report, agreed upon unanimously by the twelve British and American members of the committee, advocated the immediate admission of one hundred thousand Jews into Palestine, that the state be neither Arab nor Jewish, that future immigration be permitted under suitable conditions, and that the Arab be encouraged to improve his standard of living. Later, British Government officials declared that the recommendations on immigration could not be carried out unless the United States sent troops to Palestine and the Jewish armies were disbanded and disarmed. Crum has maintained that Bevin⁴⁰ had promised the committee that their recommendations, if unanimous, would be put into effect, a statement which Bevin and the British Foreign Office have denied. In 1947, with the problem still unsettled, a special session of the United Nations General Assembly was called to discuss its solution. Crum has recommended the substitution of a U.N. trusteeship for the British mandate. He suggested that the provisions of such a trusteeship embody the findings of the Anglo-American committee. (On November 29, 1947, the U.N. General Assembly approved a partition and termination of the British mandate.)

Behind the Silken Curtain (1947) is an account of Crum's personal views of the Palestinian problem and of anti-Semitism in Europe. "This is in no sense a disinterested book," he states in the preface. Included in the book's contents are accounts of his inspection tours of displaced persons camps, interviews with high officials, testimony of interested persons before the committee, visits to cities, homes, and farms in Palestine. In the concluding chapter, he urges that the United States insist that the terms of the mandate be binding on Britain (unless her mandatory power is removed), that the White Paper of 1939 be revoked, that the Arab states "have no special position in relation to Palestine," that 100,000 certificates of entry be issued to Jews, that the Haganah (the Jewish Army, established in 1939 as a home guard) be legalized. (Bartley Crum has since been chosen to head the National Council of Americans for Haganah.) R. H. S. Crossman⁴¹, a British member of the committee, joined Crum in the minority which favored the partition of Palestine. Crossman's book, *Palestine Mission*, presents his study of the situation in the Near East.

In general, *Behind the Silken Curtain* was well received by the reviewers. Crum was commended for the "strictly factual" presentation of his material, which was "unaffectedly but cogently put." Marquis Childs, who re-

viewed *Behind the Silken Curtain* for the *New York Times*, found much to praise in the book, but added, "It seems to me that Mr. Crum should have gone further to define American responsibility." A month after its publication, sales of *Behind the Silken Curtain* had reached thirty thousand (in addition to book club sales). At the end of 1947 Crum was working on a second book, tentatively titled "The Education of a Liberal."

A vice-president of the National Lawyers Guild, Crum is chairman of that group's committee on international law. He is vice-president of the American Institute of International Information, founded in 1946 to uncover and publish data on world problems. A vice-chairman of the National Committee to Win the Peace, he was also on the sponsoring committee of the one-day National Conference on the German Problem, which made a number of recommendations for the future control of Germany. Crum was one of the hundred and twenty members of the Citizens Emergency Committee for Universal Military Training formed in June 1947. His other memberships are the Commonwealth, The Bohemian, and the Press clubs. His church is the Roman Catholic. Married on September 2, 1929, to Anna Gertrude Bosworth, a novelist, he has two children, Patricia and Bartley. Crum's eyes and hair are brown; his height is five feet nine inches, his weight 150 pounds. His hobby, he says, is gardening.

CRUZEN, RICHARD H(AROLD) Apr. 28, 1897- United States Navy officer
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Veteran of operations in polar ice fields, Rear Admiral Richard H. Cruzen is considered "one of the nation's foremost polar authorities." In 1947 he was operational commander, under Rear Admiral Richard Evelyn Byrd⁴², of the United States Naval Antarctic Expedition, the largest expedition ever to have sailed for the earth's seventh continent.

Richard Harold Cruzen was born on April 28, 1897, in Kansas City, Missouri. After attending the Virginia Military Institute, in Lexington, Virginia, and the Severn School, in Severna Park, Maryland, he entered the United States Naval Academy, having been appointed to the Academy by the Third District of his home State in 1916. The young midshipman served during World War I on the U.S.S. *Mississippi*, operating with the Atlantic Fleet in the summer of 1918. A year later, in June, he was graduated from the Naval Academy and commissioned an ensign.

Advanced to lieutenant (j.g.) on June 7, 1922, Cruzen, serving in various capacities with the United States Navy, subsequently rose in rank to lieutenant (June 7, 1925), lieutenant commander (October 1, 1935), commander (April 1, 1941), captain (June 20, 1942), and finally to rear admiral on April 1, 1944. His first assignment following his graduation from the Naval Academy was to the *Idaho*, in which he served until August 1920. From October 1920



U.S. Navy

REAR ADM. RICHARD H. CRUZEN

to May 1922 he was engineer officer in the *Claxton* of the Destroyer Squadrons of the Pacific Fleet, then reporting for duty to the battleship *Nevada*. Transferred to the Destroyer Squadrons, Battle Fleet, in January 1923, he served in the *Rigel* and the *Delphy*; later that year he was assigned to duties in connection with the fitting out of the destroyer *Sinclair* in the Eleventh Naval District, and for two months after the ship was commissioned in September 1923, he also served on board.

Following another period of service aboard ship, this time with the cruiser *Reno* (beginning in December 1924), Cruzen was transferred from deck to classroom. In July 1925 he assumed the tasks of instructor in the Department of Engineering and Aeronautics of the Naval Academy at Annapolis. Again from 1930 to 1932, after serving as executive officer in the *Shirk* and the *Elliott*, he was at the Naval Academy as a member of its executive department. He then reported for duty in the *Pope*, destroyer in Squadron 5 of the Asiatic Fleet, and afterward was ordered to shore duty in the Navy Yard at Philadelphia. From June 1936 to July 1937 Cruzen commanded the destroyer *Simpson* and during the following two years he was navigator for the battleship *California*.

Cruzen's next assignment, as commander of the sixty-five-year-old barkentine, the *Bear*, took him into the stormy Antarctic ice pack. (This belt of floes and icebergs encircles the polar continent.) From June 1939 to June 1941 he was with the United States Antarctic Service Expedition, second in command to Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, the veteran explorer who led the Government-financed expedition in search of geographical and scientific data. Covering a total of 24,500 miles from Boston to Antarctica and back, Cruzen steered the *Bear* through "extremely hazardous con-

ditions that made it impossible to drop anchor"; the ship, sailing directly to Little America after stopping at Panama, was not anchored until she reached Puntarenas, Chile, on the return trip. The expedition, which included 125 men, established two bases in Antarctica, one in the vicinity of Little America, where Byrd had encamped on two previous visits, the other fifteen hundred miles to the east on Palmer Land. According to a Navy report, one thousand miles of new coastline between the two bases was discovered on exploratory trips by the *Bear* and Byrd's sea plane. Commended by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox ⁴⁰ for his "superior seamanship, ability, courage, determination, efficiency, and good judgment in dangerous emergencies," Cruzen was also one of the sixteen members of the 1939-41 expedition who received the Antarctic Expedition Medal, presented in November 1946.

After his return from the South Pole region Cruzen was at the Naval War College at Newport, Rhode Island, for a six-month period of training, then serving as a staff member of the War College until January 1943. From that date to May 1945, he was on the staff of the Commander, Seventh Fleet, in the Southwest Pacific, rendering service for which he was awarded the Legion of Merit. "As operations officer," read the citation accompanying the award, "he contributed greatly to the success of campaigns in the Bismarck Archipelago, New Guinea, the Moluccas, and the Philippine Islands. He served with [the] Commander, Seventh Fleet, while the flagship was under enemy attack during the Battle of Leyte Gulf. He rendered outstanding service during the actions against an enemy fleet in Surigao Strait and off Samar Island and again during the invasion of Lingayen Gulf."

Commander of the cruiser *Birmingham* from August 1945 to June 1946, Cruzen then headed a four-month United States Navy-Coast Guard cruise in Arctic waters, which had as its purpose to expand existing knowledge on navigational and weather conditions. Several magnetic observation stations were set up in the northwest sector of Canada, and a weather station was also established in Greenland, the most northerly land in the world. On July 22, 1946, the expedition, after making its way through Arctic ice fields, reached Thule, a harbor in northwest Greenland 950 miles from the North Pole. This, said the Navy, marked the first time a large ship had ever penetrated so far north in that season of the year. As task force commander, Cruzen was senior observer on a round-trip flight from Thule over the north coast of Greenland, and led the icebreaker *North Wind* through the Kane Basin (between Greenland and Ellesmere Island) to the Robeson Channel, going as far north as 81° 44'. He then navigated the ship through the Barrow Strait and Melville Sound to a point southwest of Melville Island in the McClure Strait at 114° west.

On December 2, 1946, Cruzen once more set sail (from Norfolk, Virginia) for the Antarctic continent, where little life exists except penguins, and the temperature averages

thirty to forty degrees below zero in winter. This time, as Task Force Commander, under Admiral Byrd, of the Navy's Antarctic Developments Project 1947, known also as "Operation High Jump," Cruzen led a force of thirteen ships carrying some four thousand men. Among them were meteorologists, zoologists, physicists, and experts from oceanographic institutes, who were to study the Antarctic for further scientific data. Another purpose of the expedition was to train Navy personnel and to test standard Navy ships and other equipment in cold weather operations. (Statements to the effect that the Expedition was particularly in search of uranium deposits or that the Navy intended to lay claim to Antarctica for the United States were denied as "romantic stories" by Byrd and other authorities. While reserving its rights in Antarctica, the United States has made no formal claims.)

Cruzen had to navigate through an ice pack of several hundred miles before reaching Little America. Icebergs and the unpredictable Antarctic weather, notable for fierce gales, menaced his ships constantly; one cargo vessel, the *Merrick*, had to be towed to New Zealand after colliding with an ice floe in the Ross Sea. Giving a preliminary evaluation of Operation High Jump (*Christian Science Monitor*, February 8, 1947), Cruzen, who felt that the future defense of America might depend on the poles, emphasized the importance of the 1946-47 expedition to future polar operations. Despite their shortcomings, the effectiveness of steel ships in polar ice fields had been graphically illustrated, asserted the Admiral. He also believed the expedition had proved it would be possible to solve the problem of supporting life lines to far-flung polar bases. However, stated Cruzen, "intelligent American defense of either of the poles is impossible unless this country is willing to support, not one, but many expeditions similar to this Antarctic survey."

Among the discoveries made during the 1946-47 expedition, and perhaps the most important, was the sighting of two "oases," one a region of ice-free lakes and land. "More than 300,000 square miles of hitherto unpathed territory" were charted on aerial mapping operations, reported Robert E. Nichols, one of the journalists on the Expedition (*New York Herald Tribune*, February 25, 1945). Observations also showed that radical changes would have to be made on existing maps of the Antarctic. At the end of four and one-half months Cruzen's flagship, *Mount Olympus*, docked in the Washington (D.C.) Navy Yard, on April 14, 1947. A *New York Times* editorial expressed the opinion that "most Americans would accept Admiral Cruzen's viewpoint" that the strategic value of Antarctica is of "probable importance."

While Cruzen was with the Antarctic expedition, his son of twenty-two, Nathaniel Green Cruzen, died in January 1947 as a result of accidental shotgun wounds incurred while hunting. The Admiral, in addition to the Legion of Merit, (with Combat "V") and the Antarctic Expedition Medal, holds the Atlantic

Fleet Clasp, the Second Nicaraguan Campaign Medal, the Yangtze Service Medal, the American Defense Service Medal, the Fleet Clasp, the American Area Campaign Medal, the Asiatic-Pacific Area Campaign Medal with two bronze stars, the Philippine Liberation Ribbon with two bronze stars, and the World War II Victory Medal.

CUTHBERT, MARGARET (ROSS) May 12, 1890- Radio executive

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Margaret Cuthbert, who is the director of women's and children's programs for the National Broadcasting Company, entered the field of radio in 1925 as a member of Station WEAJ, since November 1946 known as WNBC. She has thus witnessed and aided radio's rapid growth and development from its pioneer stage into the complex industry it is today. Concerned as she is with programs for women and children, she plans and supervises the entertainment and education brought into millions of American homes.



NBC Photo

MARGARET CUTHBERT

Born in Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, Canada, on May 12, 1890, Margaret Ross Cuthbert is one of three children (of her two brothers, one was killed in World War I) of Major Edward Albert Ross and Charlotte Houston (Nye) Cuthbert. Margaret Cuthbert's forebears, who lived in Inverness, Scotland, had their first connection with Canada when one of the family's members came to that country with General Montcalm's army in 1759. Her paternal grandfather, Edward Octavian Cuthbert, received from the Crown a seignury on the St. Lawrence River at Berthier, Quebec, a land grant part of which remained with the Cuthberts until Charlotte Nye Cuthbert sold

CUTHBERT, MARGARET—*Continued*

her share. Margaret's maternal grandfather, General H. Nye, fought in the United States Civil War. Major Edward Albert Ross Cuthbert, her father, was commissioned in the famous Royal Canadian Mounted Police, then called the North West Mounted Police, after he was graduated from McGill University. He was to serve in the Boer War and was to become, before his death in 1917, Assistant Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Young Margaret, because her father's work often took the family into sparsely populated sections, was exposed to the rigorous, and usually exciting, life of Canada's frontier towns—of Pincher Creek and Fort McCloud (Alberta), and, for a number of years beginning in 1906, of Dawson City, in the Yukon. Her early education was thus acquired in various places, and she attended, with her brothers, a high school in Dawson City. In 1908 Margaret Cuthbert left home to go to Cornell University in the United States. There she studied fine arts in the College of Architecture, from which she received a special certificate in 1910. During her two years at the university Miss Cuthbert was a satisfactory student, according to Thelma Lecoq (*Maclean's Magazine*, August 1, 1946); as a hockey player, however, the young woman, who as a child had ridden Indian cayuses, was phenomenal. "A story is told," continued the article, "that the men students of Cornell held a conference to consider the legality of having a woman on the men's hockey team—Margaret Cuthbert being the best skater of either sex in the university." In this period she joined the Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority.

After she had completed her courses, Margaret Cuthbert returned home, this time to Maple Creek, Saskatchewan. Because Major Cuthbert had objected to her university studies as not being "right and fitting for a young girl," and to obtain the diamond ring he offered her as a reward, she spent a year learning to cook, and became proficient in this art. But at the end of that year, she went again to the United States, now to embark on a career. From 1916 to 1918 she was employed at the British Embassy in Washington, D.C., as a member of its decoding division. When her service there terminated she went to a business school for a time. In 1920 Miss Cuthbert was appointed executive secretary of the College of Home Economics at the State College of Agriculture, affiliated with Cornell. In the course of her three years in this post, Miss Cuthbert established a lecture bureau which succeeded in bringing "celebrated contemporaries" to address Cornell students.

Miss Cuthbert's introduction to the field of radio came in 1925 through Alice Blinn, a close friend, with whom Miss Cuthbert and her mother shared an apartment. Then a staff member of the *Delineator*, Miss Blinn, who had occasion to speak over Station WEAf in 1924, suggested Miss Cuthbert for the position of "receptionist, program arranger, announcer, and maid of all work." At that time WEAf was a "pioneer" station which functioned under

the auspices of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. *Maclean's Magazine* described those early broadcasts: "There was no method of communication then between those in the studio and those in the control room. Singers were kept away from the microphone by a brass rail in order to keep their voices from bouncing back. Sound effects were rarely used in case they be mistaken for static. . . . Often the entire staff would go on the air with an impromptu program, and Margaret Cuthbert recalls how the pianist would have hysterics, the hostess would break down in the middle of a breathless little song, and they'd all wind up at a restaurant with a cup of coffee and a heated discussion on the pronunciation of the word 'data.' Often . . . the whole staff had to pitch in afterward and clean up the studios." Miss Cuthbert's official title at the station was that of director of speakers. When Station WEAf in 1926 became the key station of the National Broadcasting Company's networks, she was chosen director of women's activities. Among her tasks were the reading and writing of scripts, announcing the speakers, and getting them on and off the air. Thus during her career at NBC Miss Cuthbert acquired her knowledge of program arrangement and production from the ground up. Sixteen years later she was promoted to the position of director of women's and children's programs.

Along with her general work, Miss Cuthbert supervises and coordinates a well-rounded pattern of programs for women and children. Program series which she has supervised and enjoyed the most were *Gallant American Women*, *Let's Talk It Over*, and *Tales of the Foreign Service*. Programs which she supervises in 1947 are *Consumer Time*, an informative program for the consumer who is attempting to make both ends meet; *The World's Great Novels*, a dramatized entertainment of books that live, part of the network's University of the Air; and *Story To Order*, which, called humorous and imaginative by *Variety*, supplies an answer to the repeated demands of children, "Tell me a story." Miss Cuthbert contacts experts on these program subjects on whose learning she has to draw. It is said she knows "practically every book publisher and author" in the United States. She reads widely and enjoys writing articles that deal with varied aspects of radio, and through these she has continually tried to recruit able young radio talent, artistic, technical, and clerical. Miss Cuthbert is also the editor of *Adventure in Radio* (1945), a volume designed especially for youth, which contains scripts of well-known radio programs and was praised by reviewers for seeking to inculcate in readers better judgment and habits of listening. Some day she hopes to publish the valuable original radio manuscripts she collected in the early days of radio from such writers as Sherwood Anderson, Julian Huxley, H. G. Wells, and others.

Because she is aware of her audience's interests, Miss Cuthbert has been influential in bringing to the microphone eminent authorities in all fields, whose opinions "widen the horizons of the listeners—particularly the women listeners." This emphasis on women as an

audience, it has been said of her, "is not because she is a feminist but because men have had more to say, and she wants to help women to take their place beside the men." Miss Cuthbert's first celebrity was John Galsworthy; others whose radio appearances she has sponsored include the Crown Prince of Sweden, and such "name" broadcasters as Dorothy Thompson and Clifton Fadiman, and others. Among those occasions regarded as her "triumphs" in broadcasting technique and programming was the occasion in 1942 when she assembled seventeen famous women from seventeen different countries for one program; another was in 1945, when she presented a program, within a few hours after the death of President Roosevelt, on which Anne O'Hare McCormick, Dean Virginia Gildersleeve, and Frances Perkins paid homage to, and discussed the effect on world affairs of the death of, the President.

For her achievements in and contributions to radio Miss Cuthbert has been cited by a number of organizations—the New York League of Business and Professional Women (1936) General Federation of Women's Clubs (1941) and the Women's National Press Club (1946). She is entitled to wear the King Haakon Liberation Medal for her aid to Norway's fight for freedom. Aside from her radio duties, Margaret Cuthbert is also engaged, in the work of a number of social and public welfare agencies. A member of the public relations committee of the national board of the YMCA and of the national public relations committee of the YWCA (her church is the Episcopalian), she holds membership, too, in the Women's Action Committee, and League of Women Voters. She is a member of the American Association of University Women and is an associate trustee of Russell Sage College. In March 1946 Miss Cuthbert was selected by President Truman to act as vice-chairman of the public information committee of the President's Highway Safety Conference.

Margaret Cuthbert is a tall (five feet eight inches), slender woman, with gray eyes and graying brown hair. Her taste in dress is termed impeccable. Commenting upon Miss Cuthbert's characteristics, observers have praised her for a "keen sense of justice and fair play" and tact. The apartment she shares with Miss Blinn is described as "filled with new books and gramophone records and usually with people, in the main young people of talent." In the summer both women stay at their Connecticut country place, where Margaret Cuthbert can indulge in her favorite hobbies. From her earliest days active in sports, she still rides and sails. Travel, too, interests her: she has visited many parts of the United States (of which she has been a citizen since 1936), Canada, and England. As a holdover from her year's study of the culinary arts, her two other interests are cooking and collecting recipes.

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DAVIS, HARVEY N(ATHANIEL) June 6, 1881- College president; engineer

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As president of Stevens Institute of Technology, in New Jersey—a post to which he was appointed in 1928—Harvey N. Davis has sought to develop engineers with a broad training in engineering fundamentals as well as in the humanities. The educator, who came to Stevens after almost twenty-five years of teaching at Harvard University, has conducted research in thermodynamics and has worked as an engineer in industry and for the Government; during World War II he was director of the Office of Production Research and Development of the War Production Board. Long active in the adult education movement, he became president of the American Association for Adult Education in 1947.



HARVEY N. DAVIS

The Daveses, an English family, settled in Dover, New Hampshire, in the 1630's. Some one hundred miles south of this site, in Providence, Rhode Island, Harvey Nathaniel Davis was born on June 6, 1881, to Nathaniel French and Lydia Martin (Bellows) Davis. His father was a member of the faculty of Brown University for forty-one years, retiring in 1915 as professor emeritus of pure mathematics. Young Davis received his B.A. and M.A. degrees (in 1901 and 1902, respectively) from Brown, and in his last year there was also an instructor in mathematics. He then went to Harvard, from which he obtained another M.A. degree in 1903 and his doctorate in 1906. His teaching at Harvard began in 1904, and after six years as a physics instructor, he became assistant professor of physics; in 1919 he was made professor of mechanical engineering.

DAVIS, HARVEY N.—*Continued*

During the years he was a member of the Harvard faculty, Davis also held several engineering positions in private industry and carried out a number of assignments for the Government. He was an engineer in the turbine department of the General Electric Company in 1917-18, and subsequently served as consulting engineer to the Franklin Railway Supply Company (1920-27), to the Air Reduction Company (1922-25), and to the United States Bureau of Mines (1921-25). During World War I he assisted in the helium researches conducted by the Army, the Navy, and the Bureau of Mines, and from 1918 to 1922 was with the United States Air Service as an aeronautical engineer. In addition, Davis has done research in the field of thermodynamics, particularly in the development of steam tables, tabulated data relating to properties of steam. He is the joint author, with L. S. Marks, of *Steam Tables and Diagrams* (1908); in collaboration with N. H. Black, he has also written *Practical Physics for High Schools* (1913), and *Elementary Practical Physics* (1938). Among Davis' inventions are an improved steam turbine (patented in 1918), and five processes, with apparatus, for the liquefaction and rectification of air (patented in 1922, 1923, and 1924.)

Davis remained at Harvard until 1928, when he was elected president of Stevens Institute of Technology, in Hoboken, New Jersey. This college of engineering, founded in 1870, had "always had a single undergraduate curriculum" rather than a multiplicity of specialized curriculums. The new president, in his inaugural address, made clear his belief in the superiority of the broader type of training, taking exception to what he described as the "modern and almost universal tendency toward specialization in undergraduate engineering education." "Why waste time," he said, "in an engineering school learning details, descriptions of processes and of machines, tricks of technique of hand or brain, or even miscellaneous facts, all of which, in so far as one wants them at all, can be learned far more effectively on the job. Why not devote one's time in the school to learning what one may never have another chance to learn, namely, fundamental principles, and how to think."

The changes instituted at Stevens under Davis in the next few years, according to "A Review of Some of His Accomplishments" in the *Stevens Indicator* (November 1932), were not only an application of these ideas but had the effect of strengthening them. In 1928-29 the curriculum was revised with a view toward augmenting the study of economics and the humanities, and the courses designed to encourage reading in these fields appeared to stimulate a much greater use by the students of library facilities. In 1930 Stevens offered graduate courses for the first time, and that year it also established its engineering camp in northern New Jersey. There a summer course in civil engineering was given to freshman, and, beginning in 1931, an experiment in vocational or collegiate guidance was con-

ducted: boys of high school age stayed at the camp for two weeks and, in addition to participating in athletics, heard lectures on selecting a college and a career, learned the rudiments of surveying, thus gaining firsthand experience in one of the phases of engineering, and underwent a series of psychological tests designed to give them insight into their own aptitudes and interests. At Davis' suggestion, a research laboratory for the further development of tests to measure individual aptitudes was also set up at Hoboken. Still another innovation which he proposed was the sliding scale system of tuitions, under which students earned partial exemption from tuition fees, irrespective of their ability to pay, by demonstrating superior scholarship as well as high participation in extracurricular activities or self-support through approved part-time jobs.

From November 1942 to June 1944 during World War II, Davis was on leave from Stevens to direct the Office of Production Research and Development, the agency set up within the War Production Board "to insure rapid appraisal and prompt effective use of new processes, materials, mechanisms, and inventions in the production of war goods." As director of OPRD for more than one and a half years, he was technical adviser to WPB chairman Donald M. Nelson⁴¹ on engineering and scientific matters and had the responsibility for initiating research and development projects which would aid the war program—Davis was "one of the most useful, but least publicized, of all the WPB's keymen," stated a New York *Post* column upon his resignation.

In 1944 Davis resumed his academic duties at Stevens, where a War Industries Training School had been set up in December 1940 under the national program of the United States Office of Education to meet the shortage of engineers in defense industries. (In all, 4,912 men and women enrolled for courses at this school, which was supplanted in the fall of 1945 by the Industries Training School.) Under the President's War Manpower Order of December 6, 1942, Stevens also trained engineering specialists for the Navy, and in 1944-45 it gave preflight and deck officer training to selected naval men. With regard to universal military training in the postwar period, Davis, fearful of the effects on education and scientific research of the drafting of potential young engineers and scientists, proposed that basic training for such draftees be compressed into the relatively short period of thirteen to fifteen weeks. (This had been successfully tried in wartime.)

In May 1947 Davis was unanimously elected president of the American Association for Adult Education for the year 1947-48. Formerly vice-president of the association and a member of its executive council, he has long been associated with the adult education movement and has been particularly interested in "the extension of educational opportunities in industry and in the application of adult education principles to problems of labor-management relations." Davis does not agree with those who view the machine age pessimistically

and bewail the replacement of the medieval craftsman by the assembly line worker. It is his belief (as stated in his essay in Charles A. Beard's *Toward Civilization*) that spirit and culture "depend primarily on what is inside men and women rather than on what is about them, that the greatest need is for sound and widespread education and for real intellectual leadership, and that, with these, no plethora of machines can either cause, or prevent, the flowering of the best that human minds are inherently capable of producing." Pointing out that certain temperaments, not necessarily those accompanied by low mentality, are better suited to repetitive work, he stresses the importance of psychological studies to aid people in finding the right job. Not only is this essential for individual happiness, he declares, but it will prove profitable to industry.

Davis has been a regent of the Smithsonian Institution since 1938 and will continue as regent until 1950. He is also a consultant of the International Business Machines Corporation (since February 1945), a trustee of Blair Academy, and a member of the advisory council of Cumberland University, of the executive committee of the Thomas Alva Edison Foundation, and of the board of directors of Research Corporation. He is a fellow of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (of which he was vice-president in 1930-32 and president in 1937-38), of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of the American Physical Society, and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In 1944 he had the distinction of being the fourth living American to gain election as an honorary member of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers in England. He is the recipient of a number of honorary degrees: the D.Sc. degree from three universities, Brown (1928), Northeastern (1938), and Columbia (1940); the LL.D. degree from Rutgers University (1928); the Doctor of Engineering degree from New York University (1936) and the Rose Polytechnic Institute (1938). A life member of the American Mathematical Society and an honorary member of the Franklin Institute, he also holds membership in the American Philosophical Society, in the Washington Academy of Sciences, and in Phi Beta Kappa and three other Greek-letter societies. He belongs to the Century, Harvard, and Brown clubs in New York (he was president of Brown in 1935); to the Cosmos Club in Washington; the Knickerbocker County Club in Englewood, New Jersey; and the Appalachian Mountain Club in Boston.

In June 1911 Davis was married to Suzanne C. Haskell, who died in 1919; their two children are Suzanne and Louisa Frederika. The children of his marriage to Alice M. Rohde, which occurred in September 1920, are another daughter, Marian, and a son, Nathaniel. After the death of his second wife in 1933, Davis was married to Helen Clarkson Miller, in February 1935. The educator is a Congregationalist.

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DAVIS, JOSEPH S(TANCLIFFE) Nov. 5, 1885- Economist

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Joseph S. Davis, director of the Food Research Institute, is a leading authority on the economics of food production, distribution, and consumption. Contrary to the general impression, it is in these fields, not in the sciences of chemistry and biology, that the Food Research Institute, which Davis headed in the years 1937-42, conducts its studies. In the war and postwar years Davis has written on domestic food controls and international commodity agreements. His institute has been especially prominent in the postwar period because of food scarcity in certain areas of the world.

Welsh-descended Joseph Stancliffe Davis was born November 5, 1885, to William Harmar and Mary Charles (Siddall) Davis. His father's family were farmers who in the 1700's had come to Chester County, Pennsylvania. Joseph's father, William Harmar Davis, a contractor and later an administrator, in the 1880's was one of the first farmers to deliver milk in glass jars, afterward replaced by bottles. Reared in Chester County, Joseph received his secondary education at the West Chester State Normal School. During these years he participated in the singing and debating programs of the school. In 1900, the year his father died, he obtained work as an office boy in the employ of his school.

Upon his graduation in 1902, at the age of sixteen, Davis became a teacher in the rural schools of Lebanon, Bucks, and Chester counties in Pennsylvania. In 1904 Davis matriculated at Harvard University. Originally interested in history, Davis was influenced by three of his professors to study economics; he majored in both of those subjects in the course of his undergraduate years. In the 1905-06 school year he shared the John Appleton Haven Scholarship with another student. He was also awarded a detur, a specially bound book awarded to Harvard undergraduates of high scholastic standing. The following year he was aided by the Price Greenleaf Scholarship; and in his last year, Davis was the holder of the Morey Scholarship and won the Coolidge Debating Prize. He was pledged to Delta Upsilon, was elected to Phi Beta Kappa (he served the Harvard chapter as secretary and first marshal) and to Delta Sigma Rho. A member of the freshman debating team, the next year he became president of the sophomore club; later he joined the varsity debating team and the Harvard debating council. He was also president, during 1907-08, of the Harvard University Christian Association. (Davis is a



Guild Photographers

JOSEPH S. DAVIS

Congregationalist.) During several summers he held administrative and teaching posts at Harvard Engineering Camp.

In 1908, the year Davis received his Bachelor of Arts degree *summa cum laude*, he was the recipient of the Ricardo Prize Scholarship which was of a year's duration. In that year, too, he was appointed to an assistantship in economics, a position he held for two years. He was reappointed in 1911 for another year, and in the 1912-13 school year was an instructor at Bowdoin College. Having completed his thesis, *Corporations in the American Colonies*, Davis was awarded a Ph.D. degree in 1913. Thereupon he was appointed to a staff position in Harvard's department of economics. In the course of eight years (1913-21) he was an instructor, a tutor, and an assistant professor at Harvard. During this period, he was an assistant statistician for the American Shipping Mission to London in 1918-19 and in the same year a statistician for the Allied Maritime Transport Council, where his duties required him to coordinate shipping and imports data. In 1919 he became a contributing editor to Harvard's *Review of Economic Statistics* and the Harvard Economic Service; for six years he wrote articles and "weekly letters" on European economic and financial developments. In 1921 Davis became an assistant to Dwight W. Morrow (whom Davis had met during his work in London) when Morrow went to France to investigate the economic and financial situation there.

In 1921 Davis became one of three directors of the newly formed Food Research Institute, maintained at Stanford University and sponsored by Stanford and the Carnegie Corporation of New York. Primarily a research organization (it does offer a few courses of instruction), the institute makes studies on food production, distribution, and consumption (it is

not concerned with the sciences of dietetics, nutrition, or agriculture). Placing emphasis on the international aspects of food problems, the institute directs its research toward specific commodities. Much of its work has been done on wheat. From 1924 to 1944 the Food Research Institute published periodically *Wheat Studies*. Davis himself has been the author of a number of these studies, as well as of numerous other monographs and reports, the publication of which is part of the institute's program. Other major studies made by the institute have been in fats and oils, commodity controls, and the American baking industry. It has also been concerned with wartime and postwar food policies and has issued a series of "War-Peace Pamphlets." From 1937 to 1942 Davis served as sole director of the Food Research Institute.

Davis has served in other administrative and advisory capacities. Early in 1924 he was a technical assistant to American members of the international committee, headed by General Dawes, which formulated the Dawes Plan of reparations payments. Four years later (1928) Davis was commissioned by the International Committee of Bankers on Mexico to investigate the economic position of Mexico. Davis was granted a two-year leave from Stanford in 1929 to serve as chief economist of the Federal Farm Board, established under the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1929. The board, during the two years of Davis' service, worked toward the establishment of a sound farmers' cooperative movement; their stabilization activities in grain and cotton, stated the *International Year Book* for 1931, "did much to cushion the decline of agricultural prices and to prevent the demoralization of business in rural sections of the country." Davis himself wrote in a May 1931 article, "It is a virtue of the act that no single type of policy was specifically prescribed for application to all commodities, that leeway was allowed for the choice of field, the time, and the scope of operations." In 1933 Davis was codirector (his colleagues were E. G. Nourse⁴⁶ and J. D. Black) of a Brookings Institution study of operations under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, a measure of which Davis was critical. In connection with this work, Davis' *Wheat and the AAA* was published in 1935 and *Three Years of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration*, written with Nourse and Black, appeared in 1937. Davis, from time to time, has served as a consultant for the Department of Agriculture. In 1938 Davis was given the title of professor of economic research at Stanford University.

For many years Davis has been opposed to granting too many, and too broad, special privileges to farmers. He has asserted: "The country has been led to think of the farmers as underprivileged. This notion was never too well founded and is today [1944] out of date." Believing that food and price controls, during the war and in the reconversion period, were necessary to essential foods but "futile" in the case of luxury foods, Davis stated, "For the failure of food price controls, not the OPA but the Congress is fundamentally responsible.

Important powers were given to OPA, but severe restrictions imposed on its exercise of them, notably with respect to farm products." Davis has also said: "As a close student of United States policy, especially toward agriculture, I have sadly observed its incredible distortions, through pressure groups and politics, until we are building up to an agricultural crisis that was inherently avoidable. . . I am repeatedly and profoundly impressed by the extremely unfavorable contrast between the Government and private business."

Davis is "moderately hopeful" about the development of successful international commodity agreements. Discussing, in a 1947 pamphlet, plans already advanced for such agreements, he opposed commodity-control pacts because these "in practice . . . would be mainly restrictive of production, consumption, and trade. . . . A network of such ICA's [International Commodity Agreements] would be a menace to world progress." Of the proposal for an "international buffer stock scheme," Davis commented, "Despite appealing features, this does not clearly offer a practical mode of dealing with violent price fluctuations, to say nothing of other commodity problems. It overstates the value of price stability as compared with stability of producers' incomes." Opposing surplus adjustment agreements, the economist argued, "With an unprecedented backing from the United States, they might conceivably contribute toward solving so-called 'chronic surplus' problems. . . . To achieve this, however, would require not only bold and vigorous leadership but also a radical reversal of entrenched ideas and practices, of which few signs have yet appeared." Davis approves "investigatory and consultative ICA's." "There is small prospect that they would be wholly futile and little danger that they would do harm." He also believes, "ICA's with the central objectives of conservation of depleted natural resources, disposal of exceptional surpluses, and assurance of marketing opportunities . . . merit appropriate application in special cases."

Davis' other books are *Essays in the Earlier History of American Corporations* (1917), *Farm Export Debenture Plan* (1929), and *On Agricultural Policy 1926-38* (1939). The economist has written pamphlets for organizations other than the Food Research Institute and is also the author of numerous articles in social science periodicals. Davis has served in social service, religious, and professional associations. From 1909 to 1911 he was graduate secretary of the Phillips Brooks House Association at Harvard. For two years (1927-29) he was a member of the board of trustees of the First Congregational Church at Palo Alto, California. In the same State he is a member of the board of directors of the Community Youth Fund. For three years (1942-44) he was a member of a Boy Scout troop committee and became a member of the executive board of the Stanford Area Council in 1945. He was president of the American Economic Association in 1944, of the American Farm Economic Association in 1936, and of the American Sta-

tistical Association, also in 1936. He was a member of the Social Research Council's board of directors in 1924 and was again appointed in 1946, is serving on the National Research Council's agricultural board, and in 1947 completed a period as a member of the board of trustees of the American Institute of Pacific Relations. Davis' other associations include membership in the Agricultural Historical Society, the Business Historical Society, the Inter-American Statistical Institute, the International Statistical Institute, the Economic History Association, and the Royal Economic Society. In 1945 he was elected to honorary membership in Pi Gamma Mu, a national social science honor society, and was awarded a special honor key.

Davis is a member of Washington's Cosmos Club and of the Sierra Club. The date of his marriage to Florence Harris Danielson is August 31, 1916; the names of their children are Christine, Amy Barbara (deceased), Robert Danielson, and Joseph Stancliffe, Jr. Weighing 160 pounds, the economist is five feet six inches tall. His eyes are blue, his hair is light brown. He likes to spend time in his garden, to play tennis, hike, and go camping. A hobby of his, he says, is "killing two birds with one stone."

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DE ANGELI, MARGUERITE Mar. 14, 1889- Author

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An interest in foreign-born and minority groups, particularly the Pennsylvania Dutch, that began in her childhood, has determined the subject matter for most of Marguerite de Angeli's books for children. In her most recent one, *Bright April*, published in 1946, she approached the racial question from a new angle, the problem of a little Negro girl in a special cultural group in a small suburban town. The writing of this book, the author feels, "opened up a whole new world."

Marguerite (Lofft) de Angeli was born on March 14, 1889, in Lapeer, Michigan, the daughter of S. G. and Ruby A. (Tuttle) Lofft. She was educated in the public schools of Lapeer and Philadelphia. "As far back as my memory goes," she writes, "there was always the itch to draw, the longing to put things down in words." Earliest specific memories of Lapeer "include large family gatherings at which there might be as many as forty-five people, excellent food, and much laughter." She remembers listening to her grandfather tell about his home in Sheerness, England, where for generations the Loffts had made giant ship anchors. She also has the vivid recollection of going to a house where "foreigners" lived, drawn by the delectable smell of cooking, and the consequent punishment of



Wide World Photos

MARGUERITE DE ANGELI

being sent to bed—"I didn't come home when I promised."

Then came the great adventure of moving to Philadelphia, she recalls, and the first thrilling sight of Pennsylvania mountains. "Finding our new home sandwiched in between a dozen others as like as peas in a pod was another matter of interest. . . . There were wooden shutters too, that were closed at night, and gaslight instead of oil lamps, and a wonderful crystal chandelier, which somewhat lost its glamour when my sister and I discovered that we were required to lift each pendant from its hook and wash and dry it at cleaning time." Other high lights of Philadelphia days were visits to Memorial Hall with its many exhibits and works of art, near home, "good for us"—and free.

Marguerite Lofft first decided she would be a singer after encouragement from a teacher gave her "dreams of grandeur in an operatic career." For a time she was a contralto soloist for the church around the corner. However, a "nice young man [John de Angeli] was able to convince me that no career could be as satisfying as being married and raising a family." Married in 1910, Mrs. de Angeli became the mother of five children: John, Arthur, Nina, H. Edward, and Maurice.

It was while the first three children were small that Mrs. de Angeli began to study drawing with the help of her neighbor, M. L. Bower, a well-known illustrator. At the end of a year of hard work she got her first commissions for illustrations. These later increased—and so did the family. "One child was never happy unless near me in the studio. He would stand at the foot of the stairs and call incessantly until he was brought upstairs and put back into his pen. Quiet reigned for the few moments it took me to get back to work,

then miserable wails began again. When I put the pen around myself and the easel, and let the child have the studio in which to roam, all was peace once more."

By 1934 Mrs. de Angeli decided she knew enough about children to write her own books for them, text as well as illustration. Following two little stories for younger readers—*Ted and Nina Go to the Grocery Store* (1935) and *Ted and Nina Have a Happy Rainy Day* (1936)—favorably received for their "well-planned" text and "charming pictures," came the first of her books about children in a Pennsylvania Dutch community, *Henner's Lydia* (1936). Drawn from the author's own childhood background, the boys and girls she pictured at home, in school, and at play became warm and real. The speech, customs and picturesque dress of the Amish and Mennonites were caught in softly colored lithographs and pencil drawings in succeeding books, such as *Yonie Wondernose* (1944) and *Thee, Hannah* (1940). She has also made an excursion or two into pioneer America, as in *Elin's Amerika* (1941).

Bright April (1946), an "honor" book in the New York *Herald Tribune's* list of children's books, contains a directly pointed social theme. Into the Pennsylvania Dutch group Mrs. de Angeli introduces a little Negro girl, April, who is happy enough until her tenth birthday, when she meets prejudice for the first time. In the opinion of the New York *Times* critic, the story "was written from the outside looking in, and with too conscious an eye on its problem, intolerance." Another reviewer (in the *Chicago Sun*) wrote: "With tenderness and understanding and real insight, Marguerite de Angeli has told this story." The author's latest book, *Jared's Island* (which appeared in November 1947), is the story of a Scotch boy who is shipwrecked off the New Jersey coast in 1760. *Saturday Review of Literature's* comment on this story was: "In words and in the delicate, expressive drawings it gives a vivid picture of early America and its people." *Jared's Island* was a Junior Literary Guild selection.

Mrs. de Angeli is just above medium height, and has blue eyes and brown hair beginning to gray. Of her work she has said, "The writing and illustrating of a book in its early stages is a great joy. The characters become real and sometimes move around in strange fashion—then comes the hard work of whipping it into final shape and putting on the finishing touches." Although Mrs. de Angeli's five children are grown up, she has good reason to continue her chosen work—"there are four grandchildren, and life is beginning all over again!"

DEARBORN, NED H(ARLAND) June 2, 1893- Safety executive; educator

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First, as executive vice-president, then as president of the National Safety Council, Ned

H. Dearborn has guided this organization through the additional undertakings imposed upon it by war and reconversion. Composed of corporations and individuals representing industry, the group, both during and after World War II, was called upon by two Presidents of the United States to expand its program of safety engineering and education.

The only son of John Wesley and Katherine (Rogers) Dearborn, Ned Harland Dearborn was born on a farm near Conneautville, Pennsylvania, on June 2, 1893. He attended country schools in the vicinity of his home, among them the Hayfield Township High School, from which he was graduated in 1910. After completing secondary school, he taught in the rural schools of Pennsylvania's Crawford County (1910-11), and was graduated from State Normal School at Edinboro in his home State in 1912. At Harmonsburg he was assistant supervising principal in 1912 and supervising principal during 1913-14; at West Springfield he held that position from 1914 to 1918 and at Conneautville from 1918 to 1920. (In 1916 he had attended the Grove City College Summer School.) Leaving Pennsylvania, he studied at Teachers College, Columbia University, from which he received his B.S. degree in 1921, his M.A. in 1924, and his Ph.D. in 1925. *The Oswego Movement in American Education*, published in 1925, was the title of his thesis.

In 1920 Dearborn was a member of the survey staff of Baltimore (Maryland) schools. A year later he undertook similar duties in Hackensack, New Jersey, then in 1926 in Schenectady, New York, and in 1928 in West Virginia. In 1929 the educator was a member of a teacher training survey in Alabama. During this period, Dearborn also held various educational positions in New York State: from 1921 to 1923 he was director of training at the State Normal School in Oswego, New York, and in 1922, 1923, and 1925 he directed that institution's summer sessions. For the two subsequent years he was assistant to the director of the Commonwealth Fund's division of educational research and in 1925 he joined the State Department of Education as director of the teacher training division. Dr. Dearborn was appointed a professor of education and director of the Institute of Education at New York University's School of Education in 1929. Before he left that post in 1934, he had become dean of the Division of General Education at the university, where he remained from 1934 to 1942.

Writing extensively for educational journals in the 1920's and '30's, Dearborn (in *Educational Administration and Supervision*) once stated: "I like to think . . . of the teacher as the prime essential in the entire organization [the school]—as the dynamic force giving life and direction to the structure and form. It is the teacher who will make proper use of the buildings, grounds, and equipment. It is the teacher who will interpret the curriculum in terms of the needs of the child." Included in his list of the purposes of an in-service train-



National Safety Council
NED H. DEARBORN

ing program for teachers, a program which Dearborn advocates, was "the development of powers of evaluation", "ethical training," and "education for life outside the classroom." Elsewhere he wrote: "A teacher is the guardian of social order; a teacher stands always in the spotlight of public scrutiny; a teacher is judged by the influence exerted in the development of youth morally, intellectually, and physically, and also, by the nature and amount of participation in the important affairs of life outside the school. The field of education is unsurpassed in its opportunities to serve humanity." In 1937 Dearborn's article in *Current History*, "Learning's Never Too Late," praised the adult education aspects of the Federal relief program and found its distinguishing characteristics "catholicity, universality, and adaptability."

As national chairman of the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom, which was formed on Lincoln's Birthday in 1939 by a group of scientists, educators, and persons in related professions to "promote education for democracy and to publicize scientific facts which would counteract prejudice and undemocratic movements," Ned H. Dearborn was outspoken in his criticism of the Rapp-Coudert⁴¹ Committee. This group, which was established by the New York State legislature to look into (among other purposes) "subversive" activities in New York schools, caused a number of instructors in New York City colleges to be dismissed for alleged Communist activities. The report was vehemently criticized by some groups, who maintained that charges had not been proved, and raised the question as to whether political affiliation was a just cause for the discharge of teachers. Dearborn's committee issued *An Appeal For Unity Behind Democracy*, which asserted: "The basic test of his [a teacher's] professional ability and integrity lies within the school. There

DEARBORN, NED H.—*Continued*

the teacher must not be an advocate or a propagandist. . . . As a responsible citizen, on the other hand, a teacher shares the rights and prerogatives of all citizens of the United States. . . . Punitive action because of personal beliefs or legal political activity is inconsistent with the very principles of democracy." The statement also warned: "Propaganda must not be confused, as it often is, with an honest presentation of two conflicting views with frank discussion and analysis."

In 1942 Dearborn was named executive vice-president of the National Safety Council, a private organization of corporations and individual members which was founded in 1913. Called upon by a 1941 Presidential proclamation, "to mobilize [the council's] nation-wide resources in leading a concerted and intensified campaign against accidents," Dearborn had (in the words of John Stilwell, then president of N.S.C.) the "responsibility of seeing that a nation-wide program of accident prevention, on a scale unprecedented in the history of the safety movement, was developed and set in motion—practically at once. In short [the council] gave him a five-year job to do in about as many weeks." Working toward the reduction of traffic accidents, casualties in war plants, on Army posts, in shipyards and off-the-job accidents, the council was implemented by a two-and-a-half-million-dollar War Production Fund to Conserve Manpower in its program of education, publicity, the supplying of safety engineers where needed, and the coordination of local safety councils. Dearborn proved to possess, reported Stilwell, "broad vision of the place of safety in the national life . . . sound administrative ability, and . . . exceptional qualities for formulating policies consistent with the council's enlarged responsibility and for interpreting the safety movement to the country's leadership as well as to the general public." In November 1944 Dearborn was elected president of the council and, at the end of the war, he was able to report that traffic accidents had dropped 39 per cent since December 1941; fatalities among workers on the job had been cut by 3 per cent; accidental deaths of farm residents, 20 per cent (the farm population had dropped 13 per cent), and public accidental fatalities (exclusive of traffic accidents), 6 per cent.

Reconversion and the end of gasoline rationing brought new problems to N.S.C. Dearborn issued a statement, with James W. Young, chairman of the advertising council of N.S.C., which declared, "The alarming increase in the accident rate stands out as one of the most serious threats to the welfare of the nation in this reconversion period." Starting with a fund-raising campaign early in 1946, the council embarked on an intensive drive to curb traffic accidents, partly as a result of the Highway Safety Conference called by Truman in May. The aid of labor in N.S.C.'s general program was enlisted by the appointment of six labor leaders to the board of trustees (which had been established in 1940 in an effort to se-

cure management's cooperation). At a meeting Dearborn told members that mankind's "main problem is that of educating ourselves to the importance of many activities designed to serve our common well-being, and of providing the machinery for harnessing our knowledge to the service of our common daily needs." The public service program of the council, he announced, is "the first effort to harness available accident prevention knowledge to the service of the needs of the whole population."

Dearborn is the author of *Introduction to Teaching* (1925), *Social Studies in Teachers' Colleges*, written with Earle Rugg (1928), and *Once in a Lifetime* (1935), a guide to the CCC camps. His articles have appeared in *Current History* (of whose editorial advisory board he became a member in 1937) and in education and safety periodicals. The executive is a member of the American Association for Adult Education, the American Education Fellowship, the American Museum of Safety, the Industrial Hygiene Foundation, and of the fraternities Phi Delta Kappa and Kappa Delta Pi.

Dearborn also holds membership cards in the Electric and Union League clubs in Chicago and the Cloud Club in New York. Of medium height, the blue-eyed, brown-haired executive weighs a little under two hundred pounds. He was married on August 24, 1915, to Enid Williams, the mother of their son, Gayle Williams, who was killed in World War II in 1944. On July 25, 1946, Dearborn was married, for a second time, to Glennie M. Grant.

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DE HAUTECLOCQUE, JACQUES-PHILIPPE LECLERC *See* Leclerc, J.-P.

DE JONG, DOLA (dě-yŭng') Oct. 10, 1911 Author

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"Fighting the windmills" is the expression that Dola de Jong, Dutch-American novelist and writer for children, uses for her efforts to explain the country of her birth to the American people, who too often "think of Holland as a land of windmills, dikes, wooden shoes, strange costumes, and tulips." While not absent from her books, these features are absorbed into the general picture of modern Holland, progressive and up to date, which Miss de Jong presents to her readers.

Dorothea Rosalie de Jong was born on October 10, 1911, in Arnhem in the east Netherlands, the daughter of S. L. and Lotte (Benjamin) de Jong. Young Dola, as she was called, was educated in the Arnhem schools, where her aptitude for writing was encouraged. On graduating from high school she became a reporter on the local newspaper. Later she

went to Amsterdam to review plays and motion pictures for the largest Dutch newspaper, *De Telegraaf*. But the youthful writer had another interest—dancing—which she had studied in Holland and in England. She became a member of the Royal Dutch Ballet, with which she danced for about eight years.

During this time Miss de Jong kept on with her writing, publishing her first book—a juvenile—at the age of eighteen. Thereafter she wrote a book for children every year, and, in addition, had a novel published. She also edited a children's page for an Amsterdam Sunday paper, *Het Handelsblad*. With the outbreak of World War II, Miss de Jong became anxious about the fate of Holland. Her family, however, did not share her fears. When she could not persuade them to leave, she herself went to North Africa in 1940 to join her fiancé, artist Jan Hoowij, who had gone there to paint. The morning after they were married, Holland was invaded.

In 1941 Miss de Jong and her husband went to the United States. For a time she danced with the Joos ballet, and then, after Mr. Hoowij went to England to join the Dutch Navy, she was editor of broadcasts at the Netherlands Bureau. Her first book published in America—*Nikkernik, Nakkernak, and Nokkernok* (1942), a “jolly nonsense” tale for children—found immediate favor with youthful readers. It was followed by *The Level Land* (1943). A story for older children about Holland before and after the invasion, it is, perhaps, a key to the author's own childhood and happy family life. Helen A. Masten, in the *Christian Science Monitor*, found it “the most convincing story of the war yet written for young people . . . a deeply moving book . . . without bitterness and with a faith in life which is heartening. . . .” A third juvenile, *Sand for the Sandmen*, appeared in 1944.

With the publication of *And the Field Is the World* (1945), a tragic chronicle of a group of refugee children in Morocco, Dola de Jong entered the adult field. Sara Henderson Hay, in the *Saturday Review of Literature*, compared the children in this “haunting and disturbing . . . beautifully written” book to those in *The Innocent Voyage*—“brave and cruel and innocent and uninhibited and intensely practical.” *The Picture Story of Holland* (1946), a fourth juvenile, was in a way a labor of love, for the author says, “I want the people of America to know the whole story of Holland.” The illustrations for this book were made by Gerard Hordyk, a Dutch artist who in 1935 had designed the costumes and settings for the ballet *Coppelia*, in which Dola de Jong had danced in Amsterdam. When he met Miss de Jong again in New York ten years later, she asked him to make the pictures for her book. Miss de Jong's latest work, *Return to the Level Land* (1947) continues the activities of the Van Oordt family, in the rehabilitated Holland which the author observed during a visit in the summer of 1946. Ellen Lewis Duell perceived in this “quietly written” story with its “deep sense of human dignity” an example in micro-



DOLA DE JONG

cosm of the way “many European families are striving to rebuild their lives.”

In addition to her books, Dola de Jong also writes a regular column on American literature, music, and painting for a Dutch newspaper. Recordings of her *The Level Land* have been made for the Junior Leagues of America; and in 1946 the Junior Literary Guild chose *The Picture Story of Holland* for its November selection. In the fall of 1947 *And the Field Is the World* was brought out in England.

Dola de Jong's early books were written in Dutch, then translated into English. Now, however, she writes in English, and her books have to be translated into Dutch for publication in Holland. An accomplished linguist, she speaks English, French, and German fluently. She writes in longhand because, she explains, she does not like the mechanization of the typewriter, which she uses only for the final revision of the manuscript.

The slender, dark-haired author is of medium height, has green eyes. In spite of the tragedy in her life—her father, stepmother, and one brother were murdered by the Nazis—she is gay and friendly in manner. After a divorce from her first husband, she was married to Robert H. Joseph, a writer, in July 1946. They live in New York's Greenwich Village, in a small house which reminds the author of Holland. Although she no longer dances professionally, Dola de Jong goes to ballet class every day. After her dancing, her chief interest is reading psychology. Favorite novelists are Proust, Thomas Wolfe, and William Faulkner. Miss de Jong is a member of the Authors' Guild. In the spring of 1947 she became an American citizen.

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DE LUCA, GIUSEPPE (dā lōō'kā jōō-zēp'pā) Dec. 25, 1876- Operatic and concert baritone

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"The man seemed to thrive on song and song thrived in consequence," wrote Louis Biancolli in the New York *World-Telegram* after Giuseppe De Luca gave a recital in 1946. Others spoke of the "perennially velvet quality" of his voice and of that legendary nineteenth century singer, the baritone Mattia Battistini. De Luca had returned from Italy at the age of sixty-nine not only the incomparable interpreter but, in the words of *Newsweek*, "with a demonstration of *bel canto*—that rare purity of tone and production—which was enough to tighten the vocal cords of every singer in the house."



A. Laviosa

GIUSEPPE DE LUCA

His father did not want Giuseppe De Luca to become a singer. Nicola De Luca, a blacksmith by trade, was a poor man who thought his oldest son, born on Christmas Day 1876 in Rome, should have been earning money instead of taking music lessons. But the boy's mother, the former Lucia De Filippi, herself the possessor of a good voice, was "very anxious" for him to get a proper vocal foundation and therefore sent the eight-year-old to the Schola Cantorum, the choral school for the churches of Rome. The training was strict and the music difficult, De Luca told an interviewer, but soon he had developed into an accomplished boy soprano, singing in St. Peter's and the Vatican and before Pope Leo XIII. Meanwhile, he spent his free time at the Teatro Costanzi (now the Teatro Reale) in Rome, gaining admission to all the operas with the aid of a friendly doorman. At home, too, much to the annoyance of the neighbors, he began to practice operatic arias in his high soprano voice.

Thirteen when his voice changed to baritone, De Luca was advised by the teacher Giorgio Bartolini to wait at least another two years before beginning vocal studies. It was expected that he would eventually become a pupil at the Royal Conservatory of St. Cecelia in Rome, but when the time came he could not afford the tuition and a scholarship was therefore arranged for him at the Conservatory in Naples. Barely had he arrived in that city when he was informed that Count Enrico San Martino di Valperga, president of St. Cecelia, had arranged another scholarship at the Rome conservatory. The five years which followed (1892-97) were complicated by the necessity of helping to support his younger brother and sister after his father's death, often by singing at private parties, and troubled by cracking on the high notes at each of several auditions arranged for him by friends. But they were also dominated by the *bel canto* vocal lessons with Venceslao Persichini, the teacher of Battistini, which in later years proved to have been the best insurance against the decline of his voice.

De Luca's first operatic engagement, lasting forty days, was in Piacenza, where he made his debut as Valentin in *Faust* on November 6, 1897. The following January (1898) he was engaged for the winter season of three months of the Teatro Carlo Felice in Genoa. It was there, as he has related in a letter to Pierre V. R. Key quoted in Key's *Enrico Caruso*, that De Luca first met Caruso, then still struggling to establish himself, although not so unknown as De Luca. The two sang together in Leoncavallo's *La Bohème* and Bizet's *Pearl Fishers*, lived in the same pension, and became good friends. Somewhat later in 1898 De Luca met Giulio Gatti-Casazza, under whom he was to sing during the greater part of his career, when the impresario was director of the Teatro Comunale in Ferrara. In 1902 De Luca sang his first Rigoletto in Lisbon. In the summer of 1903 he was one of a company including Caruso and Arturo Toscanini⁴² which toured South America, appearing in Buenos Aires, Montevideo, and Rio de Janeiro.

In five years De Luca had established himself as a leading operatic baritone, during his first season at the Teatro Lyrico in Milan having been selected for the casts of a world première and an Italian première—Francesco Cilea's *Adriana Lecouvreur* on November 6, 1902, and Massenet's *Grisélidis* on November 25 of the same year respectively. When the next year he made his debut at La Scala of Milan, Italy's foremost opera house, it was as Alberich in the first performance of Wagner's *Rheingold* given by any Italian resident company, and before that year ended, on December 19, 1903, he created Gleby in the world première of Umberto Giordano's *Siberia* at La Scala. Scarcely two months later, on February 17, 1904, he appeared as the world's first Consul Sharpless in the unexpectedly disastrous world première of Puccini's *Madama Butterfly*. The reason for the fiasco is still obscure. According to the Scala's director, Gatti-Casazza, the cast was ideal. A combination of one or two untoward occurrences in the course of the performance and the extraordinary length of the

last act (later broken into two) may have been responsible, De Luca has suggested. Nevertheless, he is prouder of his participation in this première than of any other event in his long career.

It was not until twelve years after the première of *Butterfly*, years which had also taken him throughout Italy and to England and Russia, that De Luca made his Metropolitan debut. After his first performance in New York, as Figaro in *The Barber of Seville* on November 25, 1915, the critic of the *New York Times* wrote: "He has the volubility and the volatile spirit, and an intelligence and comic power that . . . gave his part the value it should have in the whole." Later, the *New International Year Book* summarized: "Among the new singers . . . Giuseppe De Luca turned out to be a star of the very first magnitude. . . . The role of Figaro . . . gave him ample opportunity to exhibit an astonishing vocal technic, while subsequent appearances gave proof of his wonderful versatility in different styles of opera." He had followed the *Barber* with a performance in *Martha* on December 11, this with the role of Paquiro in the world première of Enrique Granados' *Goyescas* on January 28, 1916, given in Spanish, and the latter with a restoration of *Rigoletto* on February 11, 1916. During his second season at the Metropolitan he gave notable performances as Zurga in Bizet's *Pearl Fishers* on opening night, November 13, 1916, considered the American première because it was the first complete performance there; in the title role of *The Marriage of Figaro*, restored to the repertoire on January 24, 1917, after an eight year absence; as Frédéric in the first Gatti revival of *Lakmé* on March 24, 1917; as Count di Luna in *Il Trovatore*.

High lights of his career thereafter include many events important in operatic history. He created the title role in the world première of Puccini's *Gianni Schicchi* given in a triple bill with the same composer's *Il Tabarro* and *Suor Angelica* on December 14, 1918. He sang in the American premières of Henri Rabaud's *Mârouf* (1917), Mozart's *Così fan tutte* (1922), Puccini's *Turandot* (1926), Respighi's *La Campana Sommersa* (1928), Verdi's *Luisa Miller* (1929), Rossini's *Il Signor Brusolino* (1932), and in the Metropolitan premières of Rossini's *The Italian Girl in Algiers* (1919), Tchaikowsky's *Eugen Onegin* (1920), Massenet's *Le Roi de Lahore* (1924), Spontini's *La Vestale* (1925), Massenet's *Don Quichotte* (1926), Donizetti's *Linda di Chamounix* (1934). He made one kind of Metropolitan history when he appeared in the first revivals by Gatti-Casazza (director from 1908 to 1935) of Bellini's *I Puritani* (1918), Meyerbeer's *Dinorah* (1925), Mascagni's *Iris* (1931), Donizetti's *Don Pasquale* (1935). And he made another kind of Metropolitan history when he participated in the performances which introduced Rosa Ponselle (*La Forza del Destino*, 1918), Marion Talley (*Rigoletto*, 1926), Ezio Pinza⁴¹ (*La Vestale*, opening night, in 1926), and Lily Pons⁴² (*Lucia di Lammermoor*, 1931). He was in the cast of Geraldine Farrar's farewell performance (*Zaza*, 1922).

With approximately a hundred French and Italian roles in his repertoire, the baritone had sung regularly in his twenty years at the Metropolitan in perhaps one fourth of them, comprising the standard works, and had often made up to fifty appearances in one season. The Metropolitan year 1934-35, his thirty-eighth on the stage, was his last, as it was Gatti-Casazza's last. After the final performance of *La Bohème* on March 29, 1935, De Luca departed for Italy, and semiretirement. The records show that he could not give up opera altogether. Between 1935 and 1940, for instance, he portrayed Rigoletto again in Rome, Turin, Belgrade, Budapest, Vienna, Prague, and Stockholm. In 1940 he returned to the Metropolitan for several guest appearances: Marcello in *La Bohème*, Rigoletto, and the elder Germont in *La Traviata*. But during World War II he did not sing, except for the wounded, refusing all other requests with the excuse that he was not in the humor. When the war ended De Luca was sixty-nine. He did not expect to sing again. Nor did the critics, although they had marveled at the continued beauty of his legato in 1940, really expect that he could. How wrong they were was shown at his first reappearance in New York, at Town Hall on March 11, 1946.

When after a few performances with the Rome Opera in 1945 De Luca heeded his wife's urgings and returned to the United States, it was to be extolled as a master of *bel canto* still and an exemplar to singers half his age. He returned, wrote Robert Bagar in the *World-Telegram*, "as spellbinding . . . as sparkling and alive and sensitive an interpreter as he had ever been" with the same "gleaming brightness" and "unimpeachable authority" in "the molding of his phrases into passages and passages into lines and lines into treasurable gems of the musical art." At each subsequent appearance, including one at Lewisohn Stadium in July 1946, and several with operatic organizations smaller than the Metropolitan, he received similar plaudits from the critics and further bravissimos from his audiences. "There is only one reason why I am able to sing at sixty-nine in exactly the same way I sang . . . forty years ago," he told an *Etude* interviewer in 1946. "That is—never, in any way, or for any 'effect,' have I forced my voice. Not even for a single note. . . . Tones must feel easy and natural as they are sung; they must sound easy and natural as they reach your listeners' ears. . . . Experiment until you have found the easiest, freest, most natural way of singing your tone as you want it to sound. Use your ears in distinguishing tones; use your brain in associating your best tone with the exact method by which you produced it. . . . The production of tone . . . is the measure that regulates the duration, or conservation, of the voice."

On November 7, 1947, fifty years and a day after his debut, De Luca said farewell to audiences in a Golden Jubilee concert at New York's Town Hall. On this occasion, the singer said, "It's officially my last concert, but I won't say that I will stop singing—it is my life." Critics praised the performance, Olin

DE LUCA, GIUSEPPE—*Continued*

Downes observing, "Mr. De Luca shed joy as he sang. The felicity of his method matched his remarkable musicianship and his capacity to make every tone and every syllable of his text instinct with meaning." Downes concluded his review with the judgment, "This was the performance of a man with the soul of a true artist, a devoted servant of his art, and a master of singing."

Mrs. De Luca, who had much to do with persuading the baritone to resume his career, is the former Julia Fierro, to whom De Luca was married on October 2, 1922. (De Luca's first wife was her sister, Olimpia, to whom he was married in 1903 and who died in 1918.) A short, portly, gray-haired man, with blue eyes, the genial septuagenarian makes a habit of exercise. When he was a boy in Rome he won prizes for swimming in the swift Tiber River. Today he never omits his morning calisthenics or his daily walk, and he walks far oftener than he rides. Like Figaro, with whom he has been identified for so long, De Luca has a great zest for life. "I am good natured," he says. "It is the character God has given me. I take life as it come. I am lucky. Every man could be happy if he took life as it come. It is easy. Do not worry, that is all. See, I am a philosopher, a little philosopher." He would like to go on living for another twenty-five years, and as for teaching—"Until I can't sing, I sing."

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DENDRAMIS, VASSILI (dĕn'dră-mĕs"vă-sĭ'li) May 1883- Greek diplomat; United Nations delegate

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The appointment of Vassili Dendramis as Greek delegate to the United Nations came in 1946, and as Ambassador to the United States in 1947, after long service in his country's diplomatic corps. Although he is better known as a diplomat who has headed Greek Government press bureaus and represented Greece on the League of Nations, Dendramis has also been a lawyer and a journalist.

Vassili Dendramis was born in the capital of Greece, in May 1883. His parents were Polyxene Dendramis, and Georges Dendramis, a general in the Greek Army. Young Vassili Dendramis was educated in Athens, receiving his doctorate in law from the university of that city. He also studied in Paris. For four years, from 1903 to 1907, Dendramis worked as a journalist, and then, until 1910, as secretary to the press bureau of the Foreign Ministry. Entering the diplomatic corps the latter year, Dendramis was appointed an attaché to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a post he held for two years.

Dendramis was ordered abroad in 1912 to serve as Greek vice-consul in Albania; subsequently he filled the same post in the cities of Smyrna and Constantinople. By 1914 he had been appointed secretary to the Greek legation in Bucharest, where he remained for five years. Another promotion, in 1920, made him his country's acting consul general at Berne, Switzerland, which was followed by assignments to Trieste and Milan. As Greece's permanent representative to the League from 1923 to 1927, Dendramis attended meetings of the I.L.O. and conferences concerning disarmament and simplification of customs barriers. It was he, according to the *New York Times*, who registered a protest with the League in 1926 against the expulsion of the Greek Patriarch from Turkey.

After 1928, Dendramis, who had been promoted to the rank of minister, spent four years in Sofia, until he received the directorship of the press bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1932. From this position in Athens Dendramis went to Cairo the succeeding year to serve as Greek Minister to Egypt. With the multiple assignment to act as Minister to four South American countries simultaneously, Dendramis in 1936 assumed the post that he was to hold for almost a decade. Although he was seldom able to visit Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Uruguay after the Axis invasion of Greece in 1941, Dendramis was nominally Greek Minister to those countries until 1945.

Throughout the war years, Dendramis spent most of his time at the headquarters of the Greek Government-in-exile in Cairo. Royalist policy-makers, viewing the resistance movement in their homeland, decided that the return of King George II to Greece would have to be determined by plebiscite, although Leftist resistance leaders had not been allowed to participate in the Greek Government-in-exile. In the interim Government formed by Greek Premier Constantin Tsaldaris⁴⁶ (before the September 1946 elections authorized the King's return), Dendramis held the portfolio of Minister for Press and Information.

By the time Dendramis was made Greece's permanent representative to the United Nations in 1946, with the rank of Ambassador, his country's domestic and foreign affairs were of vital concern to the other member countries of the United Nations. Between the liberation of Greece in 1944 and the return of the King in 1946, the Center and Left coalition party (the EAM) had entered into intermittent con-

flict with the forces of the Government. The Government had launched a campaign for the restoration of the monarchy, and the Leftists had refused to participate in the elections held during those two years. Remnants of the resistance guerrilla army were entrenched in mountainous northern provinces of Greece, and in 1946 were clashing on the border with the forces of the royalist Government. In the political arena, the more liberal legislators in the Greek parliament were unable to secure portfolios in the Tsaldaris Cabinet.

The rebellion assumed international significance by the summer of 1946, when the Greek Government charged that the rebels were being trained and supplied with arms by the neighboring, communist-led Albania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia. Dendramis repeated this charge, which had already been voiced by Premier Tsaldaris at the Paris Peace Conference of Foreign Ministers, before the U.N. Security Council in August 1946. He also urged the rejection of Albania's application for membership in the U.N. To this, Ukrainian delegate Dinitri Manuilsky countered with the accusation that Greece was fomenting a Balkan war with the aid of Great Britain. "Others are the countries which act in a way to imperil peace," Dendramis replied on September 1, 1946 (*New York Times*). "Situated on a neuralgic point of southeastern Europe, Greece needs a long period of peace in order to bring about rehabilitation of the country and dress her wounds." The Greek delegate defended the presence of British troops still in Greece as being necessary to the country's military security—especially since the neighboring countries reportedly had large standing armies.

Late in September Herschel V. Johnson⁴⁶, the American delegate, suggested that a United Nations commission of inquiry be sent to Greece to investigate the incidents alleged by Dendramis, on behalf of his Government, to have occurred along the northern border. The motion, at that time, was defeated by a Russian veto, but passed in December. Representatives of seven nations—the Big Five, Poland, and Brazil—were dispatched to Greece in January 1947.

After the departure of the commission in May, Dendramis protested to the Security Council, the violation of Greek borders from her neighboring countries continued. As Greek Ambassador (he had presented his credentials to President Truman in June) he reiterated that charge in his appearances before the council. In the meantime United States military and economic aid to Greece was put into effect pursuant to the terms of the Greek-Turkish aid bill, under the direction of Dwight Griswold⁴⁷; the result was that the economic crisis in Greece had been somewhat alleviated by December 1947, when the aid mission submitted its first report. With help of \$100,000,000's worth of military equipment and 74,000 tons of military supplies, the Greek Army was able to pursue more stringent action against the guerrillas.

Frequently, during the period when he was a League of Nations representative, Dendramis contributed numerous articles on the



Conway Studios

VASSILI DENDRAMIS

League to the Greek press; he is also known as a writer of other aspects of politics. The decorations he has received are the Order of the Royal Greek Georges I Medal (Knight Commander), the Greek Cross of the Royal Bulgarian Order for Civil Merit, and the Royal Rumanian Crown Order (Greek Officer). Dendramis belongs to the Rotary Club of Athens, the Athens Circle, and the Mohammed Ali Club of Egypt.

With his wife, the daughter of a Greek merchant established in Egypt, Dendramis has his residence in the Greek Embassy in Washington. The former journalist, who is a heavy smoker, feels very cordial toward newspapermen. In his present post he has little time for outdoor recreation. Gervasi of *Collier's* magazine has described him as "a tall gray man with a small gray mustache." According to the same writer, Greek officials consider Dendramis "a wise and cultured man, of great integrity and considerably above the average as an analyst of world affairs."

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DENFELD, LOUIS E(MIL) Apr. 13, 1891- United States Navy officer

Address: b. c/o Department of National Defense, Washington 25, D.C.; h. 4000 Cathedral Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.; Westboro, Mass.

When the Presidential announcement of Admiral Louis E. Denfeld's appointment as Chief of Naval Operations was made on November 13, 1947, summaries of his career stressed his rapid rise since the attack on Pearl Harbor, his experience as a sea officer and as director of "shore jobs." Of the last-named, his di-



U. S. Navy

ADM. LOUIS E. DENFELD

rection of the Bureau of Naval Personnel is regarded as having prepared him particularly well for the highest Naval post, to which he came in mid-December 1947 as one of the youngest admirals who have received that command since it was created in 1915.

The son of Louis E. and Etta May (Kelley) Denfeld, Louis Emil Denfeld was born in Westboro, Massachusetts, on April 13, 1891. He is, however, a graduate of the Duluth (Minnesota) High School. An uncle of his was in the Navy, and as a result the junior Louis Denfeld became so much interested in the sea that the high school class "prophet" called him the boy most likely to become an admiral. The student took his first step in that direction by procuring an appointment to the United States Naval Academy in May 1908, when he was seventeen.

Graduated from Annapolis with his commission in June 1912, the new ensign was assigned first to the U.S.S. *Virginia*, and next to the *Arkansas*. He has the Mexican Service Medal, received for duty in Mexican waters aboard the *Paducah* in 1914, at a time relations between Mexico and the United States were strained. Denfeld's first promotion, in June 1915, preceded by a week his marriage to his childhood sweetheart, Rachel Metcalf, and enabled him to wear the uniform of a lieutenant (j. g.) for the wedding. From May 1916 he served in the destroyer *Ammen*, which operated during World War I as part of the destroyer force based at Queenstown, Ireland. In June 1918, with a permanent promotion to lieutenant and a temporary promotion to lieutenant commander, he returned to the United States and assisted in fitting out the new destroyer *Lamberton*, to which he was assigned when the craft was commissioned in August 1918.

After the war the twenty-eight-year-old officer served six months as the *Lamberton's* executive officer, and was then given his first command, the *McCall*. This was in June 1919. The next month found him on shore duty as assistant recruiting inspector of the New England division, with headquarters in Boston. Later he was advanced to the inspectorship. Back at sea in the *Wadsworth* (August 1921 until it was decommissioned in June 1922), Lieutenant Commander Denfeld had his senior rank made permanent. Then he reported for instruction at the submarine base in New London, Connecticut. In January 1923, after four months on the crew of the submarine S-30, Denfeld took charge of fitting out the new S-24, which he commanded from her commissioning in August 1923 to June 1924. This was his last service in submarines.

His next command, the destroyer *Brooks*, came to him after two years at a desk in the Ship Movements Division of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations. Alternating between sea and shore duty, he was back in Washington as aide to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation from July 1929 to May 1931, and then became aide and flag secretary to Admiral Richard Henry Leigh, Commander of the Battle Force's battleship division. Denfeld remained with Leigh as the admiral advanced to command of the Battle Force (September 1931) and of the entire United States Fleet (August 1932). Promoted to commander in March 1933, Denfeld was ordered in June to the Bureau of Navigation's detail section, where he was assigned to personnel matters for two years.

In June 1935, at the age of forty-four, Commander Denfeld headed Destroyer Division Eleven, with the *Perry* as his flagship. Two years in this command were followed by two in Washington, as aide to the Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral William D. Leahy. Denfeld's captaincy came to him in July 1939, the month before he assumed command of Destroyer Division Eighteen. During the overhauling and expansion of the armed forces set into motion by the war in Europe, he was in charge of Destroyer Squadron One (June 1940-January 1941). February found him on his way to the American Embassy in bombed London as a special naval observer.

From April 1941, as Chief of Staff and aide to the Commander of the Atlantic Fleet Support Force, Denfeld was entrusted with the organization and development of a task force to convoy shipping from the United States to the United Kingdom. According to the citation which accompanied his Legion of Merit, awarded for this duty, Denfeld thus demonstrated "outstanding ability", "untiring efforts," and "the utmost skill and diplomacy in obtaining the wholehearted cooperation of the Allied forces." Less than three weeks after the United States entered World War II, in January 1942 Denfeld was returned to the Bureau of Navigation as assistant to the Chief. He achieved flag rank in May, five days before the Bureau was redesignated the Bureau of Naval Personnel. Then the new rear admiral became

Assistant Chief of Naval Personnel, a post he held for three years. "Undertaking this exacting assignment during a period of crisis in the history of the Navy" (to quote the citation for his Distinguished Service Medal), "Denfeld achieved distinctive success in advancing the difficult and complex program of rapid expansion in personnel necessary to the manning of ships and shore bases in widespread areas of operations."

From late March to September 1945 Admiral Denfeld was on sea duty. Commander of a battleship support unit operating in the Pacific under Admiral Halsey⁴² (May 24 to August 2), he also hoisted his two-star flag over the *Wisconsin* as commander of Battleship Division Nine (July 1 to August 15). The *Wisconsin* was sent to support the hazardous Okinawa landings and the "long and rigorous" operations against the Japanese home islands. Denfeld was in command of radar countermeasures for the latter task group: the experiments he directed were officially mentioned as having provided the forces with an effective defense weapon. His ships participated in "unremitting" shore bombardment of Hokkaido, Honshu, Kyushu, and Shikoku, and his services were rewarded by a Gold Star in lieu of a second D.S.M.

After the surrender of Japan, Denfeld was ordered to Washington to succeed Vice-Admiral Randall Jacobs⁴³ for a four-year term as Chief of the Bureau of Naval Personnel, with the rank of vice-admiral. In the Navy reorganization which President Truman⁴⁵ ordered shortly thereafter, the new three-star officer also became deputy for personnel to the Chief of Naval Operations (Admiral King⁴², later succeeded by Admiral Nimitz⁴²). As deputy, Denfeld was responsible both for demobilization and for building up the postwar Navy. From September 1945 to September 1946, his deputy was Rear Admiral James L. Holloway⁴⁷, whose departmental board had drawn up the new plan for officer procurement which was unanimously enacted into law.

As of January 1946, Denfeld reported, the Navy was ahead of its announced discharge schedule, having released 1,316,299 officers and enlisted personnel. The Regular Navy, which sought about 58,000 officers and 500,000 men, then had 14,000 officers and 372,000 men, and the Naval Reserve was getting about 1,100 a month through Selective Service. All such estimates later had to be revised as a result of budgetary cuts and other Congressional measures. Denfeld, who was spoken of as one of the "younger admirals" among Secretary Forrestal's⁴² advisers, "virtually reorganized" the Navy's personnel setup before he was announced, in September 1946, to succeed Admiral J. H. Towers⁴¹ as Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet.

In January 1947 Vice-Admiral Denfeld was given four-star rank, retroactive to January 1946, and in February he assumed the Pacific Command, with headquarters at Pearl Harbor. He was thus in top command over Army ground and air forces in the Central Pacific. Ranking Army generals conferred with him weekly, and with his deputies at other times. Some in-

ternational political significance was seen in Denfeld's visits to Manila, to Chiang Kai-shek⁴⁰ in China, and, with the American Ambassador Robert Butler, to Australia. The "Denfeld discussions" with Australian leaders were defined in an official statement as "purely defensive in character," and which therefore were regarded as being in accord with United Nations principles.

The United Nations agreement for United States trusteeship over the Pacific islands formerly under Japanese mandate was signed by President Truman in July 1947. The President then designated Denfeld the High Commissioner to administer the islands on a military basis pending the establishment of a permanent civilian administration. Included in this Trust Territory, scattered over some two million square miles of ocean, are the two Marshall chains in the North Pacific, the Caroline archipelago and the Marianas—a total of about 1,460 islands, with an estimated population of forty-eight thousand Micronesians. (Guam, a United States possession since 1898, is one of the Marianas, as are Saipan and Tinian.) An important undertaking to be carried out in the Trust Territory will be the medical census of the islands' native population of fifty thousand as the first step in combating the diseases which afflict many of the people.

The appointment of Admiral Denfeld to succeed Fleet Admiral Nimitz as Chief of Naval Operations was announced by President Truman on November 13, 1947, and the new CNO took command on December 15. Upon being informed of the change, Denfeld said: "I am highly honored to relieve a great admiral like Nimitz." The *New York Times* editorial comment was that Denfeld would bring to the Office of Chief of Naval Operations "one of the most inquiring minds. . . . He has an appreciation of public interest in naval establishment and of the public's right to full information." Note was made of the fact that, while Admiral Denfeld does not wear the insignia of naval aviation, his deputy is an air admiral, thereby assuring a "keen appreciation" of air problems by his office. Chief among these is the unification of the United States armed forces; *United States News* in its November 28, 1947, issue published a summary of other tasks before Denfeld.

In Washington Denfeld belongs to the Army-Navy and Country clubs and the Chevy Chase (Maryland) Club; he is a member also of the Graduates Club of New Haven. Denfeld's church is the Protestant Episcopal. Three honorary LL.D. degrees have been awarded him, by the Illinois Institute of Technology, Bowling Green State University of Ohio, and Muhlenberg College in Pennsylvania. When in full-dress uniform, Denfeld is entitled to wear eleven ribbons; he wears civilian clothes when at his permanent home in Westboro, where he likes to work in the flower garden. A word used to describe his personality is "engaging."

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DENHAM, R(OBERT) N(EWTON) Oct. 23, 1885- United States Government official; attorney

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Appointed general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board in June 1947, under the board's new authority granted by the Taft-Hartley⁴⁷ Act, R. N. Denham will be responsible for implementing the major provisions of "one of the most complex labor acts ever enacted" in the United States. At the time of Denham's appointment, Fred Perkins, a New York *World-Telegram* writer, observed that Denham "is likely to become the most important labor official in the Government."

Sarah (Compton) and Robert Newton Denham, both Scots who became naturalized Americans, are the parents of Robert Newton Denham, born October 23, 1885, in St. Louis, Missouri. Young Denham completed his secondary education at the Central High School (St. Louis) in 1904. A player on the high school track team, young Denham was also cheer leader and earned the rank of captain in the cadet corps. From his fourteenth to his twentieth year he spent his summers working as a factory mechanic. In 1904 he entered the University of Missouri Law School, from which he received an LL.B. degree in 1907. In college (related Bill Davidson in *Collier's*) "he picked up a sports editorship of the daily paper, a business managership of the monthly magazine, a strangle hold on all the good bass parts in the glee club and the friendship of a couple of campus characters named Charlie Ross⁴⁸ and Forrest C. Donnell, who later became, respectively, press secretary to the current [1947] President of the United States and United States Senator from Missouri." Denham pursued further law studies at the University of Michigan and in 1908 was awarded an LL.M. degree.

For a time Denham worked with the St. Louis law firm of Bishop and Cobbs. It was poor health which sent him to Texas, where he was employed for two years as a cowhand. ("I learned riding a bronc, throwing a rope, and that sort of thing.") He was admitted to the bar in Texas after some delay because the examiners had difficulty in reading the name and address written in Denham's "almost illegible" handwriting. Shortly afterward he was chosen county attorney. In 1910 he entered private practice in Yakima, Washington, staying there until 1914, when he went to Seattle. During World War I, Denham served in the United States Army. (He had been a captain in the National Guard.) For two years he supervised the production of spruce for use in the manufacture of war planes. Later he became legal adviser to the director of the Air Service and member of the Air Service Claims Board. After Denham's discharge in December 1919, he served as a civilian on special duty for the Secretary of War until 1921.

"From 1920 to 1933, whenever there was a major business catastrophe, Denham generally could be found on the scene, studiously picking up the pieces and trying to put them together in some sort of marketable shape." In 1920 Denham worked on special reorganization plans for the Irving National Bank in New York City. He completed this assignment in 1929. Next he went to Coral Gables, Florida. Built during the Florida real estate boom, this incorporated city was forced to undergo a reorganization (because of credit difficulties); it was on these plans that Denham worked in 1929-30. He returned to New York City in 1930 to join Eldridge and Company, a Wall Street firm, as special office counselor. "In rapid succession" (*Collier's* words), "he says, he ran a sugar plantation in Puerto Rico, 17,000 head of sheep in Idaho, cotton plantations in Clarksdale, Mississippi, paper mills, steel fabricating plants, food importing companies, and several towns in Florida, Texas, and North Carolina."

In 1933 President Roosevelt ordered the closing of all banks to alleviate the depression panic. Denham, believing that "the man had something," went to Washington. He became a special counsel to the Comptroller of Currency and formulated plans for the reopening of closed banks. After completing this work, Denham remained in the capital and in 1934 opened an office as a "counselor on reorganization and Governmental department business." In 1938 he was appointed a trial examiner for the National Labor Relations Board.

A trial examiner hears charges of unfair labor practices in the region in which the complaint is brought. In his intermediate report, he presents his findings and recommendations for action, which may be appealed to the National Labor Relations Board. Denham, according to *Business Week*, made a number of policy-making decisions during his nine years as an NLRB trial examiner. (The *Collier's* article, dated November 1, 1947, printed a summary critical of Denham's work as trial examiner for the labor relations board; *Nation's Business*, December 1947, presented a favorable one.) It was he, *United States News* reported, who established the principle that a worker who had been discharged for union activity and reinstated by order of NLRB was not entitled to back pay unless he had registered with the United States Employment Service and had tried to secure interim employment. This decision by Denham was established as policy during World War II. "Union men," wrote the same magazine, "have complained that some of his recommendations were too favorable to the employer's viewpoint." Denham constituted a "loyal opposition" to the pro-labor members of the board; to him is partly attributed the rightward swing of NLRB in 1945 and 1946. In one of his intermediate reports, Denham wrote, "The right of an employer to appeal to his employees to turn a deaf ear to union sympathizers or organizers, the right to criticize and even condemn the union . . . are now recognized as proper conduct by an employer under the Con-

stitutional right to freedom of speech, so long as there is no threat of coercion hidden or apparent in his appeals." During early 1947 Denham served as chairman of the Federal Trial Examiners Conference.

When the Taft-Hartley Act was passed in 1947, Denham approved of it. (According to *Collier's*, he suggested to his old friend, Senator Donnell, some of the provisions incorporated in the law.) "I have always resented the fact that the Wagner Act left the employer in a helpless position so far as defending himself was concerned. Now we have a law that provides for his defense." The new law, in concession to Representative Hartley's insistence that there be separation of the administrative and judicial functions of NLRB, established the post of general counsel as a highly powerful one, in the opinion of many observers. The act read: "The general counsel of the board shall exercise general supervision over all attorneys employed by the board (other than trial examiners and legal assistants to board members) and over the officers and employees in the regional offices. He shall have final authority on behalf of the board, in respect of the investigation of charges and issuance of complaints . . . and in respect of the prosecution of such complaints before the board." It was Robert Denham whom President Truman selected to fill this post. Of this appointment the New York *Herald Tribune* commented editorially, "Mr. Denham appears to us to be the right man. He is a lawyer of proved ability." The New York *World-Telegram* agreed: "He has an excellent reputation for fairness and competence."

Although the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee unanimously approved the President's nomination of Denham, the Senate adjourned without discussing the nominations of Denham and the two additional members of NLRB called for in the Taft-Hartley Act. Truman immediately named the three men as recess appointees. The *United Mine Workers Journal* believed that the confirmations of these appointments were delayed "by the Taft-Ball"⁴² forces who wished to keep a whip hand over them [the appointees]. If confirmed, their terms would have run for several years and they could not have been removed except for good cause. But under the Taft-Ball strategy, they can easily be removed when Congress meets again by a simple refusal to confirm." Senator Ellender⁴³ expressed some doubt as to the rightness of Denham's appointment; he pointed to a 1943 case in which Denham served as trial examiner, which was later referred to a Federal District Court of Appeals. This court criticized Denham as having forsaken "his role as an impartial hearer and trier of facts." Denham, in answer to Ellender, stated that this was the only criticism dealt him by a court; he had, he said, been commended several times.

Denham, although a recess appointee, exercised the full powers of the office of NLRB general counsel. One of his most widely discussed rulings was that officials of the international offices of local unions (in effect this applies mainly to the A.F. of L. and CIO)



Press Assn., Inc.

R. N. DENHAM

must file affidavits affirming that they are not Communists nor members of any group which is affiliated with the Communist party, or which advocates the overthrow of the United States Government by illegal means. Unless all officers file these affidavits, charges, by locals, of unfair labor practices will not be heard. Denham has stated that NLRB will not question the veracity of these affidavits or of the financial reports which must also be filed under the Taft-Hartley law. Any employer doubting the truth of one of these statements must apply to the Department of Justice for action; NLRB will not delay hearings on the case before it on the strength of a perjury charge, however.

Following the lead of John L. Lewis⁴², who has asserted he would not sign a non-Communist affidavit either as president of the United Mine Workers or as eleventh vice-president of the A.F. of L., the American Federation of Labor officials stated they would not sign the required affidavits; the CIO had already announced that it would do as A.F. of L. decided. The president of the International Teamsters Union (CIO) signed the statement, preparatory to court action testing the validity of Denham's ruling (one Federal District Court has already upheld Denham). Senator Taft has stated that Denham has misinterpreted the law, and the NLRB subsequently overruled Denham on his decision. The validity of this clause may be tested in the courts, because the board has refused to consider cases involving the United Mine Workers of America and the United Steel Workers of America, Lewis and Philip Murray⁴¹ (in his capacity as president of the U.S.W.A.) having refused to file affidavits. By December 1, 1947, one hundred and twenty-five national unions had filed (half the CIO membership, two-thirds of the A.F. of L., and 35 independents). NLRB

DENHAM, R. N.—Continued

gave Remington-Rand, Inc., permission to refuse to bargain with the United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers, on December 5, because that union had failed to submit the required affidavits.

Another decision by Denham which has caused discussion was that a union-shop contract (agreed upon by both the union and management) is valid even though the union has not qualified for NLRB action. Other lawyers disagree with Denham. Early in October Denham filed a report with the Congressional Joint Committee on Labor-Management Relations in which he stated that almost 90 per cent of the cases filed with NLRB were filed by employees, management not yet having availed itself fully of the opportunity to charge unfair labor practices on the part of unions. Denham ruled that while a union may assess a member and expel him for failure to pay, it may not force an employer to discharge an employee so expelled. In the month of December NLRB heard 2,064 cases, a twelve-year record. On December 16, 1947, the Senate confirmed Denham's appointment to the counsel post, in which he will serve for four years.

Denham is a registered Democrat in Chevy Chase, Maryland, where he has his home, but, he says, he is a Republican. His registration as a Democrat was the result of his desire to cast his vote in the 1938 primaries for Senator Millard E. Tydings⁴⁵, whom Roosevelt wished to see defeated (so explained Bert Andrews of the New York *Herald Tribune*). The lawyer is a member of the Early Bird Breakfast Club in Washington. He attends the Congregational Christian Church. A "big man physically," he weighs 180 pounds and is six feet one and a half inches in height. His eyes are blue and his hair is gray. Denham's wife is the former Christine Cameron Ross, to whom he was married on May 29, 1934; his children are Marjorie (Mrs. E. C. Moerschel), Bobbie Mae, Helen Camcron, and Robert Newton 2d. (Denham has been married before.) His favorite sport is salt-water fishing; a recreation is gardening, and his hobby, collecting early American currency. Bill Davidson wrote: "He is never without a small flower in his lapel, he continually jingles three large silver dollars in the palm of his hand, and he gives out with picturesque language in a rich bass voice, frequently using football and baseball terms to explain his point."

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DENNY, CHARLES R(UTHVEN), JR.
Apr. 11, 1912- Radio executive; former United States Government official

Address: b. c/o National Broadcasting Co., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20

In December 1946 President Truman⁴⁵ entrusted the task of regulating the radio industry to Charles R. Denny, Jr., a career Government official. He was chairman of the Federal Communications Commission (which, under terms of the Communications Act of 1934, supervises all interstate and foreign commerce by wire or radio) until October 1947, when he resigned in order to become a vice-president and the general counsel of the National Broadcasting Company.

Charles Ruthven Denny, Jr., was born April 11, 1912, to Charles Ruthven and Beulah May (Byrd) Denny, of a family that had lived in Baltimore, Maryland, for four generations. The Dennys later moved to Washington, D.C., where Charles Denny, Jr., attended the elementary schools and Western High School. His graduation from high school took place in 1929. For the next four years, young Denny worked towards his B.A. at Amherst College in Massachusetts, living in a two-winged fraternity house occupied by a scholarly and a frivolous faction. It is said that Denny as "moderator and mediator could and did keep the fraternity from splitting apart." A member of the Amherst class of 1933, Denny entered Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated three years later.

After being admitted to the District of Columbia bar in October 1936, Denny spent two years with the Washington law firm of Covington, Burling, Rublee, Acheson, and Shorb, until he entered the Department of Justice in 1938, at the age of twenty-six. During his four years with the Department of Justice, Denny was consecutively an assistant chief attorney, chief of the appellate section of the Lands Division, and special assistant to the attorney general. On February 22, 1942, he joined the staff of the Federal Communications Commission as an assistant general counsel; less than nine months later he became general counsel of the agency. When the FCC was under Congressional investigation in 1942, Denny prepared the brief which established the Commission's right to promulgate chain broadcasting regulations. He also appeared at Congressional hearings that year and the next to testify on the revision of the basic laws governing the FCC and on the allocation of postwar radio frequencies.

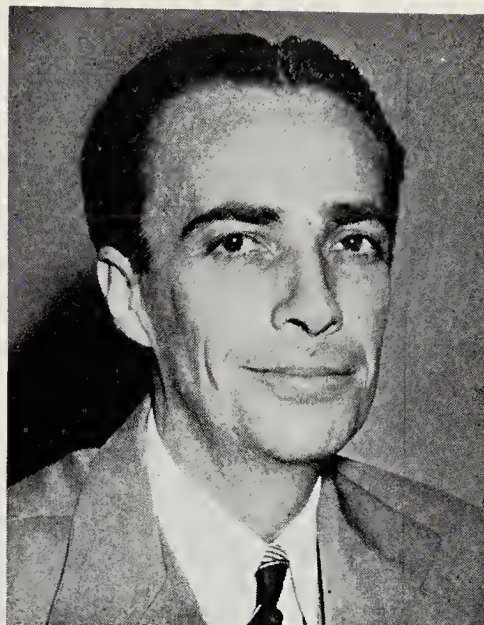
Upon the suggestion of FCC chairman Paul A. Porter⁴⁵, President Roosevelt⁴² in March 1945 appointed the lawyer to a vacancy on the Commission for a seven-year term of office. About a year later, in February 1946, when Porter became OPA administrator, President Truman assigned Denny to the acting chairmanship of the Commission, pending the completion of Porter's emergency duties. Shortly after Denny took over the post, the FCC's controversial "Blue Book" appeared, which had reportedly been prepared, in part, by the new

acting chairman. As a statement of the FCC's policy in licensing radio stations the "Blue Book" aroused heated discussion in the broadcasting industry and provoked charges that the Government was attempting to infringe upon the industry's right to free speech. On the first anniversary of the application of "Blue Book" principles, Denny observed that it had proved to be "the most salutary document on broadcasting ever published," and that it would continue to be used by the Commission.

In brief, the principles formulated by Denny and the Commission were these: that an applicant for a radio license fulfill the agreement as to the type of program he proposes to offer; that educational, public service, and local live programs be offered as well as commercially supported advertising programs; and that a broadcaster recognize as his primary responsibility the improvement of the nation's broadcasting. As Denny pointed out to Lewis Wood of the *New York Times*: "The broadcasters operate on frequencies which belong to the people of the United States. Thus the broadcasters are the trustees of the people and it is fitting that they should be accountable to the people." The counterargument of the radio industry was based on its "fundamental opposition to the basic premise . . . that, a Government agency should have the power to blueprint the kind of radio programs which the American people shall hear."

As in his fraternity days, Denny filled the role of "moderator and mediator," for it was due to the conciliatory tone of his speech that the incipient breach between the FCC and the NAB was avoided. On the invitation of Justin Miller⁴⁶, president of the NAB, Denny agreed to meet with him for lunch once a month to discuss the common problems of the Government licensing agency and the broadcasters. *Time* quoted the FCC chief as saying, "Our whole effort is to try to have an intelligent working relationship with the industry. In broadcasting in particular we are engaged in building two things of tremendous importance, FM and television, and if the job is done right, we've got to join together. There's no time for name-calling and bickering. In the main, our objectives coincide." At the annual convention of the National Association of Broadcasters in October 1946, Denny itemized the accomplishments of the FCC in the previous year: 448 new permits for AM stations had been granted—"only three short," said Denny, "of equaling the total actions the preceding eleven years"; 659 amplitude modulation permits were then pending. Sixty-six FM (frequency modulation) stations were already in operation, under conditional permits or interim operation, while 564 more were authorized to begin construction and 307 applications were still pending.

By December 1946 Paul Porter had decided to return to private practice rather than to his FCC post after resigning from the OPA. President Truman then named Denny to the FCC chairmanship, thus making him, at the age of thirty-four, the youngest chief of any main Government bureau. Called an "admin-



Wide World Photos

CHARLES R. DENNY, JR.

istrative stripling" by Delos Lovelace of the *New York Sun*, the new FCC Commissioner was now to be the main authority to whom all rulings on domestic and foreign radio, telephone, telegraph, and cable communications must be referred, as well as those for classifying radio stations, prescribing the nature of their service, assigning frequencies, and carrying out the terms of the Communications Act of 1934. The Louisville (Kentucky) *Courier-Journal* adjudged that President Truman had made "a logical as well as excellent selection for the chairmanship of the FCC" because Denny had been "a career man in the Government rather than a politician" and had made it "his business to master the scientific and engineering technicalities which communications involve."

As spokesman for the FCC, Denny appeared before several congressional committees in 1947. When the State Department budget for the short-wave broadcasts of the International Information and Cultural Affairs department was curtailed by the House Appropriations Committee in May, Denny urged the continuation of the programs. Action by a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee restored the cut at the end of that month, after Denny had announced that he would appeal to Congress for funds to keep the transmitters in operation until they could be allocated to private broadcasters. Legislation limiting the use of radio facilities for political broadcasts was opposed by Denny in testimony before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce in June 1947.

Denny had also, in the preceding month, attended the World Telecommunications Conferences, held at Atlantic City, New Jersey, as head of the forty-man American delegation. There he was elected president of the conferences, which revised the rules and regulations governing worldwide use of radio. In connection with the formulation of a code for

DENNY, CHARLES R., JR.—*Continued*
broadcasters, discussed at the NAB convention in September, Denny stated that the FCC, in renewing the license of a station, might investigate in order to find out whether or not it had adhered to the industry-wide code. His speech before the convention emphasized that "Blue Book" standards were still being used by the FCC.

On October 8, 1947, the International Telecommunications Conferences having been concluded Denny submitted his resignation as chairman of the FCC to President Truman, effective as of October 31. He had accepted the position of vice-president and general counsel of the National Broadcasting Company. (His resignation, he stated, was prompted by the inadequate, ten-thousand-dollar yearly salary paid to government officials of his responsibility; his NBC salary is reported by *Time* to be about three times that amount.)

Denny, an Episcopalian, and his Smith-educated wife, the former Elizabeth Maris Woolsey, have three children, Alison, Christine, and Charles. His political preference for New Deal democracy has sometimes led the radio industry to believe that "he tends somewhat to the Left." Moderately tall (five feet eight inches), wiry (he weighs only 140 pounds), the broadcasting firm executive has black hair and blue eyes. Alfred Friendly of the *Washington Post* has summarized his off-hour activities by saying: "He rides a bicycle . . . and is an indefatigable and surpassingly wretched crooner."

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DE NOUE, JEHAN (LUDOVIC JAMES ACHILLE), COMTE *See* Noue, J. L. J. A. de, Comte

DENSFORD, KATHARINE J(ANE) Dec. 7, 1890- Nurse; educator

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As president of the American Nurses' Association, Katherine J. Densford speaks for the more than one hundred and seventy-five thousand nurses who comprise the association's membership. When the United Nations Conference on International Organization was convened in San Francisco in April 1945, Miss Densford was called upon to represent the American members of her profession.

Katharine Jane Densford was born of English ancestry on December 7, 1890, in Crothersville, Indiana. Her father, Loving Garriott Densford, who came from a professional and agricultural family, was a farmer; her mother, the former Mary Belle Carr, whose family included ministers, teachers, and lawyers, was a

teacher and musician. Katharine grew up in southern Indiana and Ohio. In 1906, at the age of fifteen, she was sent for the last two years of high school to a girls' boarding school. This was the college preparatory department of the Oxford College for Women at Oxford, Ohio. There was no formal graduation there; she passed from the status of prep school student to that of matriculating college student in 1909. While a portion of Katharine Densford's college career was spent at the Oxford College for Women and at Indiana University, the greater part of it was spent at Miami University in Ohio, where she majored in history and Latin. Her extracurricular interests were the Arion choir, the liberal arts club, the classical club, the Deutscher Verein, the girls' athletic association, and the Young Women's Christian Association—Miss Densford is a Methodist.

The years at college were interrupted by Miss Densford's two years as teacher of occupational therapy and grade school classes in the Indiana Industrial School, from 1911 to 1913. She then completed her undergraduate work, earning her B.A. degree after three years of study all together, being graduated *magna cum laude* in 1914; her high scholastic average also brought her membership in Phi Beta Kappa. Her postgraduate work was done at the University of Chicago, where she received a library award, and where she earned her M.A. degree in 1915 in history with the thesis, *Economic and Commercial Aspects of Icelandic History in the Saga Literature of 870 to 1264 A.D.* The following year (1915-16) she went on to Harbor Springs, Michigan, as a high school teacher and basketball coach, later holding similar positions in Bismarck, North Dakota (1916-18). Thus World War I found Miss Densford not yet a nurse, but the only unmarried member of her family who was therefore in a position to render some special war service. That this service was nursing was due in part to the fact that her brother was in the medical field at the time.

Miss Densford's preliminary study began (1918) at the Vassar Training Camp for Nurses in Poughkeepsie, New York, and was continued then at the University of Cincinnati's School of Nursing and Health; in 1920 the new graduate nurse was employed as head nurse at the Cincinnati General Hospital. Following this, she went out as a county public health nurse (1921-22) for Hamilton County, Ohio, before going to the Cincinnati Tuberculosis Sanatorium (1922-25) as supervisor of nurses; from 1922 until 1925 she also taught at the University of Cincinnati as an instructor of tuberculosis nursing and public health nursing. Seven years after she had taken up nursing Miss Densford became assistant dean of the Illinois Training School for Nurses and assistant director of the nursing service of the Cook County Hospital in Chicago, both positions from 1925 to 1929; the following year (1929-30) she was assistant dean and assistant director of the Cook County School of Nursing, which succeeded the Illinois Training School for Nurses. Miss Densford taught as guest

instructor at the universities of Florida (1926, 1927), Chicago (1932), and California (1942); her appointment as professor of nursing and director of the School of Nursing at the University of Minnesota came in 1930. During World War II, the institution trained the largest single United States Cadet Nurse Corps in the country, a body of one thousand young women.

The training of cadet nurses was but one of Miss Densford's World War II activities; she was a member of the American Red Cross Nursing Service. Later the professor was named a member of the national committee of the Red Cross Nursing Service. Chairman of the Minnesota Nursing Council for War Service (1941-44), she subsequently became a member of the National Nursing Council for War Service (1944-46). Through her work with service and cadet nurses, Miss Densford was chosen for membership on the special medical advisory group of the Veterans Administration. On the board of directors since 1934, Katharine Densford served as first vice-president of the American Nurses' Association from 1936 until 1944 before her election as president of the organization in 1944. Founded in 1896, the A.N.A. had a membership of 178,415 in 1945; in April of that year the group was authorized to send a representative to the United States Conference on International Organization, held in San Francisco, to represent the nursing profession. Miss Densford was chosen. In her report in the *American Journal of Nursing* (June 1945), she urged the nurses of America to give their intelligent support to the plan for a permanent international organization, likening the San Francisco conference to the constitutional convention of 1787 when the representatives of the thirteen original States worked out a constitution for the United States.

The A.N.A. national convention at Atlantic City, New Jersey, in September 1946, at which time Miss Densford was re-elected for another two-year term as president, was highlighted by a nation-wide plan to organize nurses within their own ranks for economic security and collective bargaining. The A.N.A. holds to the belief that their State and district nurses' associations are qualified to act, and should act, as the exclusive agents of their respective memberships in the labor field. Under the chairmanship of Miss Densford, the A.N.A. convention took steps to admit to national membership qualified Negro nurses who may be barred from their State organizations, as is true in thirteen states.

To relieve the shortage of nurses throughout the United States, the board of directors of the A.N.A. enacted a five-point program in September 1947. It included the objectives of improving the recruitment of nurses, better publicizing of the quality of nursing service, improving the public's understanding of the place of nurses in the nation, emphasizing the need for legislation to protect national health by stipulation of the standards and qualifications for nurses, and achieving public recognition of the need for improving the economic



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KATHARINE J. DENSFORD

status of nurses. "The health of the American people is threatened by a crisis in nursing care," said Miss Densford, "Only through joint co-operation of public lawmakers and the health care profession can these problems be solved."

Miss Densford is a member of the National Organization for Public Health Nursing, the Committee on Hospital Care, the Minneapolis Mayor's Health Advisory Committee, the Minnesota Nurses' Association (she was president 1940-44), and the Minnesota League of Nursing Education (she was president 1933-36). A board of directors member of the National League of Nursing Education in 1947, Miss Densford had previously served on the board from 1932 to 1934 and as chairman of the program committee for the year 1931. The nursing educator belongs to the American Association of University Professors, the American Association of University Women, the Foreign Policy Association, Sigma Theta Tau (she was national president 1941-45), Alpha Tau Delta (she was national president 1936-38), and Pi Lambda Theta, the recognition society in education. In addition to writing on nursing education in professional journals, she is co-author of *Ethics for the Modern Nurse* (1946) and of *Counseling in Schools of Nursing* (1946); she has written the chapter on personal relationships in *An Introduction to the Principles of Nursing Care* (edited by M. R. Smith, 1937) and the introductory chapter of *Introduction to Physiological and Pathological Chemistry* (by L. E. Arnow, 1939).

Baylor University awarded Katharine Densford an honorary D.Sc. on May 29, 1945; she has also been made an honorary member of the National Association of Parliamentarians. When asked about her political affiliation she says she votes "for the best person." The unmarried nurse has blue eyes, gray hair, and stands five feet seven and one quarter inches,

DENSFORD, KATHARINE J.—*Continued*
weighs 145 pounds. Reading, playing tennis, and swimming are her favorite recreations. "When I can find time and money, I travel," she says. She has already toured Europe, Asia, and other parts of the Near and Far East, getting "a glimpse of nursing the world round."

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Who's Who in America, 1946-47

DERWENT, CLARENCE Mar. 23, 1884-
Actor; director; union official

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St., New York 19

The president of Actors' Equity Association, Clarence Derwent, made his first stage appearance in England in 1902. Since that time he has appeared in supporting roles in England and America, and has directed a number of plays in both countries. In September 1944 he established the Clarence Derwent Award for actors and actresses, both British and American, who are not featured or starred. Derwent is also chairman of Experimental Theatre, Inc.

Clarence Derwent was born to Charles and Alice (Falk) Derwent on March 23, 1884, in London, England. Reared in London, he attended St. Paul's School, and, for instruction in acting, the Birbeck Institute. Derwent's first stage appearance, with the Frank Benson company, was on September 1, 1902, at the Theatre Royal in Weymouth, England, in the role of an officer of the guard in *Mary, Queen of Scots*. For five years, young Derwent remained with the Benson company, playing major roles in Shakespearean plays; he once told an interviewer that during those years he

appeared in every play by Shakespeare except three (*Titus Andronicus*, *Timon of Athens*, and *Troilus and Cressida*). He then spent two years in Mrs. A. E. Horniman's Manchester Repertory Company, appearing in non-Shakespearean roles. On the eighth anniversary of his first appearance, Derwent made his London debut at His Majesty's Theatre as Abergavenny in *Henry VIII* (Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree played the title role). When a German actress, desirous of furthering cultural relations between England and Germany, in 1911 organized a theatrical company to play *The Merchant of Venice*, Clarence Derwent was cast as Shylock. "I played Shylock in Holland, Belgium, and Germany, and before the Kaiser," he has said, "and I often think I was responsible for the outbreak of World War I." In April 1913, Derwent, back in England, played Ebag in *The Great Adventure*, which ran for nearly two years.

At liberty in 1915, Derwent traveled to America and there portrayed Stephen Undershaft in the production of *Major Barbara* in which Grace George starred. Since that time, Derwent has appeared mainly in the United States. He remained with Miss George for two more productions, *The Earth* and *Captain Brassbound's Conversion*. In February 1920 Derwent joined the cast, headed by Lionel Barrymore⁴³, of *The Letter of the Law*. Subsequently he appeared in *The Last Warning* (1922), *Queen Victoria* (1923), *Garden of Weeds* (1924), *The Habitual Husband* (1924), *Pierrot the Prodigal* (a 1925 production which starred Laurette Taylor⁴⁵), *Love for Love* (1925), *The Bridge of Distance* (1925), *The House of Usher* (1926), *Beau Strings* (1926), *The Woman of Bronze* (1927), *Electra* (1927), and *The Patriot* (1928). In 1928, too, he played Louis XIII in the Ziegfeld musical *The Three Musketeers*, starring Denis King. Derwent was in *Serena Blandish* with Ruth Gordon⁴³ in 1929, and in that same year, in *The Ghost Parade*. The second two-year run of his career began in February 1930, when he was a member of the cast of *Topaze*, in which Frank Morgan was the star. (When *Topaze* was revived in December 1947, however, it ran one day. Derwent was the only member of the original cast and one of the few to receive critical commendation.) Derwent was "expert" in the role of Franz in *The Jewel Robbery* (1932). That year was also the one in which he appeared in *Broadway Boy*.

After receiving commendation for his portrayal of Rosen in *The Late Christopher Bean* in October 1932, Derwent returned to London in this play. By January 1934 he was again in New York, as Edward Duncan in *False Dreams, Farewell*. Thereafter he was in the casts of *Field of Ermine* and *Play, Genius, Play*, both in 1935. In the following year Derwent, who had directed a number of productions in London, staged *Lady Precious Stream*, in the Chinese style; he also played a supporting role. The summer of 1936 found Derwent in London in *Kind Lady* (he also played in the 1940-41 New York production of the play); and he was in the cast of the Broadway pro-



CLARENCE DERWENT

ductions, *The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse* (his portrayal of Benny Kellerman was "skillfully composed" and "authentic") and *Soliloquy*, in 1937 and 1938 respectively. The actor was Dr. Schultzmacher in the Katharine Cornell "41 revival of *The Doctor's Dilemma* in the 1940-41 season; in the following year he was in *The Walking Gentleman*, *I Killed The Count*, and *The Pirate*, an Alfred Lunt "41-Lynn Fontanne "41 vehicle.

In the subsequent theater season Derwent played in *Another Heaven* in Toronto. His one Broadway appearance for that season was in *Innocent Voyage*, in which he showed "his customary skill and unction." Derwent, in 1943-44, directed *The House in Paris*. Then, in 1944-45 Derwent staged a Broadway production of *Rebecca* (which had already been filmed). "The direction by Clarence Derwent," wrote Wilella Waldorf of the *New York Post*, is "as spirited as is consistent with the mannered elegance of British upper class society." Derwent played Colonel Julian in *Rebecca* before its New York opening, and, in the opinion of Lloyd Lewis (*New York Times*), it was "largely Mr. Derwent's manner, his worldly common sense, his injection of naturalness into the macabre situation that prepares the audience for what is a difficult thing in the theater, the acceptance of a murder as a legitimate private execution." Derwent also directed another mystery, *Lady in Danger*, in the 1944-45 season. As an actor in this melodrama, he was considered "altogether the best" in the cast by the *New York Herald Tribune's* Howard Barnes. In 1945-46 Derwent appeared in *Lute Song* and *Gypsy Lady*, and staged *The Haven*; in 1946-47 he was in *The Eagle Has Two Heads* and also directed *Laura*. In the plays in which Derwent has acted during his thirty-two-year stage career in America, the high quality of his performance has been taken for granted by reviewers, most of them expressing no surprise when he contributes an excellent characterization. Derwent's film appearances have included *The Castles*, *Enemy Agent*, *Stanley and Livingstone*, and *British Intelligence*.

In June 1946 Clarence Derwent was elected to serve a three-year term as president of the thirty-three-year-old Actors' Equity Association, the A.F. of L.-affiliated union of forty-five hundred stage actors and actresses. It was during Derwent's administration that members of Equity voted to prohibit any of its members from appearing in Washington, D.C., if Negroes were barred from attending performances. The National Theatre, the only legitimate theater in the nation's capital and therefore the only one affected by this decision, is allowed until August 15, 1948, to comply with this ruling. As president of Equity, Derwent has denied a charge by Michigan Congressman Dondero that Equity is controlled by Communists. In July 1947 Derwent as Equity president attended the meeting of the International Theatre Institute in Paris.

Derwent also serves as chairman of Experimental Theatre, Inc., a group established by Equity and the Dramatists' Guild, and administered and financially supported by the Amer-

ican National Theatre and Academy. At the Princess Theatre, contributed by ANTA, plays are produced by one of several groups (Theatre, Inc., American Repertory Theatre, Theatre Guild, and Playwrights' Company). The plays, for which the playwright receives no compensation and to which he retains all production rights, are either a departure from conventional drama or by new writers; the actors and production staff are permitted by their unions to receive below-union-scale pay; the audience is composed of subscribers to Experimental Theatre, Inc., who receive season tickets in return for their membership fee. In 1946-47 E.T. produced five plays, somewhat fewer than the number they hope to produce in ensuing seasons. In 1947 E.T. received the Sidney Howard Memorial Award; in announcing the honor, the Playwrights' Company stated, "We feel the most important development in the theater . . . to be the inauguration of the Experimental Theatre project."

Because Derwent wished to see supporting players win recognition, in 1944 he established the Clarence Derwent Awards of five hundred dollars each to be granted to the best male and female supporting players "irrespective of race, color, or creed." The award, which is not to be given to a featured player, is administered by an Equity committee on which Derwent as the donor does not participate (however, Derwent as president of Equity does vote on the award). He has established a similar award in London.

The actor-director is a member of the board of ANTA, a group chartered by Congress (but not allotted funds), and of the New York City Center of Music and Drama. The Equity president is also a member of the American Federation of Radio Artists and belongs to the Lambs Club. He is a trustee of the National Cancer Fund. Although Derwent took out his first papers for American citizenship, he did not become naturalized since it would be necessary for an American actor to apply for a labor permit to appear in productions in Britain. Derwent attends the services of the Ethical Culture Church. Five feet ten in height, Derwent weighs 170 pounds, has brown eyes and gray hair. He is a chess-player.

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DIDRIKSON, BABE See Zaharias, B. D.

DIEHL, MRS. AMBROSE N. Aug. 15, 1888- Women's organization president
Address: b. c/o National Council of Women, 501 Madison Ave., New York 22; h. 2626 Vallejo St., San Francisco, Calif.

The National Council of Women of the United States in 1946 chose as its president Mrs. Ambrose N. Diehl, a clubwoman who had



Romaine

MRS. AMBROSE N. DIEHL

long participated in Red Cross and civic activities in Pittsburgh, Chicago, New York, and San Francisco. As the United States unit of the International Council of Women, the National Council serves as a channel for the exchange of views between women in the United States and women of the rest of the world, as a means of formulating standards of living, culture, and opinion that are common to women throughout the world.

Frances White, whose surname became Diehl by marriage in 1921, was born to Henry Warner and Harriet (Libby) White on August 15, 1888. Most of her youth was spent in Iowa, her native State, where she attended the Volga City High School. Subsequently she was a student at the Ogontz School in Philadelphia, and at Upper Iowa University, from which she received a degree in 1906. Her major subjects were dramatics, physical culture and English. Frances White engaged in two chief extracurricular activities: she acted as captain of the basketball team and as president of the Zeta sorority.

Upon the entrance of the United States into World War I, Frances White was able to draw upon her experience as an executive in undergraduate societies and to apply it to war work. Under her direction the Chicago Red Cross Motor Corps was organized. Its efficiency led to Frances White's appointment as National Field Commander of the Red Cross Motor Corps, a position which required her presence in France. It was during this period that Miss White also began to prepare herself for a writing career. Two of her scenarios were later to be awarded prizes, while a third screen script was used by First National Studios in 1926 as the basis of *Men of Steel*, a film concerning the operations of mines and steel mills.

Marriage in 1921 to Ambrose N. Diehl, later to be president of the Columbia Steel Corporation and vice-president of the United States Steel Corporation, caused Frances White Diehl to become a resident of Pittsburgh. Her civic activities there were numerous: she founded the Duquesne Girls' Club, a gathering place where girls could sew, cook, read, or entertain their friends, and organized the Women's Civic Club, of which she was elected president. Mrs. Diehl also served as a director of the Girl Scout Board, the Women's Industrial Exchange, and the Alleghany County Civic Club; as vice-president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Women's Clubs; as president of the Federation of Girls' School Societies, the Torrence Home for the Blind, and the Harmarville Home for Mothers and Babies; another duty was membership on the board of West Penn Hospital. She was elected national treasurer of the League of American Pen Women. A list of the founders of the Pittsburgh Symphony would include her name, as would that of the Pittsburgh Community Chest. Writing motion picture reviews for the *Ladies' Home Journal* occupied Mrs. Diehl for several months of 1932. The previous year she had advocated (in a report to the International Council of Women) the use of economic pressure against poor films, rather than censorship, to raise the standards of motion pictures. As chairman of motion pictures for the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Diehl attended a meeting of the League of Nations Cinematograph Institute held in Rome.

The beginning of World War II found Mrs. Diehl living in San Francisco. As in the first war, she entered upon Red Cross activities and became chairman of the American Red Cross Volunteer Service in that city. The organization of the San Francisco unit led Mrs. Dwight Davis to remark, while visiting San Francisco in 1942: "San Francisco has the best Red Cross emergency set-up in the country." (From 1940 until 1943, Mrs. Diehl contributed her services to the women's division of the National Association of Manufacturers on the Pacific Coast as well.)

Illness in the family made it necessary for Mrs. Diehl to return East in 1943. Back in New York, she was made chairman of the board of the Association of Army and Navy Wives, for which she traveled to Fort Benning, Georgia, in the interests of an orientation course for army wives. Since she believed that the well-being of the wives of men in the armed services was of much importance, Mrs. Diehl felt that they should be assisted in all ways possible. During World War II Mrs. Diehl served on the national advisory board of the women's section of the United States Army Public Relations and as coordinator of the war activities of the National Council of Women.

In May 1946 Mrs. Diehl was elected president of the National Council of Women, one of the world-wide components of the International Council of Women. Founded in 1888 by a group of American women which included Susan B. Anthony, Carrie Chapman

Catt⁴⁰, and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, for the purpose of federating women's organizations from all parts of the world, the International Council of Women works to promote the general welfare of mankind, the family, and the individual. Each National Council of Women, of which the International Council is formed, is in turn composed of nationally organized associations, societies, and institutions. These councils are represented by delegates to the fifteen standing committees of the international council—the committees on the press, peace, laws, suffrage, equal moral standards, public health, child welfare, education, migration, trades and professions, letters, arts, cinema, broadcasting and housing.

A month after her election Mrs. Diehl was one of the representatives of nineteen nations attending the first postwar executive council meeting of the International Council of Women held in Brussels. On her departure for Belgium, Mrs. Diehl urged the formation of an independent United Nations committee on the status of women, rather than the subcommittee of the Human Rights Commission which was then considering the rights of women. In Brussels, the American delegate delivered a report on the activities of American women during the previous four years. At her invitation it was decided to hold the 1947 triennial meeting of the International Council in Philadelphia from September 5 to 12. This 1947 conference, the first on American soil since 1925, was held on the campus of the University of Pennsylvania and was attended by one thousand delegates from forty countries, among whom was Mrs. Bodil Begtrup⁴⁶, the chairman of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women.

Shortly before the Philadelphia meeting, Mrs. Diehl expressed one of its purposes. "With the Golden Rule as an international motto," she said, "our interest is particularly focused on the women from countries where extreme pressure is being exerted to convert them to communism. We believe that if we can bring their women leaders to this country and give them an opportunity to observe our way of life, under our free enterprise system, their firsthand observation will do much to enable them to return to their native lands with keener insight and a much clearer understanding of the meaning of freedom."

The resolutions adopted at the International Council's meeting in Philadelphia concerned the status of women and children and the need for protection of the family, condemned war, and considered the problems of education, welfare, and health. Although supporting the United Nations, the International Council deplored the paucity of women in its personnel. "Our duty," stated Mrs. Diehl in regard to the latter problem, "is to educate the young and also increase the number of young women studying for diplomatic posts." In October Mrs. Diehl organized a meeting of representatives of various women's organizations to plan a program for distributing information to women throughout the United States on how to cooperate with the Citizens' Food Committee.

Aside from her duties for the National Conference of Women, Mrs. Diehl acts as an executive for Elizabeth Arden, Inc., and as a vice-president of the Rutland Railroad. In 1947 she was elected international relations chairman for the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Her association memberships include the D.A.R., National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, the Pan American League, the National Institute of Social Sciences. She belongs to clubs in both the East and the West: the Franciscan Club, the Western Women's Club (San Francisco), the River Club (New York), and the Burlingame Country Club (California). An opera enthusiast, Mrs. Diehl has helped to promote interest in the Chicago, Pittsburgh, and San Francisco opera companies. The women's leader, who is a widow, is the mother of two children, Joan (Mrs. Clayton McCauley) and Thomas.

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DIEHL, FRANCES WHITE See Diehl, Mrs. A. N.

DODD, ALVIN E(ARL) Mar. 11, 1883. Association administrator

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Long active in the field of education as applied to industry and industrial management and an expert on questions of marketing and distribution, Alvin E. Dodd in 1934 was named to the vice-presidency, in 1936 to the presidency, of the American Management Association, a private group specializing in information about and guidance for all concerned with management problems. Before 1936 he had served in executive capacities in a number of other commercial organizations.

Alvin Earl Dodd, the son of Alvin Harvey and Edith (Merrill) Dodd, was born in Hudson, New York, on March 11, 1883. He is a descendant of Daniel Dodd, who emigrated from England to settle in Branford, Connecticut, in 1640. Educated at the Armour Institute of Technology in Chicago, Dodd majored in engineering and was graduated in 1905 with a B.S. degree. He began his career as a teacher of manual training in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, and, in 1906 became head of the manual arts department of the Massachusetts Normal School in North Adams, Massachusetts. The following year he was appointed president of the Eastern Arts Association. From 1908 to 1912, Dodd was principal of the North Bennett Industrial School in Boston, Massachusetts, one of the first institutions to use progressive methods in industrial education. In the course of his tenure as principal, he was named director of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education. During this association he came to know Woodrow Wilson, then head



Acme

ALVIN E. DODD

of Princeton University, and afterward visited Wilson at the White House.

With President Wilson and Samuel Gompers, Dodd worked for the passage of the Smith-Hughes Act (1917), which signaled the beginning of Federal support of vocational education in agriculture, home economics, industry, and trade. According to Dodd, writing in 1915 before the measure was passed, the bill "extends to the States the help of the Government in establishing vocational education and in training persons to teach it. This is to be done by grants of money, and by establishment of a Federal board of vocational education to work with and through the States in starting this form of education. The purpose of the proposed law is not to enable the Federal Government to enter the educational field and establish schools but rather to extend such aid as will stimulate the various states to develop the work themselves." In 1917, with United States entrance into World War I, Dodd became a member of the Committee on Classification of Personnel of the General Staff of the Army. In association with James Rowland Angell⁴⁰, Beardsley Ruml⁴², Walter Dill Scott, and others, he helped to establish the Army's first program of personnel management, testing of applicants, classification, and placement. He also served as head of the war service commission of the Retail Dry Goods Industry.

As director of the Retail Research Association, a post in which he served from 1917 to 1921, Dodd set up the first retail cooperative market research organization. From this group grew the Associated Merchandising Corporation, the first cooperative-buying organization for the retail field. As its head (Dodd served concurrently with the two organizations), Dodd established and coordinated buying offices in the United States and in many European countries. For the following six years (1921-27),

he was manager of the distribution department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, with its office in Washington. Considered an authority in the fields of marketing and distribution, he lectured on trade and industrial problems at Northwestern University, the University of Chicago, Stanford University, the University of Washington, and before numerous trade and professional groups both in America and abroad. In 1927 he became director-general of the Wholesale Dry Goods Institute. Two years later Dodd was chosen as assistant to the president of Sears Roebuck and Company to develop their retail stores. In 1930 the Kroger Grocery and Baking Company elected Dodd vice-president in charge of merchandising and sales. In this position, he established a personnel program, modernized the merchandising and distribution procedures. He also organized the Kroger Food Foundation, food testing laboratories conducted by retail merchants.

Dodd became executive vice-president of the American Management Association, in New York City, in 1934; two years later he was elected president. A non-profit organization, founded in 1923 for those interested in or concerned with management problems, the American Management Association has eleven thousand members. It acts as a clearinghouse for information on business management, holds discussion groups on developments in the practice and theory of management, and obtains data from managers and administrators throughout the world. Reports of its activities and findings are published in its magazines (*Personnel* and *The Management Review*) and in pamphlets; AMA also holds conferences and provides guidance for individual members. These are served through seven divisions: office management, insurance, personnel, finance and accounts, marketing, production, and packaging; the problems in which members may seek advice from these divisions include: office procedure and personnel administration, the establishment of distinct management departments to handle insurance responsibilities, industrial relations, policies of finance, market research, pricing, sales policies, promotional methods, production planning, cost reduction, inventory control, incentives, equipment, plant layout, and time and motion studies. Motivating these varied activities is the thought, as expressed by Dodd, "The most serious continual threat to the executive is his own managerial obsolescence."

In the annual AMA report issued in 1945, Dodd asserted, "Management must become more sensitive to changing social concepts and ready its thinking and operation to facilitate rapid adjustment of these changes. The major contribution toward maintaining continuously a high level of employment, must come not from Government but from business." Attending the eighth International Management Congress at Stockholm, Sweden, in July 1947, at which twenty-two countries were represented, Dodd stated that American business had a responsibility as a "social institution . . . whose main objective is the greatest satisfaction of owners,

employees, consumers, and the general public." The *New York Times* reported: "He also laid stress on the new American drive to increase productivity through labor-management cooperation, which has resulted in the intensification of scientific research for the improvement of human relations and for the conservation of human resources through far-reaching employee benefit and welfare plans in industry." While in Europe Dodd spoke at Oxford University on "Business Education and the Future of American Management." In his speech he said: "There is a growing awareness of the importance of professional education in the higher technical and directive functions. . . . Their [college graduates'] ability, imagination, and efficiency will largely determine the extent to which much of our working force will find employment, how the results of the new technology will be utilized, and the rate at which our economy will progress in the future. . . . The task of business education is to utilize knowledge on how to operate an economic entity within the economic resources available, to accomplish the optimum balance between highest accomplishment and least expense."

Dodd believed that eight major advances had been made by industrial managers in the year 1947: self-analysis by management, use of trained experts in making plans, improved labor-management relations, greater appreciation of foremen's points of view, greater regard for employee as an individual, better internal public relations, action to prevent "foreign tendencies toward State control of management functions," the "selling" of management policies to employees. For the future he thought management "must turn its attention to the non-economic wants of employees" (*Christian Science Monitor's* words). The American Society of Mechanical Engineers in November 1947 awarded its Henry Laurence Gantt Medal for "distinguished achievement in industrial management as a service to the community" to Alvin Dodd. The medal was presented to Dodd, officials of the society said, for "his leadership in stimulating greater recognition and acceptance of the social responsibilities of management and for his success in building the American Management Association into an authoritative forum for collecting, analyzing, and disseminating management knowledge."

Dodd is a member of the American Economic Association, National Institute of Social Sciences, American Academy of Political and Social Science, the Foreign Policy Association, the United States Chamber of Commerce, the American Trade Association, and the New York Trade Association of Executives. He belongs to the Cosmos Club in Washington, D.C., the Lake Shore Athletic Club in Chicago, and the Sales Executives Club in New York City. Dodd was married to Catherine Filene on December 10, 1921; they have a daughter, Joan. Eleven years after his first marriage was terminated by divorce, he was married on August 30, 1941, to Henrietta F. Coster; her daughter is Aileen (Mrs. Douglas Dodds-Parker). Although the Dodds live in New

York City, they maintain a permanent home at Grand Detour, Dixon, Illinois. The management expert is one inch over six feet in height and weighs 189 pounds. His hair is gray, and his eyes are light brown. Traveling much of the time, Dodd has made a hobby of sampling the food and hospitality of hotels and inns, and is an authority on the cuisine of the New England restaurants.

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Who's Who in America, 1946-47

DODDS, GIL (BERT LOTHAIR, REV.)

June 23, 1918- Athlete; minister

Address: b. c/o Wheaton College, Wheaton, Ill.; h. Eola, Ill.

While working his way through college and divinity school, Gil Dodds won national championships in his hobby track. By 1947, after a two-year absence from competition, he dominated the amateur indoor mile picture. A minister in the Brethren Church, Dodds has said that he runs "to testify. . . that the Christian way of life pays off."



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GIL DODDS

The ancestry of Gilbert Lothair Dodds has been traced to the *Mayflower* through a branch of his family which left Massachusetts to settle in Pennsylvania. His father, the Reverend James Gilbert Dodds, is half Irish, and his mother, Edna F. (Michel) Dodds, is "all German." Gilbert, the eldest of their five children, two sons and three daughters, was born June 23, 1918, in Norcatour, Kansas, and was reared in a number of towns in the Middle West, to which his father was called as pastor. The family belongs to the Brethren Church, a small Fundamentalist denomination. Gil Dodds had wanted to be a track champion since his childhood. The Biblical words, "They that wait upon the Lord. . . shall run, and not be weary," spoken by a children's evangelist,

DODDS, GIL—*Continued*

inspired the thirteen-year-old boy to become a preacher as well as a runner.

In Falls City, Nebraska, where he attended high school, Gil had to practice track by himself, earn the money for his own athletic equipment, and hitchhike to track meets. Every day, before school, he ran twelve miles across the Nebraska plains, checking his trap lines, and after school he ran through his newspaper route. After breaking the Southeastern Conference mile and half-mile records, he was introduced to Lloyd Hahn, a local farmer who had starred in the 1924 and 1928 Olympics; and after Dodds won the Nebraska State title with a 4:39 mile in his junior year, Hahn became his part-time coach. By the end of his high school days in 1937, the preacher's son had won all of the ten official races which he had entered and had set five meet records. At various times, as a student, he worked as a college janitor and in a bakery, a library, and a greenhouse.

Enrolled in 1937 at Ashland (Ohio) College, a small Brethren institution which had no track team, Dodds majored in history and minored in English. He supported himself by working as a hotel clerk from six to ten in the morning and for several hours at night. Dodds was active also in extracurricular dramatics, was an assistant scoutmaster for a time, took part in YMCA and gospel work, and reportedly was instrumental in reopening two closed churches near Ashland. Part of each weekday afternoon he gave to uncoached track training and competition—Lloyd Hahn sent him weekly letters of instruction. The youth continued this routine after his marriage on the last day of 1937, when he was nineteen, to his high school sweetheart, Erna Louise Seeger.

Invited to compete in the New Orleans Sugar Bowl track races on New Year's Day 1939, Gil Dodds was provided with expense money from the proceeds of a benefit basketball game. This was the "Mail-Order Miler's" first competitive two-mile race, but he forced well-known Don Lash to run one of his best races to win by a yard. A month later, unused to tobacco smoke, the student became dizzy at the halfway mark of the Millrose Mile, fell an entire lap behind Lash and Greg Rice, and got in Lash's way, to the accompaniment of boos from the Madison Square Garden crowd. When Lash brushed him aside, Dodds fell headlong. Dodds, incidentally, is unique among runners in that he has had no serious accident.

Dodds was becoming internationally known, however; a friend sent him a two-column clipping, with a picture of the "Scripture-quoting athlete," from the *China Press* of June 4, 1939. Back at college, after a summer of work and of preaching at various churches, Dodds devoted himself to cross-country running, and led a newly formed team to several victories. The summer of 1940 he spent as a laborer on a highway construction gang. His first national championship came to him in November 1940. In the National Collegiate Cross-Country race at East Lansing, Michigan, his 20:32.2 minutes not only topped one hundred thirty competitors from twenty-two schools,

but lowered the record by .7 seconds. (In 1939 Dodds had come in eighth, in 36.8 seconds longer.) The young student continued to win trophies during 1940-41. Besides his winning cross-country victories, he came in second, but broke the two-mile record, at the Penn Relays; clocked the second fastest collegiate mile of the season (4:13.7) and the lowest two-mile mark (9:14.5); placed third in the two-mile National Championship race at Palo Alto; and won a place on the All-American track team.

Graduated from Ashland in June 1941, the new Bachelor of Arts accepted a summer pastorate near Fort Scott, Kansas. That fall, instead of entering the Ashland Seminary, Dodds transferred to the Gordon School of Theology and Missions in Boston—he had accepted the invitation of the Boston Athletic Association to race under its banner and receive the coaching of Jack Ryder. Ryder, who coached the track team of Jesuit Boston College and who had developed many champions, reportedly found Gil Dodds to be the hardest-working athlete he had ever trained. Then and later, Dodds followed Ryder's orders to the letter and trained for five months before each track season. Not possessed of the sprint, or final "kick," of other leading runners, he won races on his ability to set and maintain a grueling pace which wore down his opponents and gave him the nickname "The Killer."

During the 1942 indoor season (January through March), the divinity student ran second to the "invincible" Greg Rice in four two-mile events. In his first mile race against the "unbeatable" Leslie MacMitchell⁴⁶, Dodds scored a sensational upset by coming in a yard ahead, with a record-breaking 4:08.7 clocking. He did not defeat MacMitchell again until the outdoor season, when he set 3:50.2 in the metric mile of June 1942, a time Dodds lowered to 3:50 in 1943.

Outstanding in the 1943 indoor season, when Rice and MacMitchell were away in war service, Dodds alternated victories with four other milers, and ended the season with more firsts than anyone else. When the great Swedish runner, Gunder Hägg, arrived in America, Dodds gave up his "financial summer" to tour the country with him for the Army Air Forces Relief Fund. Although he lost each of their seven races, Dodds ran a 4:06.1 behind Hägg and Bill Hulse. He spoke at church services, and he received much publicity for this, for his good nature in the face of defeat, for the Bible verses appended to his autographs, and for the less-than-minimum expense accounts he turned in to the A.A.U. A Swedish-American group presented Dodds with a sixty-three-piece silver set, and in December he was overwhelmingly voted the highest award in American amateur athletics, the Sullivan Memorial Trophy.

Dodds stood alone in 1944, leaving his rivals far behind in all his races and making an extraordinary list of clockings: 4:10.6 in the Millrose Mile, 4:09.5 (Boston), 4:08 (New York), 4:08.3 (A.A.U.), 4:10.2 (special exhibition). He broke the Cunningham-Fenske-

MacMitchell world indoor record of 4:07.4 with 4:07.3 (in the Knights of Columbus Mile), and established a new record with 4:06.4 at the Chicago Relays. In the two-mile, his favorite distance, the "Flying Parson" hit 9:05.3 at Cleveland. He was the New York track writers' unanimous choice for their "Man of the Year" title. Then, in January 1945 champion Dodds gave up track competition to go into full-time gospel work with the Youth for Christ organization, which the *Christian Century* has described as "a streamlined expression of a traditionally conservative type of revivalism."

After receiving the B.D. degree in 1945, Dodds told reporters he had declined several pastorates in order to continue as a revivalist. In less than four months, before entering Wheaton (Illinois) College for his Master's degree in Christian education, he addressed 158 meetings in sixteen states. His thesis was due in June 1947, but in January, having completed his residence work at Wheaton, Dodds re-entered track competition saying, "I believe I can do God's work better this way than not running." (Later he became the Wheaton Track coach.)

Dodds, who had trained hard during his two-year absence, immediately resumed his domination of the milers. His 1947 clockings were: 4:09.1, 4:09.2, 4:08.9, 4:12.7, 4:07.1, 4:10.6, 4:18.6, 4:08.5, and 4:06.8 for the mile, 9:05.6, 9:10.1, and 9:15.5 for the two-mile. Observers were amazed by his endurance. When Coach Ryder entered him in both a mile and a two-mile race, Dodds ran the second fastest indoor mile on record, 4:07.1, and returned to the track an hour later to finish forty to eighty yards ahead of the rival two-milers, with 9:15.5. An hour after that he took a two-mile walk through Manhattan. Later, in March, Dodds won five races in nine days, at Hamilton (Ontario), Montreal, Cleveland, Chicago, and Boston. In Boston he duplicated Lloyd Hahn's feat of winning the Bankers' Mile for a third time, and thereby took permanent possession of the Melvin A. Traylor Trophy. The Track Writers Association award followed. In June he broke his own New England A.A.U. meet record (4:13), running a 4:09.2 mile. In the Cincinnati annual six-mile cross-country race for 1947 Dodds ran in 29.44 to win for the fourth consecutive time.

When Gil Dodds runs, his eyeglasses are taped on, and his wavy brown pompadour stays neat. The blue-eyed racer, who carries 152 muscular pounds on his five-foot-nine-inch frame, is considered to have an ungraceful style of running. At the Harvard Medical School Fatigue Laboratory, he was found to have the characteristically slow heartbeat of a runner, and to have the highest resistance to fatigue of any athlete tested. Called the most modest of recent champions, he has paid his way into a meet after losing his contestant's ticket, rather than ask for another. He has never competed on Sunday—several races have been moved to another day to accommodate him.

Dodds, his wife, their son John Lloyd and their daughter Jann Lucindia, are supported by voluntary contributions from the churches where he preaches nearly every Sunday. "I trust in the Lord to get me by, and sometimes the churches do too," he has said. According to *Life*, his sermons are "thoughtful, slow-spoken . . . gloomy." Perhaps the best-known habit of Dodds is that he never signs his name, even to an entry blank, without naming a Bible verse (e.g. "Gil Dodds, Phil. 4:13"). The reference is to one of the sixty Bible verses he considers relevant to athletics. At home he does a share of the housework—he is said to be a good bread-baker. Dodds emphasizes that track is only a hobby to him; once, asked what his favorite recreations were, he answered, "Hiking, hunting, fishing, track, photography."

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DODGE, JOSEPH M(ORRELL) Nov. 18, 1890- Banker; United States Government official

Address: b. c/o The Detroit Bank, 46 State St., Detroit 31, Mich.; h. 375 Washington Rd Grosse Pointe 30, Mich.

Joseph M. Dodge, president of The Detroit Bank, and former financial adviser to General Lucius D. Clay⁴⁸, American Military Governor in Germany, heads (having the rank of Minister) the United States delegation to the four-power commission on the Austrian peace treaty. The author of articles on banking and business, and active in civic affairs, Dodge began his career in 1909 as a bank messenger and subsequently worked as a clearinghouse clerk, teller, bookkeeper, auditor, and State bank examiner. In 1933 he was elected president of The Detroit Bank, and during World War II served in a number of Government agencies.

The son of Joseph Cheeseman and Gertrude Hester (Crow) Dodge, Joseph Morrell Dodge is a native of Detroit, having been born in that city on November 18, 1890. (He is not related to the automobile industrialist.) At the age of seventeen, upon graduation from the Detroit Central High School in 1908, Dodge had completed his formal education. His first job, in 1909, was as a bank messenger; from that year until 1911, he was employed in various clerical and bookkeeping positions, then for part of a year as auditor for R. T. Hollis and Company. Later in 1911 he began a five-year period in the employ of the State of Michigan: he was assistant State bank examiner, chief clerk, and examiner for the State Banking Department, and a special examiner and secretary of the Michigan Securities Commission. In 1916-17 Dodge was operating officer and a member of the executive committee of the Bank of Detroit. During that year he gave a series of



JOSEPH M. DODGE

weekly lectures at the American Institute of Banking.

Dodge, in 1917, joined the Thomas J. Doyle Company, an automotive concern, as vice-president and general manager. At the end of fifteen years with this company, in 1932 he was elected vice-president and assistant to the chairman of the board of the First National Bank in Detroit. In connection with his duties there he served as chairman of the insurance committee, member of the officers committee, secretary of the governing committee of the board of directors, and ex officio member of all bank committees. The next year (in 1933) Dodge resigned to accept the vice-presidency of the newly chartered National Bank of Detroit. Toward the end of the same year, he left this post to go to another bank in that city, this time to become president and director of The Detroit Bank.

During World War II Dodge served with a number of war agencies. He was chairman of the Price Adjustment Board for the Army Air Forces Central Procurement District from 1942 to 1943. In 1943 he was appointed chairman of the War Department's Price Adjustment Board and director of the Renegotiation Division, Headquarters Staff, Army Service Forces. He was also chairman of the Joint Price Adjustment Board and of the War Contracts Price Adjustment Board, on which were representatives of the War, Navy, and Treasury Departments, of the United States Maritime Commission, of the War Shipping Administration, and of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. *Newsweek* commented on his appointment to the war contracts board: "By taking on one of the war program's toughest financial posts, Joe Dodge has picked himself a fighting job." He established his headquarters in Washington and commuted twice monthly to attend director's meetings at his bank in De-

troit. The board's objectives, according to its 1944 manual, were fivefold: "to eliminate profits which may be considered excessive", "to maintain or provide a substitute for competitive pressure on prices and costs", "to induce reductions in prices and costs", "to reward efficiency and stimulate production", "to encourage prompt adjustment to a reasonable price basis when production experience indicates the original price basis was unreasonably high."

In August 1945 Dodge was appointed financial adviser to General Lucius D. Clay, Commander of the Allied Military Government in Germany. In this post Dodge's official titles were financial adviser to the United States Military Governor, director of the Finance Division of the Office of Military Government in Berlin, Germany. Later he was made the director of the division at Frankfurt. After returning home in 1946, he was awarded the Medal for Merit (which, *Banking* magazine has said, ranks with the military Distinguished Service Medal) for his "sage advice," which was cited as having been of "inestimable value in plotting Germany's difficult course through financial and economic crisis and in affording maximum protection to the interests of the United States and its citizens."

On May 6, 1947, George C. Marshall⁴⁷, United States Secretary of State, named Dodge to head the American delegation on the four-power commission (Commission for Examination of Disagreed Questions of the Austrian Treaties) which was to try to break the deadlock over the Austrian peace treaty. Arriving in Vienna early in May 1947, Dodge, who was accorded the title of United States Minister, worked with the British delegate, Sir George Rendel, the French General Paul R. P. Cherrière, and the Russian representative, M. V. Novikov⁴⁸. Their main problems, in the opinion of *Banking*, would be the settlement of Russia's claims to German property in Austria, and Yugoslavia's reparations claims. Within a short time after its first meeting, the commission was deadlocked because, Dodge charged, Russia insisted on the right to veto decisions on the German property cases. William Philip Simms (New York *World-Telegram*) commented, "The brilliant work of Joseph M. Dodge, American commissioner, and his British and French colleagues hasn't budged the Russians an inch." In August Dodge asserted that, by appropriating an oil refinery at Lobau, the Soviet, in the words of the New York *Times*, had "prejudged conclusions of the commission and the Council of Foreign Ministers." Dodge will be chairman of the next meeting (in 1948) at which Soviet proposals for a treaty with Austria will be discussed.

During his Government service Dodge has maintained his presidency of The Detroit Bank and has taken part in other banking activities. He has been a director of the Wyandotte (Michigan) Savings Bank since 1936. He was director of the Depositors Liquidation Corporation in 1937, a member of the investment committee of the Detroit Board of Commerce, and a director of the Disaster Loan Corporation (for RFC). From 1938 to 1944 he was a di-

rector of the Detroit branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago. Since 1938 Dodge has served as director and member of the finance and executive committees of the Standard Accident Insurance Company. In 1942 Dodge was elected a director of the Packard Motor Company. He was elected first vice-president of the American Bankers' Association in 1946, and succeeded to the presidency in October 1947; he also serves as first vice-president of the Detroit Clearing House Association. Other banking groups to which he belongs are the American Institute of Banking, the Ex-Bank Examiners' Club, the Michigan Bankers' Association, and the Association of Reserve City Bankers; he is a member, too, of the Detroit Board of Commerce, the Newcomen Society of England, and the Detroit Economic Club. Dodge has written articles for banking and financial journals.

The banker's civic activities include membership on the board of trustees (and on the endowment, finance, and banking committees) of the Harper Hospital. Dodge was a member of the national advisory committee of the New York World's Fair and of the Detroit Committee for Polish Relief. Since 1944 he has been a member of the advisory board of the Detroit chapter of the American Red Cross; he serves as a director of the Detroit chapter of the YMCA. In 1947 he is treasurer of the field army of the American Cancer Society, in which he also serves as a trustee. His club memberships are the Detroit, Detroit Country, Detroit Athletic, and Bloomfield Hills Country clubs in Detroit, and the Metropolitan Club of New York. He also belongs to the Scarab and Old clubs. His church is the Episcopal, and his political party is the Republican. Married June 28, 1916, Joseph and Julia Jane (Jeffers) Dodge have one son, Joseph Jeffers. The physical characteristics of the envoy are dark hair, blue eyes, a weight of 164 pounds, and a height of five feet nine inches. His diversions are reading, gardening, and riding.

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Who's Who in America, 1946-47

Who's Who in Commerce and Industry (1946)

DOUGLAS, LEWIS W(ILLIAMS) July 2, 1894- United States diplomat; businessman
Address: b. United States Embassy, London; h. R.F.D. 2, Phoenix, Ariz.

Much of his career of Lewis W. Douglas, appointed United States Ambassador to Great Britain in February 1947, has been spent in public service. A Democratic Congressman from Arizona for several years, Director of the Budget during the Roosevelt Administration, and official of several agencies in World War II, Douglas has also been the vice-chancellor of a university and an executive of the American Cyanamid Company and the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.



LEWIS W. DOUGLAS

The son of James Stuart and Josephine Leah (Williams) Douglas, Lewis Williams Douglas was born at Bisbee, Arizona, on July 2, 1894. Both his father and grandfather had discovered copper mines—the famous U.V.X. mine in Arizona, and the richest copper mine in the world, the Copper Queen Lode. Douglas' grandfather, originally a Presbyterian minister, was the founder of the town of Douglas, Arizona; at one time Chancellor of Queens College in Kingston, Canada, he was the recipient of an honorary degree from McGill University in Montreal. With this scholarly man, once a student at Edinburgh and Oxford, Lewis Douglas has said he formed his first friendship.

Before he went north to the Hackley School at Tarrytown, New York, young Lewis worked in his father's mines. His subsequent studies at Amherst College, from which he received his B.A. degree in 1916, were desultory, since he had not yet decided upon a choice of career. While still undecided about entering his father's business or some other field, Douglas attended postgraduate classes in metallurgy and geology at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. His irresolution was solved by voluntary enlistment in the United States Army in 1917. Commissioned a second lieutenant, Douglas went overseas with the Ninety-first Division, was gassed in the Argonne breakthrough, and cited for his bravery in that offensive by General Pershing and by the Belgian Government.

After being demobilized, Douglas spent a year at Amherst as instructor in history (simultaneously studying general law at Harvard), and then six months as a teacher of chemistry at the Hackley School. In 1921 he returned to the Arizona mines, working as a day laborer for two years and devoting his nights to the study of history and economics. From mining, he turned to citrus ranching and then to politics. For one term (1923-25) he represented

DOUGLAS, LEWIS W.—*Continued*

Phoenix in the Arizona State Legislature, until he was elected to the United States Congress as the sole representative-at-large for his home State in 1926. Despite his avowed preference for a "wet" platform in a "dry" State, Douglas defeated his Republican opponent by 2 to 1 in the Congressional campaign, and was re-elected in 1928, 1930, and 1932.

Although Douglas had been a relatively unassertive Congressman at first, he later became known as a strong advocate of reduced pensions for veterans of World War I and as an opponent of Governmental operation of the Muscle Shoals and Boulder dams. Douglas' opinions were based on a meticulous study of Government expenditures, which he began when assigned small House bills to summarize and report on. During the interval between Franklin D. Roosevelt's election to the Presidency and the beginning of his Administration, Representative Douglas worked with Swager Sherley and future Secretary of Commerce Dan Roper to complete the far-reaching Economy Act designed to reduce the Federal budget.

In an attempt to rally conservative support for his Administration, President Roosevelt appointed Douglas the Director of the Budget on the day of his first inauguration, March 4, 1933. Soon afterward, the President consented to modification of the economy bill in order to make more funds available for public works and unemployment relief. Douglas, finding his own philosophy of economy at variance with the views of the President and Rexford Guy Tugwell⁴¹ (who was a proponent of the three-billion-dollar relief program) resigned his office on August 31, 1934, when the Administration's "pump-priming" policy was launched. One writer censured Douglas for being parsimonious with the public funds, but conceded that "his budget for 1934-35 was the best ever drafted from a purely technical viewpoint."

The year after his resignation, Douglas contributed a series of eight articles to the *Atlantic Monthly* criticizing the New Deal theory of economies. His main objection to the public works program was that it had provided employment for only 10 per cent of those out of work, and that the resulting circulation of money stimulated only the consumer goods industries (where employment had fallen off only 17 per cent) rather than the capital goods (which had seen employment decline more than 50 per cent). Douglas considered the fiscal policy of using the people's savings to finance the Government's deficits infeasible, and conducive to sterile investments. "There is only one solution," he wrote. "It is to be found in a balanced budget, encouragement of the use of savings to create employment, a banking system and Government fiscal policies which prevent the manufacture of fiat credit money that leads to alternate booms and depression, the avoidance of monopolistic practices, and an increase in the volume of goods exchanged between countries."

For four years, from 1934 to 1938, Douglas was a vice-president and a member of

the board of directors of the American Cyanamid Company. In January 1938, however, he returned to the academic world, becoming the first American principal and vice-chancellor of McGill University in Montreal. From McGill, where he remained for two years, Douglas returned to the United States to accept the presidency of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. This occurred at about the same time as the 1940 election campaign, when Douglas, long an opponent of the New Deal, supported Wendell Willkie⁴² and organized the Democrats-for-Willkie movement.

World War II and a community of interests with President Roosevelt brought Douglas back into Government service. Early in 1941, Douglas—as chairman of the national policy board of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies—had advocated the use of convoys to escort merchant ships to Britain, as well as the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany. Despite his former differences with Roosevelt, Douglas (who had obtained a leave of absence from his insurance company) secured the post of deputy Lend-Lease expediter in January 1941 and accompanied W. Averell Harriman⁴³ to London. Within a few months, Douglas became deputy administrator of the War Shipping Board in charge of the allocation and operation of all American merchant tonnage. After two years, ill health compelled Douglas to resign from this post.

Having recuperated by the following year, Douglas was named an economic adviser to the Deputy Military Governor in Germany and a member of the United States Group Control Council. When his work in organizing the Council was completed several months later, he returned to his desk at the Mutual Life Insurance Company. From his experiences in Germany, Douglas was able to offer this admonition at a meeting of the Associates of the International Chamber of Commerce in May 1946: "I suggest that only through a loosely associated federation under a central government of limited and meager power, with the Ruhr and the Rhineland separated from her politically, can we avoid the impossible administrative task of controlling her production. Only under this general sort of a reconstructed system can Germany's peacetime productive energies be safely released and encouraged for the benefit of Europe as a whole."

Douglas was drawn into public life again in February 1947, when President Truman⁴⁴ appointed him Ambassador to the Court of St. James. The death of O. Max Gardner⁴⁵ (who had been chosen to succeed W. Averell Harriman) on the eve of his departure for England had left the diplomatic post still vacant. Douglas' appointment was greeted with enthusiasm by most editorial writers. An example was Lewis Wood of the *New York Times*, who presented the reasons for the appointment: "Members of the Foreign Relations Committee considered him peculiarly suitable to send to London at a time when Britain is in an economic crisis. His knowledge of large financial affairs and his sympathy for the British were

counted on as valuable in welding more satisfactory relations between the two countries."

On his arrival in Great Britain the following month, the Ambassador voiced his confidence in British recovery, with the aid of the United States. One aspect of this, which he discussed with Sir Stafford Cripps⁴⁰, was the maintenance of the dollar trade balance through the establishment of new film quota legislation. Subsequently he was present at the Paris Conference of Foreign Ministers (July), the Three Power Conference (France, Britain, and the United States) in Paris (August), and the sixteen nation conference in Paris (September). The major discussion at these meetings was concerned with the Marshall plan and with raising the level of German production. Much of Douglas' work was done in conjunction with Under Secretary of State William L. Clayton⁴⁴, and Ambassador Jefferson Caffery⁴³, both of whom agreed with him on the necessity of reducing the 21 billion dollars of credits originally requested by Western Europe to a sum more acceptable to the United States Congress. At the conference on the Italian peace treaty held in London toward the end of September, Douglas acted as the deputy United States delegate. The Ambassador was in the United States in mid-November to present his recommendations for the implementation of the Marshall plan and to appeal for the extension of interim aid to Europe before the Marshall plan became effective. With the gradual stabilization of European currency, according to Douglas, the possibility of the repayment of the debt to the United States would become more certain.

During 1946 Douglas had been mentioned as a possible candidate for the presidency of the World Bank, but, after being criticized by former Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau⁴⁶ for his Wall Street connections, he declined the nomination. (His brother-in-law, John J. McCloy⁴⁷, later was appointed to the post.) Apart from his association with Mutual Life, Douglas is also a director of the General Motors Corporation and a member of the board of the Life Insurance Institute. In academic circles he is prominent as a trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation General Education Board, the Institute for Advanced Study, the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, and as president and trustee of the Academy of Political Science. In 1946 he served as president of the English Speaking Union; his English club is the City of London Club. He has received honorary doctorates of law from six universities and two colleges: Harvard, Princeton, Brown, New York, Wesleyan, Arizona, Amherst, and Queens. Following in the tradition of seven other members of his family, he is chairman of the board of the Memorial Hospital (New York), as well as cochairman of the Memorial Cancer Center Fund. He is the author of *The Liberal Tradition*, published in 1935.

While he was a Congressman, Douglas cycled to work each morning. Fly-fishing and horseback riding are his vacation sports. Another of his pastimes, he says, is reading—either his-

tory or good fiction, such as a novel by Willa Cather. Douglas, who was greatly helped in his early political career by his wife, the former Peggy Zinsser, is the father of two sons, Stuart and Peter, and a daughter, Sharman. The Ambassador is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Physically, according to Loy Warwick of the *New York Post*, he is a "sandy-haired, wiry man, about five feet ten and a half inches tall." *Time's* descriptive phrase is: "A rugged-faced man with quizzical brown eyes and an air of engaging diffidence."

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DUCHIN, EDDY (dōō'chīn) Apr. 1, 1909-Pianist

Address: b. c/o Leo Werblin & Co., 11 W. 42d St., New York 18

Eddy Duchin, who is billed as "The Magic Fingers of Radio," established his reputation as the leader of a dance orchestra, and then, after almost four years in the Navy, returned to win new popularity as a piano soloist. In this latest phase of his musical career, Duchin has received a top radio spot and has embarked on plans to enter the concert field.

The musician was born Edwin Frank Duchin in Cambridge, Massachusetts, to Frank and Tillie (Baron) Duchin. His birthdate is April 1, 1909. As a beginning student he showed no marked propensity toward music, but studied and practiced at the piano as a task assigned to him by his mother. It was not until the routine exercises were followed by more interesting *études* that young Duchin began to enjoy music, but, even then, he planned to enter his father's field of pharmacy. (Frank Duchin owned several drug stores in Boston.) After his graduation from high school in Beverly, Massachusetts, he matriculated at the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy. While attending college Duchin was a pianist with several local bands, one of which was led by Elliott Daniel, who later became a composer for Walt Disney. In 1928 the nineteen-year-old musician auditioned for a position with Leo Reisman's orchestra, then appearing at New York's Waldorf-Astoria. Engaged as a pianist, he played with Reisman that summer. In the fall he returned to his senior year in college, and during that year was employed as a drug-gist's helper, working behind the soda fountain and keeping the store clean. He soon found, however, that his Saturday orchestra engage-



EDDY DUCHIN

ments paid him in one night as much as his drugstore chores did in a week, and, in 1929, after receiving his Ph.G., Eddy Duchin rejoined Reisman, who was then at the Central Park Casino. As a result he never practiced pharmacy. Two years later Duchin was asked by the manager of that night club to form his own band.

On Labor Day in 1931 Eddy Duchin and his orchestra made their first appearance. By 1933 they were heard on their first regular radio show, Pepsodent's Junis face cream program with the National Broadcasting Company. Two years later they were signed for the Texaco program, and the year following for the La Salle Fashion Show. Following this engagement the band was heard on the Arden Hour of Charm, and in 1938-39 on their own series of broadcasts sponsored by the American Cigarette and Cigar Company. This won the Pilot Radio Award for the best program, and the group was designated as "one of the most well-liked dancing orchestras on the air" by a New York Times writer. Billed as "The Magic Fingers of Radio," Duchin's fingers were reported by *Newsweek* in 1940 to be insured for \$150,000. During this period, Eddy Duchin and his orchestra also were featured in two motion pictures: *Coronado*, released by Paramount in 1935, and *Hit Parade*, a 1937 Republic film, starring Frances Langford and Phil Regan.

Duchin, with his orchestra, was booked into well-known hotels throughout the United States. After six years at the Persian Room of the Hotel Plaza in New York, the band played for a month at the Starlight Roof of the Waldorf-Astoria, and then during the 1940 season at that hotel's Sert Room. In Chicago, they were heard at the Blackstone, Palmer House, and Edgewater Beach Hotel, and in Los Angeles, at the Ambassador Hotel. In addition

to appearances with stage shows in leading theaters, in 1939 and 1940 the orchestra also played at the Golden Gate Exposition in San Francisco and the New York World's Fair. Although known largely for their playing of so-called society music, with special emphasis on piano-styling, the orchestra introduced to the public "Stormy Weather," a "blues" song, and "Old Man Mose," a "swing spiritual." A writer in the New York Times once estimated that they introduced twenty songs a month. Duchin, in collaboration with Lew Sherwood, composed "My Twilight Dream," published in 1939. Having made records for the RCA Victor, Brunswick, and Columbia recording companies, the band was popular for its arrangements of "You Can't Brush Me Off", "It's a Lovely Day Tomorrow", "You're Lonely and I'm Lonely," "I Concentrate on You."

When Eddy Duchin enlisted in the Navy in 1942 the orchestra was disbanded. Because he has perfect pitch and can, therefore, easily differentiate sounds, the musician was trained in the use of submarine-detecting devices at the Naval Training School at Northwestern University and at a Submarine Chaser School. After a few months' duty on patrol boats, Duchin attended Sound School and was then assigned to Destroyer Escort duty as a sound officer, taking part in the D-Day invasion of Normandy. His ship also took part in Third Fleet Pacific operations, including the Okinawa and Iwo Jima invasions. After a course at the Commanding Officers' School at Pearl Harbor, Duchin was named operations officer for a destroyer squadron, and at the end of 1945, was discharged as a lieutenant commander.

During his wartime naval service, Eddy Duchin's only musical activity was an occasional impromptu appearance. When he returned to civilian life he had decided to become a solo pianist, rather than an orchestra leader. He was influenced in part by his desire to spend more time with his son Peter, born in 1937 to Duchin and his wife of two years, the former Marjorie Oelrichs, who died when the child was born. He also wished to study classical music. (It has been reported that Sergei Rachmaninoff⁴³ had once advised him to work toward a concert career.) In January 1946 Eddy Duchin and Edward Everett Horton⁴⁶ replaced Bing Crosby⁴¹ on the Kraft Cheese Company's half hour program. Duchin, in what John Crosby of the New York *Herald Tribune* called "a delicate, frivolous, and rather glib style of piano playing," contributes to both the musical and comedy portions of the program. Among his Columbia recordings as a soloist are albums of music which was popular several years ago, of tunes by George Gershwin and Cole Porter.

Eddy Duchin was married for a second time, on November 2, 1947, to Maria Teresa Winn. In the course of his career, Duchin has written instruction and transcription books for the piano. Although the pianist can play a tune after hearing it once, he says that he cannot learn the lyrics of a song however much time he spends in the effort. An all-round sports lover, Duchin watches with special in-

terest the progress of the Boston Red Sox baseball team. The pianist, who is a half inch over six feet tall, has black hair, with a few gray streaks; his eyes are gray, and he has an "Ipana smile."

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DUGGAN, LAURENCE (HAYDEN)
(düg'găn) May 28, 1905- Educational institute administrator

Address: b. c/o Institute of International Education, 2 W. 45th St., New York 19; h. 46 Walworth Ave, Scarsdale, N.Y.

In 1947 Laurence Duggan was appointed to succeed his father as director of the Institute of International Education, an organization designed to promote the international exchange of ideas in all aspects of education. The younger Duggan had been active for a number of years in inter-American relations, having served with the United States Department of State as an adviser and administrator on Latin American affairs, and with UNRRA in a similar capacity.

Laurence Hayden Duggan was born May 28, 1905, in New York City, where his father, Stephen Pierce Duggan, of Irish parentage, was a professor at the College of the City of New York. Laurence's mother was the former Sarah Elsesser, whose family had come to the United States from the Rhine Palatinate in the middle of the eighteenth century. After being graduated *cum laude* from Exeter Academy, in Exeter, New Hampshire, in 1923 Duggan entered Harvard University. A history major, he received his B.A. also *cum laude*, in 1927. In later years he was to take post-graduate courses at Columbia University and at George Washington University, Washington, D.C.

For a year (1927-28) Duggan was a salesman for the publishing house of Harper and Brothers and traveled through western New York State, Pennsylvania, Kansas, and Oklahoma for that firm. In 1929 he joined the staff of the Institute of International Education, which had been founded in 1919 by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in support of Stephen Duggan's proposal. Laurence, who came to the Institute "at a time when inter-American cultural cooperation was almost nonexistent," was assigned the task of organizing the Latin American division of the institute. This meant arranging for the exchange of students and professors between the Latin American countries and the United States and gathering information about educational facilities in the southern continent. In the execution of his duties, Duggan traveled throughout Latin America. The program he initiated was to become "one of the institute's largest in numbers and influence."



Affiliated Photo—Conway

LAURENCE DUGGAN

In 1930 Laurence Duggan went to Washington to do research on Latin America for the State Department. Three years later he became the Department's specialist on Cuban affairs. In October 1935, at thirty, Duggan was named chief of the State Department's Division of American Republics. "These four geographical divisions... were the heart of the Department's organization," Duggan has said. In 1938 Duggan went to Lima, Peru, as an adviser to the United States delegation to the Eighth International Conference of American States; in 1939 he was chairman of his country's delegation to the Inter-American Travel Congress and adviser to the meeting of treasury representatives of the American republics held at Guatemala City; and in 1940 he was adviser to the Secretary of State, Cordell Hull⁴⁰, at the second meeting (at Havana) of foreign ministers of the American republics.

As adviser on political relations for Latin America, a post which Duggan assumed in 1941, he continued to help formulate the State Department's policy on Latin America and was concerned with special problems rather than routine ones. When the State Department was reorganized in January 1944, "offices" superseded the "divisions," and these new units were placed under direct supervision of the assistant secretaryships. Duggan was appointed director of the Office of American Republic Affairs, which "is charged with the responsibility for the initiation and coordination of policy and action in regard to all aspects of relations with the countries and territories" of the Central and South American republics. In July Duggan resigned because he wished to gain "broader experience than that possible from work on foreign relations." His resignation, *PM* noted at the time, "is deeply disturbing to labor and liberal forces in Latin America, as well as in the United States." In

DUGGAN, LAURENCE—*Continued*

summarizing Duggan's State Department career, that New York newspaper observed: "He was a champion of the Loyalist cause in the Spanish struggle against Franco, an early proponent of fair dealing with Russia, and an unequivocal opponent of the Vichy and Darlanism policies of Secretary Hull." Regarded (reported the same paper) "as typifying the best elements in the diplomatic career service," he had "the reputation among Latin American and United States officials alike of being the most unprejudiced and fair-minded top-side official the State Department. . . had during the Roosevelt Administration."

When Duggan left the State Department in July 1944 he became assistant diplomatic adviser to UNRRA and was charged with the task of setting in motion the cooperation of the Latin American countries. In the course of his work he made three trips to discuss with officials of the Latin American republics the amount and form of contributions.

In 1946 Stephen Duggan, who had held the directorship of the Institute of International Education for twenty-seven years, was forced to resign because of poor health, and a special committee was named to appoint his successor. Their choice for the \$15 000-a-year post was Stephen Duggan's son. On taking office in November 1946, Laurence Duggan made known his aims in the *News Bulletin* of the institute: "The institute believes in One World and the United Nations. Its objectives are universal and its activities in the future will be correlated with those of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), through the American Commission of UNESCO. . . . In the past the institute has confined its work chiefly to the countries of Western civilization. In the future it must realize its universal character. It must cooperate with the Soviet Union and its adherent states to the same degree, if possible, as with the countries of the West. It must develop its inchoate relations with the countries of the Near and Middle East. Moreover, it must not forget that half of mankind lives in China and India, which are now intensifying their cultural relations with the West."

Later Duggan reported that the institute planned to cooperate with those professional organizations which were inviting foreign lecturers, students, and delegates to conferences and conventions. In discussing foreign students' impressions of the United States, Duggan wrote, "If we can judge by the course selections of foreign students and the views these students express, they acknowledge and admire our capacity to produce but have less enthusiasm for our capacity to organize our society and to enjoy a vivid cultural life with wide popular participation." Duggan announced that the first student from Germany would arrive in September 1947 to study in the United States. His arrival, he said, would precede the admission of a "good many Germans" to American colleges and universities. The institute has enlarged its regular news bulletin in an effort

to provide more people with more information on the field of international education. "We will not try to cover the whole field of international education," Duggan said at the time of the appearance of the first issue in November 1947, "but we will hope to provide the information so avidly sought which cannot today be found in any one journal."

Duggan has asserted that war could be abolished "not by intergovernmental agreements banning horror weapons" but by "interpeople understanding which will permit the problems of the world to be studied, discussed, and disposed of with justice to all." Duggan is the author of several articles on Latin American subjects. A strong supporter of the United States Good Neighbor policy toward South America, he once declared: "In general the Good Neighbor Policy does not enunciate any new concepts for the conduct of our relations with the other American republics. . . . Our present civilization is characterized by the interdependence of peoples and nations, and it is therefore more than ever desirable that some common and satisfactory basis for the conduct of international relationships be found. It is my belief that the Good Neighbor Policy provides that basis." Duggan believes, "If we can get through the next five, ten, or fifteen years without a war, then the chances of moving on to a peaceful society are immeasurably greater. To attain this we must impart a knowledge of the world we live in and with that knowledge a concept of what it means in terms of one world."

Laurence Duggan is one of the ten members of the board appointed by the President to award foreign scholarships to American students under the terms of the Fulbright Act of 1946. Duggan holds an honorary degree from Rollins College (Florida) and is a member of the Cosmos (Washington) and the Century clubs. Married in 1932 to Helen Bushong Boyd, Duggan has four children: Stephanie, Laurence, Robert, and Christopher. He is five feet ten and a half inches in height and weighs 140 pounds; he has brown hair and eyes. Duggan takes his recreation in the outdoors, either sailing or gardening. His manner has been described as "friendly and direct."

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DUNCAN, THOMAS W(ILLIAM) Aug. 15, 1905- Author; educator

Address: b. c/o Willis Kingsley Wing, 522 5th Ave., New York 18; h. Whitney, Nev.

Thomas W. Duncan, a former Iowa newspaperman, college professor, and poet, is the author of the 703-page novel, *Gus the Great*. This is the seventh of Duncan's published books, and the first financial success among them. Forced by illness to move to a dry climate in 1944, Duncan wrote the best seller while living in an automobile trailer in the desert.

Born in Casey, Iowa, on August 15, 1905, Thomas William Duncan is the only child of Dr. William Thomas Duncan and Irene Alderman (Valentine) Duncan. "It's a wonderful short course in human nature, being a doctor's son in a town of eight hundred," Duncan has said. "Excitement always ran high." The only forebears from whom he can be said to have inherited literary ability, were, so far as he knows, two great-uncles. One, who had been a Chief Justice of the Kansas Supreme Court, wrote law books; the other, one of the many doctors in the family, wrote medical books. Thomas was introduced to journalism early, however; at fourteen he learned to set type for his uncle's newspaper, the *Casey Vindicator*. He wrote for the high school paper, took part in public speaking, and began to send his writings to magazines at the age of fifteen. At sixteen he made his first sale—an article on agricultural mechanics which netted him one dollar. The boy's first published short story also appeared that year in *Telling Tales*, and from that time on he sold articles and short stories, mainly to juvenile periodicals. Duncan's interest in a career at the time was in the theater, but his closest approach to show business was a job as assistant projectionist at the local motion picture house.

In 1922, when he was seventeen, Tom Duncan entered Drake University at Des Moines as a pre-law student. (His father, who had retired and moved to Des Moines, died six months later.) At Drake the youth was active in debating and in campus politics; he joined the legal fraternity Delta Theta Phi, and was admitted to honor societies in English, journalism, and dramatics. In his sophomore year, he was elected editor of the campus newspaper. Because of the newspaper's constant attacks on campus institutions, Duncan has said, he was "always teetering precariously on the verge of expulsion." During his three-month summer vacations in 1924 and 1925, young Duncan toured the Middle West as an actor in a Chautauqua theatrical troupe headed by his college teacher of dramatic art. "One night a precipitous cue caught him in a costume change," reports the *Saturday Review of Literature*, "and he rushed on stage barefoot to continue his role as a visiting English nobleman." (This summer was the basis for his first published novel, *O, Chautauqua*, ten years later.) By the end of the second season, although he was enjoying the experience, Duncan decided to become a writer rather than an actor or a lawyer.

Upon completing the course at Drake, Duncan went East to Harvard University, which he entered as a junior. Devoting himself entirely to his studies, the Iowan overworked and suffered a breakdown in the summer of 1927. During his year away from college, he wrote his first unpublished novel. Duncan's twenty-nine-page book of poetry, *Hours From A Life*, was published in 1927 by an Iowa publisher, and a second collection of the same length, *From a Harvard Notebook*, appeared in 1929. Resuming his studies in the fall of 1928, the twenty-three-year-old poet was graduated with



Andrea et André

THOMAS W. DUNCAN

the B.A. degree *cum laude* in 1929. Under the influence of John Livingston Lowes and George Lyman Kittredge, he had written a long poem which won the Lloyd McKim Garrison prize of \$125 and a silver medal.

The graduate, who had done some writing for INS and reporting and feature writing for the *Des Moines Register* in 1925 and 1926, was a reporter for the sister newspaper, the *Tribune*, in 1929-30. Then he returned to Drake on a tuition scholarship, made a "straight A" average, and received his M.A. degree in 1931—his thesis was on Shakespearean versification. That year saw the publication of Duncan's one-act Mississippi melodrama, *Flotsam*, which was awarded divisional first prize in a national college playwriting contest. When a promised teaching post did not materialize because of the depression, the twenty-five-year-old author turned to writing fiction for pulp magazines.

In his own words, Duncan "knew and was stimulated by most of the principals" in the Iowa literary renaissance of the period—his friends included Grant Wood, MacKinlay Kantor, Ruth Suckow, J. N. Darling⁴², Gardner (Mike) Cowles, Jr.⁴³, and Henry A. Wallace⁴⁴. He became active in politics, too, and managed "a couple of campaigns" for a friend. After three years of free-lancing, in 1934 Duncan became the *Register's* part-time book reviewer, and also began four years as part-time teacher (his rank was that of professor) of English and public speaking at the Des Moines College of Pharmacy. Concurrently, during 1937-42 Duncan taught adult education evening classes in fiction writing in the Des Moines schools. His own writings appeared not only in "pulp," but in such magazines as *Blue Book*, *Redbook*, *Good Housekeeping*, *Liberty*, *Collier's*, and the *Country Gentleman*. His one-act play *Way Station* was published as a book in 1934. His novels, *O, Chautauqua* (1935),

DUNCAN, THOMAS W.—*Continued*
We Pluck this Flower (1937), and *Ring Horse* (1940), and his seventy-four-page book of verse, *Elephants at War* (1935), were favorably reviewed, but sold less than six thousand copies altogether. In October 1947 Duncan told Des Moines *Tribune* reporter Dick Kline that his total literary earnings until he wrote *Gus the Great* came to about thirty thousand dollars.

In 1943, after a year of teaching journalism at Grinnell College a few hours a week, the professor also became Grinnell's director of public relations, continuing in the meantime to teach. These demanding positions "brought to life a lot of old nervous-breakdown ghosts," to quote Duncan. "Moreover," he adds, "the humidity of the midlands was bad for my rheumatic muscles." For this reason the author moved to Colorado, accompanied by his wife, Actea Carolyn Young, to whom he had been married in July 1942. Mrs. Duncan, a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of the University of Iowa, was working in an insurance company office when she enrolled in Duncan's evening class in the winter of 1941-42. From 1944 on, the Duncans lived in the western deserts and mountains, first in tourist camps, and then in a trailer. When money ran low, the couple gave half-hour magic shows at mountain lodges and dude ranches for ten dollars a performance (Duncan is a member of the Society of American Magicians).

Thomas Duncan had been working on and off since November 1936 on the circus story which became *Gus the Great*; he had joined the Circus Fans of America and steeped himself in the lore of the tanbark. In 1945 the writer "surrendered to *Gus*," as he puts it. The surrender became unconditional in 1946; with his wife's encouragement, he gave up his "potboiling" writing altogether. Mrs. Duncan took a secretarial position with the local housing authority (her husband drilled her on shorthand in the evenings). Then Enterprise producer Harry Sherman took an option on the movie rights to *Ring Horse*, paying an amount which enabled Actea Duncan to give up her job and devote her energies to the three-month task of retyping *Gus*. Four times the length of the usual novel, it was reduced by about 200,000 words (or one third of the original 600,000) before submission to a publisher (Lippincott). The same publishing company took "Prominent Among the Mourners," a mystery story upon which the Duncans had collaborated under the name of Carolyn Thomas. According to Duncan, he contributed one-quarter of the book, and his wife wrote the remaining three-quarters.

The largest promotion budget in the publishing firm's history was allotted to *Gus*, the book which Walter D. Edmonds⁴² called "an enormous canvas of people and places, painted in flamboyant color . . . alive with action and humor and human understanding." J. P. Marquand⁴² found that *Gus* was "an outstanding piece of workmanship, head and shoulders . . .

above any fiction the judges of the Book-of-the-Month Club have examined this year [although] devoid of brilliant literary style in the academic sense." Those who thought less of the book included Dawn Powell, who called it "a pachydermic mishmash . . . for mass consumption," and Malcolm Cowley, who described it as a "soggy saga." William McFee's view was, "He is the novelist Thomas Wolfe might have been if he had ever gotten away from writing about Thomas Wolfe." By October 1947 the royalties and the ten-year lease of screen rights to *Gus* amounted to a quarter of a million dollars.

Just under six feet tall, 145-pound Thomas Duncan is described as lean, tweedy, urbane, given to genially sardonic remarks. His eyes are blue, and his hair is brown. In politics he lists himself as a Democrat. The author writes an average of twelve hundred words in his four-hour working day. "There's a lot of dour Scotch and sober English in me," Duncan has said, "but there's some Irish too. I take many things seriously, including my wife, my dog [his favorite recreation is strolling with his dog], and my work, but . . . most of my life I have been the avowed enemy of the stuffed shirt." In another article, addressing his fellow authors, he remarked, "If we weren't sensitive, highly strung, emotional, and a little on the crazy side, we wouldn't be writers."

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DUVALL, EVELYN (RUTH) MILLIS
 July 28, 1906- Social counselor

Address: b. c/o National Council on Family Relations, 1126 E. 59th St., Chicago 37; h. 5453 Woodlawn Ave., Chicago 15

The executive secretary of the National Council on Family Relations is Evelyn Millis Duvall, who, in this capacity, works to implement the council's program of research, counseling, and education in dealing with the social problem of the conservation of the family. Mrs. Duvall is the co-author of *When You Marry* (1945), a standard text in the field.

Evelyn Ruth Millis was born in Oswego, New York, on July 28, 1906. Both her parents, Charles Lieb and Bertha Elsa (Palmer) Millis, were descended from a long line of ministers and teachers. The girl was reared in the city of her birth, where she attended the high school. In addition to her activities in the school's athletic association, Evelyn belonged to the glee club and the debating team, and took part in many of the dramatic productions. After her graduation in 1923, having won a New York State Regents scholarship for her high academic standing, the seventeen-year-old

girl entered Syracuse University, also in New York.

While her major at Syracuse was home economics, Evelyn Millis' Greek letter honors were won in diversified fields: she was elected to Pi Lambda Theta, the education recognition society (she was to be president of the Beta chapter), Sigma Xi, the scientific research honor society, and Phi Kappa Phi, the general honor society. Miss Millis was also a member of Pi Delta Nu, Eta Gamma, the Cosmopolitan Club, and the Young Women's Christian Association, and a winner of the Methodist Student Award. She was graduated *summa cum laude* with a B.S. degree in January 1927. On December 19 of the same year she became Mrs. Sylvanus Milne Duvall (her husband is a college professor and a social counselor). For her postgraduate work in biology she attended (on a fellowship) Vanderbilt University, from which she received her M.Sc. degree in 1929. Then, after a lapse of seven years, Mrs. Duvall resumed her studies at the School for Social Work at Northwestern University (1936-37), attended the summer session of the School of Education at Columbia University (1938), and was a matriculated student at the University of Chicago from January 1942 until awarded her Ph.D. in human development in 1946. Her dissertation was entitled *Conceptions of Parenthood*.

Mrs. Duvall's career in sociology had begun in 1927 when she became director of the Private Research Laboratory in New York. After this brief (ten-month) interval as a research worker, she returned to the Vanderbilt University campus as a teaching fellow. She taught here from 1928 until 1932. In 1934 Mrs. Duvall joined the staff of the Chicago Association for Child Study and Parent Education (the name was subsequently shortened to the Association for Family Living). Mrs. Duvall served as a group leader and lecturer in family relations (1936-44), the education supervisor (1936-37), and the executive director of the staff (1938-44). After ten years with the Chicago association, she joined another private, nonprofit social agency, the National Council on Family Relations, of which she became executive secretary in 1944. The National Council on Family Relations (formerly the National Conference on Family Relations) has a three-fold program: the stimulation of research on the many aspects of family life, the development of sound counseling and guidance, and the sharing of educational facilities for the instruction of individuals and groups in schools, colleges, and communities in sound preparation for marriage and in every aspect of family life.

Many of the courses prepared by the National Council on Family Relations use as a text *When You Marry* (1945), on which Mrs. Duvall collaborated with Reuben Hill. (Mrs. Duvall's husband contributed to the text also.) "The book's interesting and lively style," wrote R. F. Hamilton in the *Journal of Home Economics*, "will attract young people even though they may not have access to a course for which it serves as a text." Ac-



EVELYN MILLIS DUVALL

cording to a review in *Social Forces*, "The criteria of value for a book with the purposes of this one are not so much the originality of data and hypotheses as inclusiveness, logic of arrangement and presentation, and readability. *When You Marry* rates high on each of these counts." A partially unfavorable review by L. G. Brown appeared in the *American Journal of Sociology*, which was later criticized by authorities in the field. Articles by Mrs. Duvall have appeared in the *American Journal of Sociology*, the *School Review*, the *National Parent-Teacher*, *Child Study*, and the *Journal of Consulting Psychology*, and in laymen's magazines such as *Reader's Digest*, *Reader's Scope*, *Coronet*, and *Parents' Magazine*. She has also written two Public Affairs pamphlets, *Building Your Marriage* and *Keeping Up With Teen-Agers*.

Mrs. Duvall has lectured widely on marriage and family relations. She has been a teacher at the summer sessions of a number of colleges, including the State universities of Tennessee and of Indiana, and at Iowa State College; she has also lectured at the Central Young Women's Christian Association Education Workshop (1934-41), the School for Domestic Arts and Sciences (1935-41), and (1940-44) at Pestalozzi-Froebel Teachers College, all in Chicago; and at the National College of Education in Evanston, Illinois. In 1937-44 she was supervisor of the demonstration units in social adjustment at the Lake View High School in Chicago. Since 1946 she has conducted the Town Hall Marriage Courses. Mrs. Duvall has participated in a number of radio forums. She has also served as a leader for various community institutes and for conferences sponsored by social agencies and boards of education. A member since 1941 of the Ernest Groves' Conference on the Conservation of Marriage and the Family, Mrs.

DUVALL, EVELYN MILLIS—*Continued*
Duvall also belongs to the American Association of Marriage Counselors, the Committee on Marriage and the Home of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, the National Committee on Parent Education, the Society for Research in Child Development, the Child Study Association of America (she serves on the advisory board), the Progressive Education Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, and the United Council of Church Women (she was board member from 1941 to 1946).

The Sylvanus Milne Duvalls are the parents of Jean Louise and Joy Millis. Mrs. Duvall, a Congregationalist, sets down her political position as "liberal." She has blue eyes and light brown hair, is five feet six in height and 140 pounds in weight. One writer, in the *New York Sun*, has said of her: "She is the kind of woman who somehow ends up interviewing the reporter who came to interview her."

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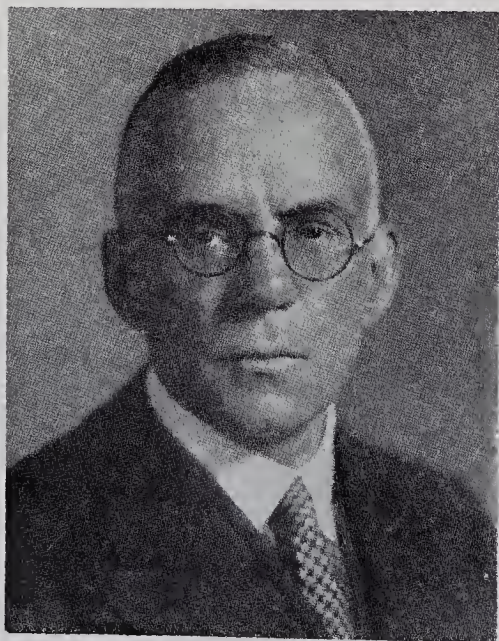
Who's Who in Chicago and Illinois (1945)

DUVALL, MRS. SYLVANUS MILNE
See Duvall, E. R. M.

EADY, SIR (CRAWFURD) WILFRED (GRIFFIN) (ēd'ī) Sept. 1890- British Government official

Address: h. 76 Fellows Rd., London, N.W.3.

One of the best known of Great Britain's civil servants in high posts—men who are usually unpublicized—is Sir Wilfred Eady, whose work for the British Treasury has involved much international negotiation. Among his tasks was the arranging for the relaxing of the provisions of the Anglo-American loan agreement during the British dollar crisis in the summer of 1947.



British Inf. Services

SIR WILFRED EADY

Crawfurd Wilfred Griffin Eady was born in September 1890 in the village of Villa Nueva, Argentina, where his father, the late G. Griffin Eady, was one of a number of British engineers employed in the building of Argentina's railway system. Young Wilfred lived in Argentina until he was about six, when the Eady family returned to England. He received his basic education at Clifton, one of the British public schools, in Bristol. Among his extra-curricular activities there were boxing and long-distance running; one year he was a finalist in the Public Schools Boxing Championship. From Clifton he went on to Jesus College, Cambridge, where he read in classics and passed the honors examination (tripos) in that field.

In 1913, at the age of twenty-three, Eady entered Britain's Civil Service by open examination. His first position was in the India Office as a junior clerk. In 1914 he was moved to the Home Office, also as a junior clerk, and in 1917 he was made private secretary to the controller of the Foreign Trade Department. Later in 1917 he was transferred to the Ministry of Labor, in which office he was to serve for nearly twenty years, first as private secretary to the secretary of the Ministry, from 1919 as private secretary to the Minister, from 1922 as assistant secretary of the Ministry, and from 1929 to 1934 as principal assistant secretary of the Ministry. In 1928 he was also secretary of the Industrial Transference Board; and he is given much credit for the creation of the Unemployment Assistance Board, of which he became secretary in 1934.

Eady remained with the Unemployment Assistance Board for four years. In 1938 he was made Deputy Under Secretary of State in the Home Office and while there was instrumental in organizing the air raid precautions system, popularly known as A.R.P. He became deputy chairman of the Board of Customs and Excise in 1940, chairman in 1941-42, and played a part in the introduction of the purchase tax into the British economy at this time. In 1942 he joined the Treasury, officially as Joint Second Secretary, and was placed in nominal charge of finance, working closely with the late John Maynard Keynes⁴¹, one of the members of the Treasury Consultative Council. Eady also became a governor of the London School of Economics of the University of London and principal of the Working Men's College in London.

Ordinarily, the *London Observer* pointed out in a 1946 feature article on Eady, the British civil servant leads an anonymous life, purposely shielded from publicity for greater efficiency. Occasionally, however, conditions of the moment will draw public attention to the work on which he is engaged and thus indirectly to the man himself. This has happened several times to Eady. In 1944 he served, under Lord Keynes⁴¹ as chairman, on the British delegation to the Bretton Woods Monetary Conference. In February 1946 he headed the British mission seeking a loan from Canada and successfully negotiated the agreement giving Britain a credit of \$1,250,000,000 signed early in March of that year.

One of the British Treasury negotiator's most difficult tasks was to reach an agreement with Argentina in the trade discussions with that country in the summer of 1946. For ten weeks before an understanding was reached the two delegations were deadlocked, to such an extent that in the middle of September the Eady group was reported ready to return to London without an agreement. Argentina wanted to dispose of the problem of her blocked sterling credit—an estimated 130,000,000 pounds owed by Britain for wartime purchases—before approaching the issues of the British-owned Argentine railroads and proposed British purchases of Argentine meat. The British wanted to discuss all these topics as aspects of a single problem. In the solution Argentina obtained the right to use part of the blocked sterling to buy back British investment holdings, with Britain paying $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest on the remainder; and to establish a mixed British and Argentine company to take over the railroads. By a third clause Britain was to purchase the bulk of Argentina's export meat, at a slightly higher price than she had been paying. Then, early in 1947, Eady and Cameron Cobbold, deputy governor of the Bank of England, began negotiations in India and Egypt on the possibility of scaling down the sums owed to those countries. These discussions were inconclusive as India and Egypt were unwilling to make concessions.

In August 1947 Eady was sent by his Government to Washington to negotiate easing of the terms of the Anglo-American loan agreement which went into effect in 1946. It had originally been expected that the loan would last the British until 1950 and tide them over until they could get their own production machine operating efficiently. But the severe winter of 1946-47 which paralyzed British industry and transportation, the continued low British coal output, and rising United States prices had already constituted a severe drain on Britain's reserve dollars when the "convertibility clause" of the loan went into effect on July 15, 1947.

Although early in 1947 American financial experts had expressed apprehension concerning the effect of convertibility, when the crisis came just five weeks after the clause was invoked, they were at first inclined to doubt its gravity. According to *Business Week*, it took only three days, however, for Eady to convince the United States negotiator, Treasury Secretary John W. Snyder⁴⁵, that Britain's suspension of convertibility was necessary and unavoidable. Some sources of information said that he also obtained from Snyder an informal relaxation of the nondiscrimination clause of the loan, which requires that quantitative import restrictions, when adopted by Britain, apply equally to all countries supplying the product in question even if Britain could thereby save dollars through buying in heavier quantity in the sterling area; but this was officially denied. Pending further discussions, the remainder of the loan was temporarily frozen, and Britain prepared to reduce substantially her American imports and to im-

pose even further "austerity" restrictions at home. Financial opinion was that the world dollar shortage, which was at the basis of the British crisis, had retarded the re-establishment of world-wide free trade by at least a number of years and nullified the benefits the United States had sought in drawing up the loan provisions.

Other Anglo-American financial matters discussed by representatives of the two Governments in the fall of 1947 concerned the maintenance of occupation forces in Germany (broached by Eady at the conference, but not discussed then); the possibility of allowing Britain to draw the remaining 400 million dollars of her loan; and a revision of the British 75 per cent tax on imported films.

Eady was made a Companion of St. Michael and St. George in 1932, a Companion of the Bath in 1934, Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire in 1939, and Knight Commander of the Bath in 1942. He and the former Elizabeth Laistner, to whom he was married in 1915, are the parents of two sons. In its feature article the London *Observer* said of him: "His mind is one of the swiftest, and so is his pen, his grasp of essentials immediate, and his sense of the ridiculous, which sometimes has got him into trouble, has on balance been a valuable asset to him as a negotiator." He is something of a literary scholar and finds much of his recreation in reading, including detective stories, and in amateur play-writing. Walking is another of his pastimes.

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ECHOLS, OLIVER P(ATTON) Mar. 4, 1892- Aircraft industry association executive; former United States Army Air Forces officer
Address: b. c/o Aircraft Industries Association, 610 Shoreham Bldg., Washington 5, D.C.; h. 2713 34th Pl., N.W., Washington, D.C.

As president of the Aircraft Industries Association, to which post he was appointed early in 1947, Major General Oliver P. Echols, retired, represents the industry in all problems associated with manufacture and research. The previous year he had completed his service as Chief of Staff of the Civil Affairs Division of the War Department Special Staff, thus ending a thirty-one year Army career. For his military services as Commanding General of the Air Matériel Command in World War II, he was, in 1942, awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for conceiving "with sound judgment and pre-vision the vast expansion program required to furnish Army Air Forces with necessary matériel to meet its growing needs."

Oliver Patton Echols was born to William Holding and Mary (Blakey) on March 4, 1892, in Charlottesville, Virginia. From 1908 to 1910 he attended Virginia Polytechnic Institute; then he was a student until 1913 at the University of Virginia. Appointed a second lieutenant of Field Artillery in 1916, his first as-



U. S. Army Air Forces
MAJ. GEN. OLIVER P. ECHOLS (RET.)

signment was to the Seventh Field Artillery at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. The following year, Echols was transferred to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; in July 1917 he sailed for France with the American Expeditionary Force. In November, Echols, who had received the temporary rank of captain, was transferred to the First Aero Squadron as an aerial observer and saw action at Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel, and at Meuse-Argonne. In the spring of 1919 he returned to the United States, holding at that time the temporary rank of major. For a short period (two months), Echols was commanding officer of Godman Field, Fort Knox, Kentucky. In July he was transferred to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, where he became, successively, operations officer of the Air Service's Southern Department, and air officer of the Eighth Corps Area. Having been appointed a permanent captain in April 1919, he reverted to this rank a year later. Then, in 1921, Echols became a student officer at Carlstrom Field, Florida, continuing as a student pilot at Kelly Field, Texas. A year later, in July 1922, he entered the Office of the Chief of Air Service in Washington as chief of the Tactical Units Section.

Echols remained on duty in the Training Branch until 1926, when he again took up his military education, first at the Army Industrial College in Washington, from which he was graduated in June 1926. He also attended the Air Corps Engineering School, McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio, and was graduated in June 1927; thereafter he continued to serve at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio. Echols received the rank of major in 1928. Assigned to the Air Corps Tactical School, Maxwell Field, Alabama, in 1931, he finished this training the following year. In June 1934 he completed a two-year course at the Command and General Staff School in Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and afterward re-

turned to Wright Field as Chief Engineer, Air Corps Matériel Division.

In 1935 Echols held the temporary rank of lieutenant colonel, which was made permanent three years later. In the fall of 1938 he was detailed to the Army War College in Washington and, following graduation in 1939, he returned to Wright Field as Assistant Chief of the Matériel Division of the Air Corps. Later he became supervisor of the Central Air Corps Procurement District, stationed at the same air field. He was ordered to duty, in 1940, with the Office of the Chief of Air Corps, Washington, as Chief of the Matériel Division, after a month's service as officer in charge of research, procurement, supply, and maintenance of that division, and as commandant of the Air Corps Engineering School. At this time he held the temporary rank of colonel, and was promoted to brigadier general (temporary) in the same year (1940). Sent to the headquarters of the Army Air Forces in the capital, in 1942, with the rank of major general, Echols was named Commanding General of the Matériel Command.

General Echols was designated Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Matériel, Maintenance, and Distribution in 1943, and became a member of a four-man aircraft directorate created in November of that year by War Production Board chairman Donald M. Nelson⁴¹, and headed by Charles E. Wilson⁴², former president of the General Electric Company. The purpose of the board was to place under civilian control the entire airplane production program from planning to actual manufacture; this was a centralization of a prospect previously directed by various units of the armed services. Shortly before this appointment, General Echols returned from a two-month tour of duty around the world and described the air bases and supply depots of the Air Forces as the first adequate global system since the war had begun. To Army critics, he said: "It is well known that better planes can and will be built. The enemy *may* be building better airplanes; we *are* building better ones." A year later he asserted, "I hope that the American people will have the courage to scrap every plane we have in the air when this war ends. . . . They will have been made obsolete by better airplanes we have coming along behind them. And this war has shown that the second-best airplane is little better than no airplane at all." The scrapping program was begun in the fall of 1945 with the demolition of five thousand obsolete planes at a former naval training station in Arkansas.

In April 1945 Echols was assigned as chief of the Internal Affairs Division, Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, European Theater of Operations; the following month he became Deputy Commanding General, Office of the Military Government for Germany. Already possessing a reputation as a "trouble shooting" officer, the general was given the job of tackling "the mammoth administrative task of directing local government, public health, safety and welfare, education, religion, and all communications." Upon his return to the United States, he became in March

1946 chief of the Civil Affairs Division of the War Department Special Staff. Commenting on the occupation of Germany, Echols said, "The failure to treat Germany as an economic unit is already aggravating her serious food problems and is shaping her economy along grotesquely unnatural lines." Declaring that "democracy is wonderful, but you can't eat it," he warned that "if starvation comes, epidemics and rioting will surely follow." The General summarized the achievements of United States Military Government control in Germany up to 1946: "Order and comparative tranquillity have been established; demilitarization is virtually complete; Nazism has been uprooted from Government service and private industry; the giant I. G. Farbenindustrie has ceased to exist; war plants have been destroyed after removal of general utility machinery and equipment. . . . In addition, the Germans have been permitted to vote for the local government officials in the first free elections in many years; two million students are again in school." He also reported that cinema theaters, book and magazine publishers, newspapers, and radio stations were operating, that three million displaced persons had received care, trade unions had been organized, German industrial plants were producing consumer goods, and that some transportation and communication facilities had been restored.

General Echols announced in 1946 that on July 1 the Army would receive from the State Department complete control of information, education, and religion for the civilian populations of American-occupied countries abroad. He said that the Army planned to produce and procure documentary and other types of motion picture films to aid in inculcating democratic ideas into the citizenry of Germany, Austria, Japan, and Korea. It was understood that the Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs in the State Department would continue its operations in other countries, and would remain responsible for long-range policy in the occupied countries.

In August 1946, during a Senatorial subcommittee investigation of war mobilization, headed by Senator Harley M. Kilgore⁴³, the General assured the committee that occupation officials had been ordered to "scan with an extremely skeptical eye" any statements by ex-Nazis that they had been compelled to join the Nazi party; investigation by AMG resulted in evidence that the achievement of party membership was a long and exhaustive process, and that only a carefully selected 10 per cent of Germany's population was eligible. Carriers of Nazi membership cards, General Echols' report indicated, were found in Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Argentina, Cuba, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela, and other Central and South American countries, as well as in the United States.

Described as "the biggest manufacturer in the world" (during his tenure as head of AAF procurement in 1945 the aircraft industry had produced aircraft valued at sixteen billion dollars), Echols in January 1947 took office as president of the Aircraft Industries Associa-

tion, the trade association of airplane manufacturers in the United States. Commenting editorially on Echols' election, the *New York Times* described the retired general as "a soldier of high achievement and a modest gentleman" and remarked that Echols had done a tremendous but little-publicized job during the war. After Echols became president, the Aircraft Industries Association has been urging an extensive program involving the establishment of a strong permanent air force; Echols has warned that if an emergency situation similar to that which occurred in the early days of World War II should arise, it would be "impossible to provide the six thousand to ten thousand planes necessary to bring the air forces up to operational level within any period of time strategic considerations might allow." In a year-end report on the aviation manufacturing industry, General Echols estimated that 1947 had seen a number of technological advances, but that the financial losses were the worst encountered in the history of the industry.

Echols is almost six feet tall, weighs 185 pounds, has brown eyes and red hair. He was married on December 28, 1920, to Margaret Bailey. They have one daughter, Mary Beirne. He is rated by the Army as a command pilot, combat observer, and aircraft observer. In addition to winning the Distinguished Service Medal, he has been awarded the Purple Heart.

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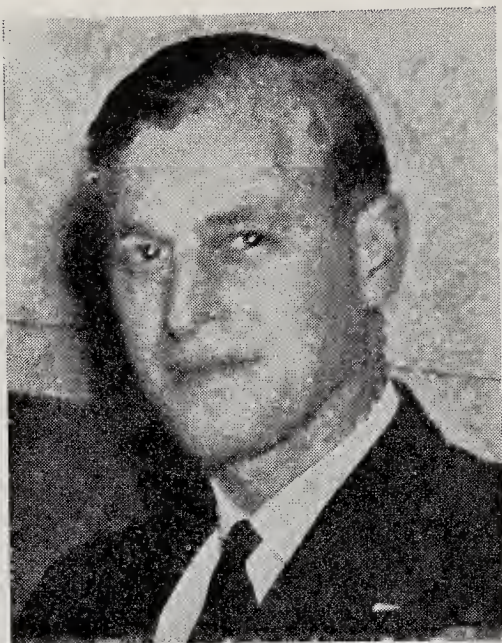
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EDINBURGH, PHILIP, 3d DUKE OF
June 10, 1921- Officer of the Royal British Navy

Address: b. c/o The Admiralty, London

The Buckingham Palace court circular announced on July 9, 1947: "It is with the greatest pleasure that The King and Queen announce the betrothal of their dearly beloved daughter The Princess Elizabeth⁴⁴ to Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten, R.N. . . . to which union The King has gladly given his consent." The announcement confirmed the rumors, current as early as December 1946, of a romance between the Heiress Presumptive to the British throne and the former Prince Philip of Greece. Except for a few expressions of disaffection, the British people were pleased with the engagement, accepting the young Lieutenant Mountbatten as a worthy husband for Princess Elizabeth. Although a Greek prince, Philip Mountbatten has lived nearly all of his years in England, and has become a British subject, renouncing his foreign titles. On the day before his marriage, on November 19 Lieutenant Mountbatten received from King George VI⁴⁵ the titles of Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Merioneth, and Baron Greenwich.

Born in Corfu, the Greek Ionian island, on June 10, 1921, Philip Mountbatten has a royal heritage stemming from Queen Victoria, his great-great-grandmother and Christian IX of



British Official Photo.

PHILIP, 3d DUKE OF EDINBURGH

Denmark, his great-grandfather. Thus his relation to his fiancée is that of a distant cousin, since Princess Elizabeth is the great-great-grandchild of Queen Victoria; her great-grandmother Queen Alexandra, the consort of King Edward VII, was a daughter of Christian IX. Mountbatten's father was the late Prince Andrew of Greece, fourth son of George I, second King of Greece. (George I was Queen Alexandra's brother.) Philip Mountbatten's mother is Princess Alice, sister of Viscount Mountbatten⁴², Governor-General of India, and daughter of German Prince Louis of Battenberg, who married one of Victoria's granddaughters and became a naturalized Briton. It was he, a Royal Navy admiral, who changed the family name to Mountbatten (a translation of "Battenberg") in 1917 after serving as First Sea Lord in the years 1912-14.

A Prince of Greece and Denmark, sixth in the line of succession to the Greek throne, Mountbatten nevertheless lived in Greece for only a short time in his boyhood. When he was one year old he left Greece with his family and went to live just outside of Paris. He attended the American Kindergarten there and later went to the American school run by Mr. McJannet in St. Cloud. At the age of eight he was sent to England, where he lived chiefly with his grandmother, the Dowager Marchioness of Milford Haven, and with his uncle, the Marquess of Milford Haven, who acted as his guardian until the latter's death in 1938, when his brother, the present Earl Mountbatten of Burma took over this responsibility. There, at Brookhouse, his uncle's London house, he lived the typical life of an upper-class English boy, and there he came to know members of the royal family.

His secondary school education began at Cheam preparatory school in Surrey, continued in 1933 at Salem School, in Baden, Germany.

The young Greek prince did not remain there long. According to *Time*, when he was amused by the Nazi salute, his German relatives (his four sisters had married German princes) thought it well for him to return to England. Before this, Kurt Hahn, Salem's headmaster, had transplanted his progressive idea of education to Elgin, Scotland, where he established Gordonstoun School near Moray Firth. The youth was enrolled in that school, which laid much emphasis on seamanship training. This included the building of a cutter, in which Prince Philip took part.

At Gordonstoun the Prince was known for his abilities as a sailor and as an athlete—he "captained the hockey team and represented his school at the Scottish Schools athletic championships." Hahn has said that the student did his best when greatly challenged by an assignment. In his examinations for the Royal Naval College, he excelled in two subjects, was sixteenth in general average among thirty-four candidates who qualified for entry to the college.

In 1939 Philip of Greece entered Dartmouth Naval College to begin his career in the Royal Navy, thus following in the footsteps of his grandfather, two uncles, and a cousin. (It was in 1939 that Princess Elizabeth and young Mountbatten are supposed to have become "aware of each other.") At the college he was considered a good student; he excelled in sports, and was awarded the King's Dirk prize as the "best all-round" cadet of his class, and the Eardley Howard Crockett Prize.

Britain at war, the Greek prince went to sea in 1940 as a midshipman in H.M.S. *Ramilles* of the Mediterranean Fleet. In the following year he served as midshipman in charge of a searchlight on the *Valiant*, one of the ships which engaged the Italian fleet in the battle of Cape Matapan. Mountbatten was mentioned in the dispatches. In 1942 he was promoted to the rank of sub-lieutenant and later to lieutenant, serving as executive officer of the flotilla leader *Wallace*—a BBC broadcast pointed out that, as such, he was the youngest officer in the navy to be responsible for the discipline and internal organization of a ship of that size. His next assignment was to the Pacific area, where in 1944 he served as first lieutenant on one of the new English destroyers. He was present at the signing of the Japanese surrender in Tokyo Bay in September 1945, and at the end of the war returned to England.

According to Louis Wulff, writing in the London *Illustrated* for May 17, 1947, his appointment by the Admiralty to his present position as lecturer to the "lower deck" at the Corsham Training School for Petty Officers was the result, to a great extent, of his "knowledge of world affairs and current politics." Other correspondents, however, have explained his appointment on the grounds of his war service, his popularity with the men of the lower deck as well as with the other officers, his "enthusiasm for the Navy," and his boyhood ambition to be a good sailor and to

emulate his uncle, Viscount Louis Mountbatten, whom he admires greatly.

It is conjectured that the young couple reached "an understanding of affection" in the fall of 1946, when Mountbatten was a guest of the royal family at Balmoral Castle. Rumors of the royal romance mounted as he was seen more frequently with the Princess at parties and official functions. But it is believed that parental and Privy Council approval was withheld because of the situation in Greece and because of Princess Elizabeth's tour with her family through South Africa, during which time she reached the age of twenty-one. On February 28, 1947, Mountbatten took the English citizenship oath of allegiance, having previously renounced all his Greek and Danish titles, thus complying with English law which requires that naturalized citizens must give up all titles they possess. He is therefore a British commoner. Since the Greek and Danish royal families have no surnames, he took his mother's name and was listed among the 817 other naturalizations made on that date as Philip Mountbatten, "serving officer in His Majesty's forces."

The news of his naturalization substantiated further the rumors of the betrothal of Britain's Heiress Presumptive. When the announcement finally was made and the wedding date set for November 20, 1947, the acceptance by the public was almost unanimous. Raymond Daniell, London correspondent, writing in the *New York Times* (July 20, 1947), reported that it was an occasion for "genuine national rejoicing . . . [and] a symbol of continuity—of the link between Britain's great past and her hopes for the future." Criticism of the engagement came from Leftists who strongly disapprove of any new link with Rightist Greece. In Athens there was little public reaction to the announcement since Mountbatten had never been known to the Greek people, but the Greek Premier commented that the betrothal was "good news for Greece." In accordance with the British Royal Marriages Act of 1772, the consent of King George VI was necessary, and the order of approval was issued by the Privy Council on July 31.

The bridegroom, on the eve of his wedding on November 20, was invested with the Order of the Garter and was raised to the dukedom of Edinburgh, the Welsh earldom of Merioneth, and the baronetcy of Greenwich, none of which carried any property or income. King George also bestowed the title of His Royal Highness upon him, thus making him fourth in precedent to the other three princes of the blood royal, Gloucester, the young Kent, and Windsor. The wedding ceremony, which took place at Westminster Abbey on November 20, was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury⁴⁵ and the Dean of Westminster. (The Duke's sisters, in Germany, were not guests.) Technicolor films and radio broadcasts were made of the ceremony. For their wedding trip, the newlyweds went to Broadlands, Earl Mountbatten's estate in Hampshire, and to the royal estate of Balmoral in Scotland.

The residences chosen for the use of Prince Philip and Princess Elizabeth are Clarence House, in London, and the country estate of Windlesham Moor, in Surrey. By action of the House of Commons, allowances of forty thousand pounds a year were granted to Princess Elizabeth and ten thousand pounds to Prince Philip. These were to be supplemented by one hundred thousand pounds, a portion of King George's war savings. The Duke, as a senior lieutenant in the British Navy, also was entitled to full pay and a marriage allowance, amounting to a total of \$60.44 a week, upon being re-assigned for duty at the Admiralty in London late in December 1947.

Hitherto a member of the Greek Orthodox Church, the Duke of Edinburgh has become a communicant of the Anglican Church. In appearance and manner, Edinburgh satisfies traditional requirements for a young prince. He is handsome, six feet one inch tall, of slim build, broad-shouldered, and has curly fair hair and blue eyes. He enjoys dancing, swimming, and riding. Although not known for "great mental seriousness," he is said to have a high sense of public duty.

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EICHELBERGER, CLARK M(ELL)
July 29, 1896- Association director

Address: b. c/o American Association for the United Nations, 45 E. 65th St., New York; h. 306 Lexington Ave., New York

The problem of establishing peace in our time has long been the concern of Clark Eichelberger, the director of the American Association for the United Nations. Originally national director of the League of Nations Association, and always an advocate of international cooperation, Eichelberger has said: "Certainly the abolition of war is the imperative task of our generation. Indeed, the world has reached the place where it must prevent aggression for the same reasons that our forefathers on the western frontier determined that law violation must cease in their communities."

The first of the Eichelbergers to come to the New World was Philip Friedrich Eichelberger of Baden, who settled in Pennsylvania about 1728. On his mother's side Eichelberger is the descendant of English colonists in Maryland. Clark Mell Eichelberger was born to Olive (Clark) and Joseph Elmer Eichelberger on July 29, 1896, in Freeport, Illinois. After attending the public schools of Freeport, Clark registered at Northwestern University in 1914. There he majored in political science with the



CLARK M. EICHELBERGER

intention of enlarging his purview of the world and its affairs which, on a small scale, had been brought within the compass of his knowledge by his parents and early teachers. In 1917 World War I intervened, and he spent the next two years in France as a corporal in the United States Army. "I was recommended for a sergeancy," he recalls, "but was rejected by a captain as having neither the intelligence nor the sense of discipline for promotion."

The captain's decision, however, did not prevent him from being made post school officer, responsible for the instruction in the English language of more than two thousand illiterates and for training teachers for that purpose. Upon being demobilized in 1919, Eichelberger (who had no desire to enter his father's shoe business) resumed his studies at the University of Chicago, where he remained for a little more than a year. Restlessness, similar to that of "a good many GIs today," he says, impelled him to leave college and take a job as a speaker with the Radcliffe Chautauqua circuit. From 1922 to 1928 his restlessness was assuaged by forty weeks of travel each year, lecturing on national and international affairs. His views on international matters were substantiated by a four-month visit to Geneva in 1923 to study the League of Nations in operation.

Despite his wish to participate in furthering the work of the League, Eichelberger had no opportunity to do so until 1929. "It always seemed a part of me," he has explained, "almost before it existed." With his 1928 lecture season finished, Eichelberger accepted the directorship of the Chicago office of the League of Nations Association, an organization devoted to mobilizing American public opinion for the League. In 1934 (the same year that France made him a chevalier of the Legion of Honor) he became national director of the association, a position which entailed his regular attendance

at the League's assembly meetings. His familiarity with League procedure and aims led to a temporary appointment to its secretariat in 1938.

When war broke out again in 1939, the necessity for a new set of peace plans was apparent to Eichelberger and James T. Shotwell⁴¹, professor emeritus at Columbia University. To facilitate research on a new international organization and the means of activating it, Shotwell and Eichelberger organized the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, with the purpose of encouraging experts in international relations to formulate a practicable blueprint for the successor to the League of Nations. A summary of the commission's aims was given by Eichelberger in *Survey Graphic*: "The Commission to Study the Organization of Peace has consistently held that an international community, to be successful, must be able to perform three functions: it must be able first to give security from war; second, it must provide means for the adjustment of disputes; and third, it must be able to advance human welfare."

During 1940 and the early part of 1941 Eichelberger was active in forming the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, for, he said at that time, "The United States cannot choose between peace and war, which is the illusion of the isolationists." At first William Allen White⁴² was chairman of the committee, but in October 1941 Eichelberger was made its acting chairman. Urging that convoys accompany ammunition shipments to Britain and that the Navy be put on a shooting basis, Eichelberger declared that "the United States cannot avoid assigning its naval and air forces without reservation to win the Battle of the Atlantic."

The following year found Eichelberger traveling weekly from his home in New York to Washington, where he was acting as a private consultant to the State Department; certain material drafted by Eichelberger in these sessions was later used in the Dumbarton Oaks and other international agreements. The growing acceptance of the term "United Nations" led to the renaming of the League of Nations Association in 1944; from then on, the organization, devoted to the purpose of insuring United States membership in any new international organization to be formed to succeed the League, has been called the American Association for the United Nations. Among Eichelberger's suggestions over the air and at various public meetings were these: to make international law sovereign and binding upon all nations, which, in reciprocity, could avail themselves of the machinery of the international community; to establish an international military and air force under a combined general staff, ready to act instantaneously against aggressors; and to effect the ratification of an international bill of rights by all nations. Under the auspices of the United Nations Association, the terms of the Dumbarton Oaks and subsequent international agreements were interpreted to the American public by widely disseminated groups of speakers, radio divisions, and literature. "America," Eichelberger said

(quoted by the *New York Times*), "is to have a second chance to lead in the making of a world pattern for peace. We are confident that as the American people study the problems they will accept the responsibility of their solution."

Eichelberger attended the San Francisco Conference in April 1945 as a consultant to the American delegation; on his return to New York in May he urged the formation of a provisional security council for the interim period until the charter was ratified. By the end of that month, the United States Senate had ratified the charter. Shortly afterward the A.A.U.N. director announced that the association was planning a ten-year campaign to familiarize the American people with the aims of world organization. In Chicago in October, Eichelberger expressed a view on atomic bomb control that was in opposition to one later voiced by Senator Tom Connally⁴¹ of Texas: the spirit of universal confidence, according to Eichelberger, demanded that the United States not hold the monopoly on atomic bomb manufacture. Since, he said, there could be no enduring monopoly of this sort, he recommended that the control of atomic power be placed under the authority of a U.N. commission, which would also determine the benefits of atomic power. Early the following year, the executive committee of the A.A.U.N., under Eichelberger's leadership, urged that the "stockpiling" of atomic bombs be stopped by the United States.

Turning his attention to the subject of American expansion, Eichelberger, who is a Democrat, in the early part of 1946 revealed that the late President Roosevelt had favored the establishment of a United Nations trusteeship over those Pacific islands necessary to America's security. In a circular to association chapters, the A.A.U.N. director said: "Reports from the Pacific indicate a growing disillusionment toward the nations of the West, including the United States, because the war did not lessen colonial imperialism." Speaking of President Roosevelt's advocacy of a trusteeship plan, Eichelberger remarked that "he [Roosevelt] hoped that out of the idea of trusteeship would develop a new type of international responsibility."

Eichelberger came to the defense of the U.N. charter in June 1946, soon after world federation groups had called for the immediate establishment of a world government with constitution and legislature. In a letter to the *New York Herald Tribune* (printed on June 9) Eichelberger reiterated the views he had often expressed before and concluded: "We believe that there is danger in advocating procedures such as a constitutional convention of the United Nations to amend the charter into a constitution of world government, at this time. The problem now is not a constitutional one, it is a functional one. . . . The job is one for the people and the statesmen to make the machinery established at San Francisco work."

Two months later Eichelberger attended the World Federation of United Nations Associa-

tions in Luxembourg. Lack of information was preventing the acceptance and comprehension of U.N. in many countries; in order to acquaint people with U.N. aims, the twenty-four countries represented in the federation pledged themselves to distribute literature on less-publicized U.N. activities (mainly those in the social and economic fields) and to conduct membership drives in the respective nations. Jan Masaryk⁴² of Czechoslovakia was elected first president of the federation, which is organized on the lines of the United Nations, with a secretary general, a general assembly, and an executive committee of eleven—"but," said Eichelberger, "no veto."

Eichelberger was among the members of the A.A.U.N. who drafted a proposed international bill of rights (February 1947) and who developed three suggestions on Greek policy for submission to President Truman, which the A.A.U.N. director also supported in testimony given to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in March 1947. When the meeting of Foreign Ministers in Paris several months later failed of agreement on the Marshall plan for the economic reconstruction of Europe, Eichelberger suggested presenting the plan to the Economic Commission for Europe, in which all the European states hold memberships, for implementation. With other members of the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, Eichelberger helped to prepare a report urging the immediate establishment by the U.N. Security Council of an international police force for the prevention of aggression.

Late in October 1947 the National International Labor Organization Committee became an affiliate of the A.A.U.N., so that the policy of the two groups could be determined in consultation with Eichelberger. On behalf of the American Association for the United Nations, Eichelberger soon afterward presented to the United Nations a scroll containing 200,000 signatures of its supporters.

To express his views on international cooperation more fully, Eichelberger has written a number of studies, including *Proposals for the United Nations Charter—What Was Done At Dumbarton Oaks, United Nations Charter—What Was Done at San Francisco, and Peaceful Change, the Alternative to War*. He is the editor of *Changing World*, the A.A.U.N. monthly, and has also written articles for the *Virginia Quarterly Review*, *Survey Graphic*, *The American Scholar*, and *Scholastic*.

While lecturing on the Chautauqua circuit, Eichelberger, a Presbyterian, married Rosa Kohler, then a playground director for the Chautauqua, on October 6, 1924. The Eichelbergers live in New York City, where the internationalist is able to pursue the study of railroads, his only hobby. Eichelberger long ago gave up tennis, at which he was fairly expert, in favor of fishing. Mary Braggiotti of the *New York Post* has described him as "a man of slightly less than middle height, stocky, blue-eyed, with blondish hair graying at the temples. . . . His charm—both on the platform and in a room—is easy and unprofessional."

(Continued next page)

EICHELBERGER, CLARK M.—*Cont.*

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National Cyclopædia of American Biography Current vol F, 1939-42
Who's Who in America, 1946-47

ELLIOTT, HARRIET WISEMAN July 10, 1884—Aug. 6, 1947 Educator; United States Government official; in 1913 became instructor in political science at the University of North Carolina, later attaining the rank of professor and in 1935 that of dean of women at the university's Women's College; served the United States Government before and during World War II as the only woman member of the National Defense Commission (May 1940-April 1941), associate administrator of the OPA (April-December 1941), and as director of the women's division of the Treasury Department's war bond program; active in governmental and North Carolinian social science and welfare organization programs and in State and national Democratic politics. See *Current Biography* 1940 Yearbook.

Obituary

- N Y Times p21 Ag 7 '47 por

EMENY, BROOKS July 29, 1901- Educator; political scientist; association president
Address: b. c/o Foreign Policy Association, 22 E. 38th St., New York 16; h. Deer Park, Greenwich, Conn.

As president of the Foreign Policy Association, a post to which he was elected in March 1947, Brooks Emeny will lead a campaign to enroll the support of one hundred thousand Americans for the association's 1947 project. "The objective of the 1947 Foreign Policy campaign," stated a press release from that organization, "is not only to create an informed public opinion on matters of foreign policy, but to stimulate . . . that public participation which must be the basis of any democratic foreign policy." A political scientist, Carnegie Fellow, and former instructor in government at Yale University, Emeny was the originator of the term, the "Have vs. the Have-Not" nations, an expression which first appeared in one of his books.

Brooks Emeny was born in Salem, Ohio, on July 29, 1901, the son of Frederick James and Elizabeth Miller (Brooks) Emeny. At the age of nineteen, after attending the Governor Dummer Academy (South Byfield, Massachusetts) from 1917 to 1918 and the Mercersburg (Pennsylvania) Academy from 1918 to 1920, Emeny entered Princeton University. Upon being graduated in 1924, Emeny was awarded a Carnegie Fellowship in international law, which enabled him to spend the next three years studying abroad. For the 1924-25 term he was in Paris, at the Sorbonne, for 1925-26, at the London School of Economics, and for 1926-27, at the Konsular Akademie in Vienna and at the University of Madrid.

On returning to the United States in 1927, Emeny accepted the position of instructor in government at Yale University, a position he filled until 1931, when he resigned in order to devote himself entirely to research in the field of government. Between 1933 and 1935, a period that was marked by his receiving his Ph.D. degree from Yale (1934), Emeny lived in Washington, D.C., and concentrated on writing and research. Much of the material contained in his first book, *The Strategy of Raw Materials: A Study of American Peace and War* (1934), was also incorporated in his doctoral thesis. Through the medium of statistics, Emeny determined the probable self-sufficiency in food and raw materials of the United States in the event of war. According to the *New York Times*, the volume was "useful, timely, and informative . . . should not escape the attention of anyone interested in the practical problems of possible war and actual peace." The United States Army and Navy selected it as a basic text for a senior course at West Point and Annapolis. The book was also translated into Japanese by the Government of Japan.

Emeny, who had joined the staff of Cleveland College in 1935 as associate professor of international relations, was in that year invited by Newton D. Baker to become director of Cleveland's Foreign Affairs Council. An educational group then consisting of 350 members, the council attained a membership of 3,500 by 1943, according to *Time's* figures. That magazine acted as co-sponsor of the twenty-first anniversary institute of the Cleveland Council on World Affairs, held in January 1947. (The change of name was made in 1943.) Brooks Emeny, who, said *Time* on January 20, 1947, had "helped carry out Newton D. Baker's dream of turning Cleveland's famed civic spirit to foreign affairs," served as chairman of the sessions, at which appeared Ezequiel Padilla⁴², Premier Alcide de Gasperi of Italy⁴⁶, James Forrestal⁴², Cardinal Spellman⁴⁷, Sumner Welles⁴⁰, James Carey⁴¹, Maurice Schumann, Wellington Koo⁴¹, James F. Byrnes⁴¹, and others.

The key to Emeny's theories of foreign policy lie in his "Have vs. Have-not" ideas: that the less privileged nations of the world struggle for a share of the raw materials; that the imposition of currency restrictions and tariff barriers had placed the most severe strictures on the less favored nations. In his opinion, the real reason for the revolt of Italy, Germany, and Japan was their fear of being cut off by vital foreign imports. Emeny stressed these points in a college text, *The Great Powers in World Politics* (1935), and in a shortened version of that book called *The Price of Peace*, both of which were written in collaboration with Frank H. Simonds, editor, and authority on foreign affairs. The danger of imminent war could be averted, Emeny suggested in an article published in a 1937 issue of the *American Scholar*, by collective security, general disarmament, international regulation of monopolies and control schemes, a relaxation of tariffs

and of strictures upon international currency and exchange.

A summary of Emeny's beliefs about World War II was contained in a speech he delivered before the Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Virginia on June 17, 1940. "In the light of cold historical perspective," he said, "the present war is basically a repetition . . . of the same old European problem that the security of Britain rests upon the prevention of the rise of a single dominant power in Europe. . . . The command of American waters by our own Navy and a similar command by the Japanese in Asia have been due to the rise of the German menace to British security in Europe. . . . The price of our conquest of Europe and Asia today is that we remain henceforth the dominant power in both regions following the conflict, with all the burdens and costs involved."

In September 1940 Emeny was asked by Wendell Willkie⁴⁰, then making his nationwide campaign tour as a Presidential candidate, to join his train party as adviser on foreign policy. In the next few months, Emeny, in speeches before the Foreign Policy Association (New York City, October 19, 1940) and the American Political Science Association (Chicago, December 27, 1940), urged a neutral foreign policy for the United States, for he felt that American participation in the war could not be justified unless the United States intended to remain the dominant power in Europe and Asia after the war. The political scientist did not oppose the policy of aid to the Allies, which was supported by large sections of the American population. That these policies might lead to war, Emeny felt however, was not realized by most of its adherents.

Emeny's views on postwar policy and conditions were expressed in *Mainsprings of World Politics*, which was published by the Foreign Policy Association in 1943. The destiny of the world after the war would be determined by the Great Powers, the United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union. All three must work together to establish a permanent peace. This would imply that the United States abandon its traditional policies, take a direct concern in the affairs of Europe and Asia, and participate in a collective world security system.

On March 31, 1947, Emeny's appointment as president of the Foreign Policy Association was announced. To stimulate public participation in the making of foreign policy, as Secretary of State George Marshall⁴¹ had suggested, the association began a campaign to enlist the support of one hundred thousand Americans for the 1947 educational program. On accepting the presidency, according to an F.P.A. press release, Emeny said: "The presidency of the Foreign Policy Association offers one of the most challenging opportunities today for furthering the public understanding of the problems of contemporary world relations as they affect America and for the development of a leadership of informed opinion upon which alone a constructive foreign policy can be based. . . . This can only be achieved through a wide-



Press Assn., Inc.

BROOKS EMENY

spread cooperative effort not only among members of the association, but through the aid and partnership of other national organizations devoted to research and education in specialized fields of world affairs."

An adviser to the Cultural Relations Division of the Office of Inter-American Affairs, Emeny since 1941 has also been a consultant to the United States Department of State. He has served as American delegate of the Institute of Pacific Relations to the Tokyo Conference in 1935, to the Yosemite Conference in 1936, to the Virginia Beach Conference in 1939, the Mont Tremblant Conference in 1942, the Hot Springs (Virginia) Conference in 1945, and the Coronado (California) Conference in 1947. He holds membership in the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the Council on Foreign Relations, the Institute of Pacific Relations (of which he became a member of the board of directors in 1940), and the Academy of Political Science. He is also a member of the National Foreign Trade Council and serves on the board of the National Policy Committee and of the American Peace Society. Emeny's other affiliations are with the Cleveland Museum of Art, the American Society of International Law, the American Society for Aesthetics, and the American Geographical Society, as well as the Western Reserve Historical Society, the American Society of Metals, the American Society for Public Administration, and the Latin-American Economic Institute of New York. In 1936 he became a member of the board of directors of Oberlin College; he is also a member of the board of Avon School.

The clubs to which Brooks Emeny belongs are the Union of Cleveland; the Metropolitan and Chevy Chase, of Washington, D.C.; the University, the Century, and Princeton, of New York. By his marriage in 1928 to

EMENY, BROOKS—*Continued*

Winifred Rockefeller, the grandniece of John D. Rockefeller, Brooks Emeny is the father of three children: Faith, Winifred, and Josephine. *Time's* description of Emeny is "slender" and "dark-haired."

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Who's Who in America, 1946-47

ENRIGHT, ELIZABETH 1909- Author
Address: h. 41 W. 12th St., New York 11

The author Elizabeth Enright, who has written and illustrated a number of books for children, in 1946 branched out with a volume of short stories for adults. This collection, *Borrowed Summer and Other Stories*, was as well received as had been her children's books, one of which (*Thimble Summer*) won the Newbery Award for 1939.

Elizabeth Enright was born in Oak Park, Illinois, in 1909. Her mother, who later became Maginel (Wright) Barney, is well known as Maginel Wright Enright, the illustrator; Elizabeth's father, W. J. Enright, is a political cartoonist. Her great-grandparents emigrated from Wales more than a hundred years ago, and settled in Wisconsin in a region which reminded them much of Wales. Her grandmother used to tell Elizabeth, when she was a child, of the Indians who came into their house on winter nights to sleep by the fire, always returning with a present of venison and roasted nuts. Her paternal grandparents were of Irish ancestry.

Except for an interval of study in Paris at the atelier of the New York School of Fine and Applied Art, and a year in the West, Miss Enright has lived in New York City since she was a year and a half. Her home in New York

has always been within walking distance of Washington Square. "Artists and writers lived in the alleys and mews about the Square and in the blocks immediately north, and all their children played together in the park, watched over by the yellow brick tower of the Judson Memorial Church." She attended the Edgewood School at Greenwich, Connecticut, and spent her summers in the family's old house on Nantucket Island. Ballet interested the girl for a while, after she had seen Nijinsky and Pavlova dance. At seventeen she took lessons at the Ned Wayburn school, and she has since been a pupil of Martha Graham's.

As a child, Miss Enright has said, she imitated her artist parents, drawing faces on her bare knees when she could find no other medium. She also drew all over school books, telephone books, blackboards, sidewalks, and her mother's best writing paper. Miss Enright does not believe that these early efforts showed much talent. "I'm sure it was nothing but an environment of paint brushes and India ink and water colors and drawing boards that kept me going."

Miss Enright's formal training as an artist began in 1927 with Boardman Robinson at the Art Students' League. Work in the Paris atelier followed in 1928. She also visited Italy the same year, getting a new enthusiasm for bold color. Her first commission as an illustrator came from a woman's magazine, and other assignments soon followed. Her first appearance between book covers was prefaced by a rush order from the publishers that kept her working till 3 A.M. on the eve of her marriage to Robert Marty Gillham, a television executive, on April 24, 1930. The Gillhams now have two sons: Nicholas Wright, to whom the author dedicated her first book, *Kintu: A Congo Adventure* (1935); and Robin.

May Lamberton Becker, in the New York *Herald Tribune*, judged *Kintu* a book "well worth keeping for its looks and naïve wisdom," but the New York *Times* reviewer expressed a preference for pictures "that would really illustrate the text." The author has said that she did not realize she could write a book—*Kintu* grew out of her drawing a witch doctor in a derby hat, then a leopard or two. After *Kintu* came out, she felt "as though she had inherited the earth," and rested two years "on practically invisible laurels." *Thimble Summer* (1938), which received the Newbery Medal for 1939, was the result of a parched summer spent on the Wisconsin farm of her uncle, the architect Frank Lloyd Wright, where she helped water an enormous vegetable garden. Into the book she wove remembered stories of her grandmother's childhood. The "truly American quality" of this story delighted Rosemary Carr Benét.

The Mona, Rush, Randy, and Oliver of Elizabeth Enright's fictional Melendy family are as familiar to present-day American children as E. Nesbit's Bastable children were to their elders. *The Saturdays* (1941), in which the Melendys visit the opera, theater, art gallery, and circus, was followed by *The Four-Story Mistake* (1942), when they move to the



ELIZABETH ENWRIGHT

country, into a three-story house with a cupola; and *Then There Were Five* (1944). Ellen Lewis Buell, in the *New York Times*, stated that "admiration and affection" for the Melendys are now "taken for granted."

Borrowed Summer and Other Stories (1946) is Miss Enright's first writing for the adult audience. "Elizabeth Enright demonstrates conclusively that she can write as effectively for adults as she can for children," asserted a *Chicago Sun Book Review* reviewer. "All [the stories in the collection] deal with real people and all are noteworthy for the acute observation and deep compassion with which Miss Enright views her fellow human beings." The critic Virgilia Peterson wrote of *Borrowed Summer* in the *New York Herald Tribune*: "The stories display a prime preoccupation with the contrast between the sweetness of man's longing and his sour fate. . . . The sharpest of the stories are seen through the disabused eyes of women." Miss Enright's stories have appeared in *Cosmopolitan*, *Saturday Evening Post*, and *Harper's Bazaar*. She is represented in the *O. Henry Memorial Award Prize Stories*, 1945-46.

The writer is a member of the Pen and Brush Club and of the Authors' League of America. She states that she has "given up illustration almost entirely in favor of writing." Her favorite authors range from Jane Austen to Tolstoi, Flaubert, Katherine Mansfield, Isak Dinesen, and Thomas Mann. During the war years, Miss Enright was a nurse's aid at Bellevue Hospital. She is an independent in politics. In appearance she is slender, brown-haired, and gray-eyed. She likes the country, music, walking, bicycle-riding, swimming, and baking bread.

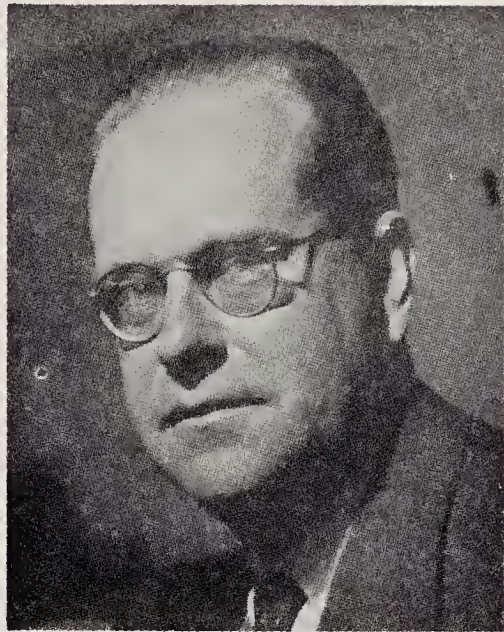
ERCOLI, ERCOLE See Togliatti, P.

ERLANDER, TAGE (ār-lān'dēr tā'gě)
June 13, 1901- Prime Minister of Sweden;
editor

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Prime Minister of Sweden by virtue of his being head of the Riksdag-majority Swedish Social Democratic Labor party, Tage Erlander succeeded to both these positions upon the death of Per Albin Hansson⁴² early in October 1946. He was considered a political "dark horse." Erlander, active for many years in the labor party, has been one of its most important aides in carrying out its program of social reforms. In such enterprises Erlander's administrative ability, for which even his opponents have commended him, has been much in evidence.

Tage Erlander was born June 13, 1901, in Ransäter, in the province of Värmland, Sweden. He is the son of Erik Erlander, a public school teacher and organist, and Alma (Nilsson) Erlander; his home environment was an intellectual one. Reared in Ransäter, where he received his elementary education, young Erlander later attended school in Karlstad (the capital of Värmland province), from which he was



American-Swedish News Exchange, Inc.

TAGE ERLANDER

graduated in 1920 after taking his matriculation examination. Then, he entered the University of Lund; when he had completed his studies in 1928, he was awarded a Master of Arts degree in political science, economics, and statistics.

While Erlander was studying at the University of Lund, he found himself drawn toward politics and toward the social democratic movement, interests which consumed most of his extracurricular time and thus accounted for the long period it took to earn his Master's degree. Bernt Bernholm, in the *American-Scandinavian Review* (March 1947), has pointed out that Erlander had been born in a district known for its conservatism. It was in Lund, continues Bernholm, that Erlander "came in contact with a group of students who used to air their socialist ideas in the big auditorium of the academic association. It was here that Tage Erlander developed into a brilliant speaker and an accomplished debater. . . . He was chosen chairman of the radical student society 'The Young Old Man,' and in the evenings his room was used as the gathering place for socialist-minded students." At the university, too, Erlander became the leader of the Värmland student club, in which he employed his financial ability in helping members renew notes on their loans. "It has been said that no student from Värmland who studied at Lund during the twenties learned how to transact such business himself!" For two years (1928-30), Erlander was engaged in journalism and political activities.

Early in 1931 Erlander entered upon the career of a public official: he became a member of the city council in Lund, a position he was to hold until 1938. (By 1931 Erlander had become actively affiliated with the Social Democratic Labor party.) His second public post

ERLANDER, TAGE—*Continued*

came to him when he was elected to the second chamber of the Swedish Riksdag for the 1933-34 term of office, shortly after Per Albin Hansson had acceded to the leadership of the Social Democratic Labor party upon the death of Hjalmar Branting, and after the party gained the election of September 1932. In this brief period, Erlander was recognized as an able legislator and appointed to a number of Riksdag committees. Concurrent with much of his Government and municipal work, he was also to serve as managing co-editor, for the six years between 1932 to 1938, of the encyclopedia, *Svensk Uppslagsbok*.

In 1938 Erlander was appointed to the Swedish Ministry of Social Affairs (called also the Department of Social Welfare) as Secretary (known also as under secretary, state secretary, or assistant minister). Among his responsibilities was that of acting as aide to the Minister of Social Affairs, Gustav Möller, "in the planning and execution of Sweden's social welfare program." The new Secretary of the Ministry won the esteem of Möller, who undertook to give him a "thorough schooling" in the management and duties of the department. While working under the older man's guidance, Erlander became the chairman of the Population Commission and was influential in drafting its report "described even in opposition circles," according to the *Christian Science Monitor* (October 22, 1946), "as possibly the most efficient piece of committee work ever carried out in Sweden. The first results of this work probably will be seen in 1948, when family subsidies are introduced."

Throughout the greater part of World War II the assistant minister was responsible for much of the "secret traffic" encompassing all the practical details of the refugee problem and the courier service carried on between Sweden and Norway when the latter nation was occupied by the Nazis. Wrote Bernholm of Erlander's "willingness to assume personal risk": "Many astonishing things . . . happened before the eyes of the Germans, who had to be, and were, deceived. Erlander was in the curious position of having to deceive the Swedish authorities as well. His was the brain behind a cleverly disguised and staged communication system between Sweden and Norway, a system which functioned to the very end." He did much the same work for the Danes during the occupation, being mentioned in Danish newspapers as one of the aiders of their underground. When cited by Norway at the end of the war for his help, Erlander disclaimed such credit in favor of Möller, his friend and official superior.

Erlander's position in the Ministry of Social Affairs was of six years' duration, ending in September 1944. In that month he was appointed to the wartime Coalition Cabinet (it had been formed in 1939 and was to remain in office until July 1945) as Minister without Portfolio; in the 1944-45 period he continued to advise the Government in matters of social welfare. One year later, in 1945, when the Coalition Government was succeeded by the Social

Democratic Government, Erlander was given the Cabinet post of Minister of Education and Church Affairs. It is said that he delegated the administration of ecclesiastical affairs to several of his aides and himself concentrated upon educational problems, with "impressive" results. During his ministry, a law was passed providing free lunches for all school children and by 1947 was gradually being put into effect; he is primarily responsible also for the provision of free school texts to pupils. Besides laying "good foundations for a general political agreement on a reform of the school system, involving a loosening and freshening up of an excellent but rather stiff educational apparatus," he gained for Swedish scientific research larger appropriations than ever granted before.

In the elections held to select a successor to the deceased Per Albin Hansson in October 1946, Erlander and Möller were the candidates for the presidency of the Social Democratic Labor party, and, as a result, for the premiership. Erlander proposed Möller for the office, asserting that he did not wish "to stand up against the man who had brought him up in politics"; Erlander, however, received 94 votes to Möller's 72. In the words of the American-Swedish News Exchange, "His [Erlander's] election to the leadership came as a surprise to many, even to members of his own party." One of the opposition journals (*Göteborgs Handelstidning*) wrote: "His mental physiognomy is that of a bookish academician. Nothing in his respectably industrious career gives any indication that he either feels the need of or is capable of that self-assertion which makes a leader something more than the instrument of a political party." Most of the Swedish press favored the choice of "third-generation Social Democrat" Erlander, citing his good record and war service. A *Christian Science Monitor* correspondent viewed Erlander's selection as indicating a "belief in Swedish labor circles that the political battle for the social security state has been won, and that the problem is now entering the administrative phase. . . . He had [in the Ministry of Social Affairs] much to do with the practical working out of the reforms with which the older generation of Swedish Socialists are now crowning their life's work." As to Erlander's "political profile," said a Swedish source in 1946: "Politically Erlander probably stands somewhat to the left of Per Albin Hansson, but it is not yet possible to give any detailed characteristics."

Tage Erlander entered office at a period when "significant domestic and international issues" confronted Sweden. He retained all of the Hansson Cabinet members, placing in his previous post the former under secretary of the department. The matters discussed at the fall 1946 session of the Riksdag were Sweden's affiliation with the U.N. (the Scandinavian nation was accepted into the security organization in November 1946), and the one-billion-kronor trade pact with Soviet Russia, which was concluded in November and which some nations felt indicated that Sweden was moving into the Russian orbit. Speaking of the future eco-

conomic and political position of Sweden in international affairs, Erlander was to stress, "We will absolutely abstain from joining any bloc in our international relations. Our place will be in the United Nations and nowhere else. . . . Sweden's only hope to continue as a free nation lies in the ability of the United Nations to keep the peace."

Another problem for Erlander's Government is that of inflation, but Sweden has been reported to be still fairly prosperous (*Christian Science Monitor*, June 26, 1947). The country's situation in the world markets, however, was said to be "seriously compromised" by, among other things, "general conditions hampering international recovery", "revaluation by 14 per cent of the Swedish crown in July 1946," and "conclusion . . . of the economic pact with the Soviet Union." To prevent further shrinking of gold reserves and exports and further reduction in foreign exchange holdings, the Government has banned such "non-essential imports" as toys and jewelry, putting a system of import licenses into effect, and has planned a deflationary policy so as to raise the domestic purchasing power of the crown. The measures to be employed were reduction of Governmental expenses, increase in national taxation, curtailment of "new capital investments by 40 per cent as compared with the year before," reduction in prices, and opposition to new wage demands. The Prime Minister's middle-of-the-road Government has been under criticism by both big business and Communists. He has appealed to the nation to work and save and "for the time being give up the things that might be pleasant for the things that are necessary." A proponent of an educational reform which will make English language study compulsory in all schools from the fifth grade up, Erlander has also supported the universal health insurance bill, the provisions of which take effect in 1950.

Erlander in the middle of October had attested to the fact that the Scandinavian country was able to obtain more of its needed imports but that coal and coke for use in a domestic industry such as steel were still much in demand; and that the Swedes themselves were rapidly consuming such articles as paper and wood which were formerly exported. The lack of manpower in certain industries was, he said, not to be corrected by Government direction of labor by placement and distribution of workers, but by guidance of labor by directives and information to occupations beneficial to the country. The Government, also in October, counteracted further depletion of its gold and foreign reserves by decreeing the seizure of all "dollar, Swiss franc, Argentine peso, and Portuguese escudo holdings of Swedish nationals, plus their holdings in those countries"; Swedish shipping companies and travel bureaus will receive some immunity from this decree.

In an address to a Stockholm labor meeting late in October 1947, Prime Minister Erlander declared that his nation's economic situation is determined during the present period by four factors: "the effects of the dollar shortage,

the lack of balance in the country's foreign trade, the threat of inflation, and the repercussions of the prolonged drought." Stating that no more credits would be granted to foreign nations, he told his audience that 2,646,000,000 kronor, in addition to the one billion kronor set aside for Soviet Russia, had been granted other countries. He also indicated that the remainder of Swedish credit to Russia could only be utilized by the latter nation if Swedish industry found itself able to deliver goods. In the same speech he also said that Sweden's imports from the United States exceeded its exports to that country. The month of November saw Erlander inviting the opposition parties—Conservatives, Farmers' Union, People's party—to joint deliberations on Swedish economic problems through four committees to contain representatives of all groups. The committees were to discuss the Swedish trade policy, granting capital investment permits, the new budget, and plans for a so-called national budget. Erlander's invitation, however, was rejected by the opposition.

Writings of the Prime Minister of Sweden, in addition to his editorial work, include numerous committee reports, and newspaper and magazine articles, most of which are on social welfare subjects. He is a member of the Swedish (Lutheran) Church. In 1930 Erlander was married to Aina Andersson, a teacher of mathematics in a Stockholm school for girls; they are the parents of two boys, Sven and Bo. Erlander's after-work life is said to be that "of the average Swede". "He reads a book for relaxation, goes to the movies and to the theater, and takes an interest in the airplane models constructed by his two sons." He has no hobbies, likes to play golf. Tall and lean, the Swedish political leader is one inch over six feet in height, weighs about 170 pounds; he is fair-haired and has blue eyes. "Unaffected" and "reserved" are adjectives used frequently to describe Erlander, who can be an easy, informal conversationalist. When interviewed by the press after the formality of accepting from the Swedish King the leadership of the Government, Erlander said: "I am a person like any other. There is nothing exciting to write about me."

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Am Scand R 35:30-32 Mr '47
Christian Sci Mon p8 O 22 '46

FERGUSON, MRS. C (HARLES) VAUGHAN June 6, 1888- Girl Scout official

Address: b. c/o Girl Scouts of America, 155 E. 44th St., New York 17; h. 1322 Stratford Rd., Schenectady, N.Y.

National head of the Girl Scouts, a more-than-million-dollar organization, is Mrs. C. Vaughan Ferguson of Schenectady, New York. An engineer's wife (like her predecessor in office, Mrs. Alan Hay Means⁴⁶), Mrs. Ferguson has reared six children and has been active in voluntary civic work. After her election in March 1946 for a two-year term as



Paul Parker

MRS. C. VAUGHAN FERGUSON

president of the organization, which stresses good citizenship and recreation and makes no social distinction among girls, Mrs. Ferguson said, "Scouting isn't just a youth movement—it's a way of life." Mrs. Ferguson was re-elected at the regular November 1947 convention to serve another two-year term.

Harriet Rankin, later to be Mrs. Charles Vaughan Ferguson, was born June 6, 1888, in Hartford, Connecticut. Her father, A. Erwin Rankin, was descended from Scotch-Irish immigrants who settled in North Carolina in the late 1600's; her mother, Agnes (Wilkes) Rankin from North Carolina, was of Scottish, English, and Swedish ancestry. The Wilkeses were a Navy family: the Rear Admiral Charles Wilkes who discovered the Antarctic Continent was Harriet's great-grandfather. He led a six-ship squadron on a famous exploring mission around the world in 1838-42, and in November 1861 caused an international incident, referred to in history books as the *Trent* Affair, by seizing two Confederate agents from a British ship near the Bahamas.

Mrs. Ferguson has described her childhood as a normal, happy one in a large family—she has one sister and three brothers. "My parents believed privileges brought responsibilities, and taught us to work for others," she has said. The girl attended the Hartford Public High School, where she played on the basketball team and was a member of the debating society. She was graduated in 1906. Six years later, on her twenty-fourth birthday, Harriet Rankin was married to C. Vaughan Ferguson, a research engineer. Formerly on the staff of the General Electric Research Laboratories, he is now retired. Their six children are Jean (Mrs. Hadley), Anne (Mrs. Boy), H. Jeffrey, C. Vaughan, Sally, and Henry. The Fergusons make their home in Schenectady, New York, and have a summer home on Fisher's Island.

"My husband has always been interested in my doing community work, and my four daughters interested me in Girl Scouting," Mrs. Ferguson has explained. In general social service, she has been on the budget committee of the local Community Chest, and later served for two years as president of the Community Chest. In Scouting she served as a member of the Schenectady troop committee, was elected to the council, served on the national nominating committee and as chairman of the national Mariner committee. Rising within the organization from member to chairman of the regional committee for New York and New Jersey, she was elected to the national field committee and later became its chairman.

During World War II, in which the Girl Scouts rendered millions of hours of service on farms and in volunteer work, Mrs. Ferguson served for two years as a member of the Schenectady County War Council, specializing in social welfare and community work, and was chairman of the local Office of Civilian Mobilization. She found time also for work on the management committee of the local USO, on the City Recreation Commission, and on the advisory committee to the Civic Youth Council. After service as first vice-president of the national Girl Scout organization, Mrs. Ferguson was elected president by the national convention of delegates from all the Girl Scout town councils in March 1946. An unsalaried officer, the national president guides the making of the organization's policies, while a paid national director appointed by the national board administers the policies.

The Girl Scouts of America organization, which in early 1946 numbered some 840,000 girls and women, was faced with the continuing problem of finding enough competent adult troop leaders and sponsors to supervise all the girls who wished to become Scouts. In Greater New York, for instance, where there were thirty-four thousand, nine thousand were on the waiting list. In September 1946 Mrs. Ferguson flew to France for a three-week stay as one of four representatives of the Girl Scouts of America to attend the conference of the world association of Girl Scouts and Girl Guides (the name by which the Girl Scouts are known in every other country). This conference, held at Evian, was the first such meeting since the war. There Mrs. Ferguson delivered the Americans' invitation to the twenty-three other nations represented, to send two girls each to the United States in 1947 for the first international summer encampment since the war. A major problem before the world association was to spread Girl Guiding in South America, Poland, and the Mediterranean area, and, if permitted by Allied occupation forces, to re-establish it in Germany, where Hitler suppressed Scouting in 1933. In 1947 Mrs. Ferguson accepted for the Girl Scouts the Navy's highest award to civilians, the Certificate of Achievement, which she then turned over to a Mariner troop.

Harriet R. Ferguson is a gray-haired, gray-eyed woman, just over five feet five inches tall, who weighs 150 pounds. Her church is the

Episcopal, and her political affiliation, Republican. Mrs. Ferguson gives her favorite recreations as sailing, knitting, and sewing. Her travels include many West Indies cruises and several trips to Europe.

FITZGERALD, ED(WARD) 1898- Radio commentator

FITZGERALD, PEGEEN 1910- Radio commentator

Address: b. c/o American Broadcasting Company, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20; h. 15 E. 36th St., New York 16

When weekday morning risers in the United States tune in on the American Broadcasting Company's network and hear a man's genial voice saying, "Good morning, Mrs. Fitz G., honey," or something similar, they know that they are going to hear forty minutes of advertisements, banter, comments on fashions, news, trivia, and cheerfulness contributed by the Fitzgeralds, Ed and Pegeen. The daily *The Fitzgeralds* program (there is a Sunday program, too) which husband and wife originated a few years ago not only has brought them a large following but has set the style for several other husband-wife morning programs. Beginning in January 1947 the Fitzgeralds have also been featured on a new weekday program, a three-day, fifteen-minute evening program called *Dinner with the Fitzgeralds*.

The elder member of the husband-wife radio team was born Edward Fitzgerald in Troy, New York, the son of William and Julia (Sullivan) Fitzgerald. His year of birth is placed about 1898. Reared by his mother and his "adoring" aunts, Edward received his education in the public schools of his native city. He became stage-struck at an early age, and in 1907, when nine, made his debut as a child actor, appearing as Billy in the stage version of Mrs. Alice Hegan Rice's *Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch*. Two years later he was acting with a Bert Lytell troupe that was presenting plays to Albany (New York) audiences. In the succeeding years Ed Fitzgerald was graduated to Shakespearean roles, then traveled to England to act the part of the young boy in *Romance* and to join the company of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew for *Billy's Tombstone*.

When the latter play opened in London in 1914, World War I had already begun. Inspired to enter the armed services by bands playing martial music and "pretty lasses" handing out white feathers to all recruit-age men, the young American actor, who was tall (five feet eleven inches) for his sixteen years, enlisted in the air force. He gave his age as nineteen; the recruiting sergeant, for the sake of the records, wrote "St. John, New Brunswick" as Fitzgerald's birthplace. As an aviator with the Royal Flying Corps and the Royal Air Force of the British Imperial Army stationed in France and Egypt, he flew almost every type of British aircraft—"Spads, Sopwith Camels and Dolphins, Bristol Bullets." At



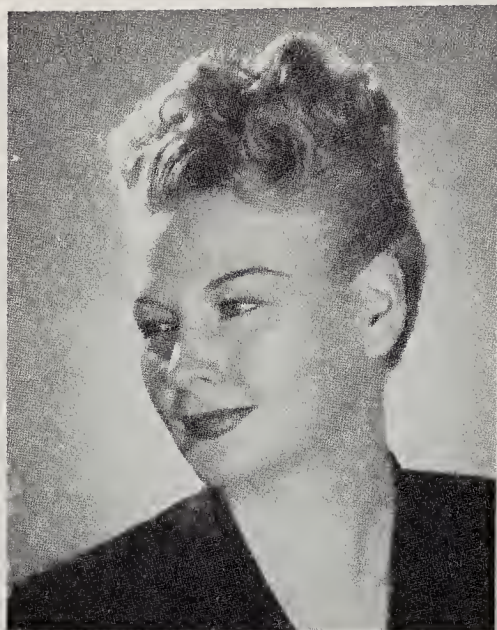
Alfredo Valente

ED FITZGERALD

Agincourt Fitzgerald was wounded by shrapnel and, as a result of the infection which followed, he spent some time in various hospitals. After the end of the war he was demobilized with the rank of flight lieutenant.

Once back in the United States, Ed Fitzgerald found that he had lost most of his ambition for a stage career. At this period he worked at odd jobs here and there: he picked apples, worked as a restaurant dishwasher and counterman, and became an oiler and steward on sea-going vessels. Then, in 1920, he turned to newspaper reporting. He obtained a position on the Camden (New Jersey) *Courier* and covered the Federal courthouse news. Afterward he became a "tramp" reporter, wandering through the United States and Canada—he would descend from the train which he had taken after leaving his last position, "make his way to the nearest newspaper office and then talk himself into a job. . . . He traveled on day coaches, sometimes with a ticket, sometimes out-talking conductors. Only once did he travel the rods." During the ten years between 1920 and 1930 Fitzgerald had worked "short shifts" on the Lima (Ohio) *Gazette*, Brandon (Manitoba) *Sun*, Regina (Saskatchewan) *Morning Leader*, the Los Angeles *Examiner*, and for newspapers in Seattle, San Diego, and San Francisco. In 1929, while he was handling some publicity work for the Pantages Theatres circuit on the West Coast, he met Margaret Worrall in Portland, Oregon.

Of Irish and some French ancestry, the feminine half of the future radio team was born Margaret Worrall in Norcatur, Kansas, in 1910. The eldest in a family of seven children of Fred Calvin and Jane (Sweeney) Worrall, she acquired from her parents and her brothers and sisters the nickname of "Duck" which she was to replace with Pegeen, the Irish familiar name for Margaret. Her first



Alfredo Valente

PEGEEN FITZGERALD

surroundings were, it is reported, very unconventional: shortly before her birth the Worralls' home had burned down, and because of a housing shortage, the infant and her family were obliged to live some months in a cur-tained-off section of the city room of the *Nor-catur Dispatch*. When she was in her early teens the Worralls moved to Portland, Oregon. By the time she was fifteen Pegeen had been graduated from high school, at the head of her class, although she avers this probably was the result primarily of the efforts of her Aunt Lila, the principal of the school, who "pushed" her along in her studies. For about two years (1926-27) she attended the College of St. Theresa in Winona, Minnesota, from which she received a scholarship to the Sorbonne, in Paris. Her father fell ill about this period, however, and the student was obliged to put aside any idea of additional advanced education and to seek work so as to help support the family.

Her first job was in the bookkeeping office of a large Portland department store, then as a copywriter in its advertising office. To supplement her salary of \$65 a month, Pegeen Worrall taught English to foreigners at the rate of ten dollars each evening; the school was in a "tough" neighborhood and Pegeen was accompanied there by a younger brother for protection. Meanwhile, within three years, she had advanced to the post of assistant advertising manager in the same store. In 1929 Pegeen and her husband-to-be met for the first time in Portland through a press agent's prank—and "disliked each other heartily." Almost a year later they met again, on a street in Seattle, after which they decided they actually did like each other. They were married in June 1930.

After their marriage, Ed Fitzgerald continued reporting. He went to the Orient as a correspondent for the North China *Daily News*, a Shanghai English-language newspaper. His assignments took him to the major cities of China and he covered the Japanese attack on Chapei, the Shanghai suburb. In 1932 he returned to the United States, found work in a publicity capacity with Warner Brothers, then accepted a radio post with local station KFRC in San Francisco (1933). There he was placed on a number of new programs and became master of ceremonies on a variety show called *Feminine Fancies*, which had a twenty-one-station hookup. This lasted for nearly three years. With the money obtained from a prize of \$1,500 won by Pegeen Fitzgerald for a Kayser stocking advertisement and from the sale of a Ford which Fitzgerald had obtained in a raffle, husband and wife were enabled to go to the East, where Ed Fitzgerald became a member of the staff of WOR. His initial program on the New York station was similar to his original *Feminine Fancies*.

In 1936 WOR officials tested Fitzgerald for employment as a commentator, "not a news commentator, but as a neighborly sort of guy who'd talk as if he were at a party in your living room." He proved himself adept at this kind of broadcasting, his early stage experience standing him in good stead. In time he originated his own program, *Book Talk, Back Talk, and Small Talk*, during which the commentator's "breezy and informal style", "decidedly non-highbrow manner," and wit in discussing daily incidents, books, and similar topics gained for him a large radio following. His reviews on all types of books came in for their share of praise by *Publishers' Weekly* (April 27, 1940) because Fitzgerald was "very careful never to give away the plot" of the story (in the case of a novel), conducted informative interviews with authors, and had built up the book-reviewing portion of his program almost completely independent of book contributions from publishers. During the two years of the New York World's Fair Fitzgerald was its "town crier" over the air. In the late 1930's and early 1940's he was featured, also, on a number of other programs, including the nightly *Almanac de Gotham*.

Pegeen Fitzgerald, in the meantime, had become advertising manager for McCreery's department store in New York City. After some years, however, she was attracted to radio work and left the store in 1940 to begin *Here's Looking at You*, her own bi-weekly WOR program broadcast from the World's Fair. Sharing program billing with Richard Willis, former motion-picture make-up artist, Mrs. Fitzgerald and her co-worker dispensed advice on clothes (her province) and make-up (Willis' field) to women who volunteered to discuss problems concerning their appearance. Her next vehicle was *Pegeen Prefers*, in which she specialized in talks on matters of interest to her sex.

For some time Mrs. Fitzgerald had wanted to conduct a "domestic drama" program with her husband, but she faced opposition from two

sources. Her husband, according to the *Christian Science Monitor*, "demurred at playing what he called 'yes man' to a lady broadcaster, even if she was his wife," and the "broadcasting companies needed convincing." Husband and wife programs were not new to radio, but Pegeen Fitzgerald's proposal to broadcast from her home in order to attain the domestic "atmosphere" she wished for the program was novel. Finally, after much urging, Ed Fitzgerald joined his wife on *Pegeen Prefers*, later changed to *The Fitzgeralds*. The circumstances which combined to permit Pegeen Fitzgerald's plan for home broadcasts to materialize were twofold: she became ill and the program was temporarily transferred by the company to the Fitzgerald home; secondly, the team in order to continue this type of broadcast was obliged eventually to purchase their own program. At first this radio innovation gained little attention. Gradually, however, increasing numbers of listeners were attracted to the Fitzgeralds' offerings, and their list of sponsors and the broadcasting company's approbation of this new-style vehicle on the air grew with the growing public response. While these changes were taking place the Fitzgeralds left WOR (Mutual Broadcasting System) to become affiliated with Station WJZ (at that time the Blue Network of National Broadcasting Company) in 1945. (The network later was to be re-formed as the American Broadcasting Company.)

By 1947 *The Fitzgeralds* had inspired similar husband-wife programs—some domestic, some only breakfast—as *Breakfast with Dorothy and Dick* (Dorothy Kilgallen and Richard Kollmar) and *Hi Jinx* (Jinx Falkenburg and Tex McCrary). One of the most successful, best-paid (almost \$150,000 a year) radio vehicles, *The Fitzgeralds* has an estimated audience of some two million daily listeners. Ed and Pegeen choose their own sponsors, usually more than fifteen in number. The Fitzgeralds' heavy broadcasting schedule—daily forty-minute morning programs, a half-hour Sunday program, and three fifteen-minute evening programs—necessitates their rising at six o'clock every day. They make no preparation for their broadcasts except for glancing through the papers and their mail; on the air they discuss whatever appeals to them and often open and read newly arrived mail while talking on the program. All the "script" the Fitzgeralds keep before them is a list of their sponsors, and they deliver the commercials extemporaneously, slipping them in unobtrusively and at random. Originally they decided ahead of time what their topics of conversation would be, but found that advance planning destroyed the spontaneity they wished. It is a point of theirs never to recommend any book, motion picture, or play, nor to give their opinion about it unless they have firsthand acquaintance with the subject under scrutiny.

In describing actual broadcasts of *The Fitzgeralds* from their "white collar tenement on East Thirty-Sixth Street," Morris L. Kaplan

wrote in the *New York Times* (July 8, 1945), "Ed and Pegeen presume to radiate sympathy and understanding to the frustrated 'ain't-fit-for-man-nor-beast' mood of a number of early shift Americans, and orchestrate their verbiage with more talk. They find it pays to be garrulous, for example, about such enchanting tasks as defrosting the refrigerator or licking a postage stamp. . . . Their somewhat uninhibited commentary embraces the doings of friends, acquaintances, cats [the purring and presence of their own five cats are an integral part of their program], oddities in the news, vagaries of the Broadway and midtown scene, refurbished every now and again with dogmatic opinions calculated to shock a New England Aunt Agatha. Part of the fun in listening depends largely upon your taste for the sort of cheeriness they peddle." The Fitzgeralds "cajole" their sponsors, indulge in little "spats" and in witty differences in viewpoint. As in the beginning of their broadcasting career together, "Pegeen trains her sights on beauty and fashion hints, while Ed rattles off . . . about people, books and small talk." In addition to her regular work, Pegeen Fitzgerald is a member of the board of directors of the Radio Writers Guild. Ed Fitzgerald is the editor of an anthology called *Tales for Males*, published in 1945.

The Fitzgeralds, from all accounts, are as lively, charming and informal in reality as they appear on the radio. Tall, "silver blonde," with "cool, uptilted green eyes and a faint dusting of freckles," Pegeen Fitzgerald, who is said to resemble a Scandinavian princess, has a flair for interior decoration "à la Victorian." Her home is the repository of such articles as a parlor organ, a hatstand filled with old-fashioned parasols she collects, many sofas, and a chaperone's seat. Ed Fitzgerald, who shares his wife's taste in Victorian furnishings, is an acquirer of old watches and odd penny banks. Although both are good cooks, they are "diners-about-town," and on their frequent jaunts to premières and the like, dark-haired, mustached Ed Fitzgerald is often mistaken for Paul Lukas. During a trip they took to Cuba, he was suspected of being the prominent actor traveling incognito, and both were royally treated. To repay the Cubans' kindnesses, he signed Lukas' name in the visitors' book. Ardent "cat champions," the Fitzgeralds conduct their "personal animal rescue service" both privately and on the air.

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FITZGERALD, MARGARET See Fitzgerald, E., and Fitzgerald, P.

FLAGSTAD, KIRSTEN (fläg'städ kīr'stēn)
 July 12, 1895- Opera and concert singer
Address: c/o Consolidated Concerts Corp., 30
 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20

Ending a six years' absence from the opera and concert stage, during which she had lived in retirement in Norway, Kirsten Flagstad, the Wagnerian soprano, in the spring of 1947 be-



KIRSTEN FLAGSTAD

gan a limited concert tour of Europe and the United States. Critical estimates were in substantial agreement that she was still one of the world's leading singers, a reputation she had gained largely while a member of the Metropolitan Opera Association in New York.

Kirsten Flagstad (christened Kirsten Malfred) was born in Hamar, near Oslo, Norway, on July 12, 1895. Hers was a musical environment. Her father, Michael Flagstad, was a violinist and conductor; her mother, Marie (Nielsen) Flagstad, an organist, pianist, and operatic coach known as the "musical mamma of Norway" because she trained so many professional singers. The other children, Ole, Lasse, and Karen Marie Flagstad Orkel, have become a conductor, a pianist, and an operetta singer, respectively. Young Kirsten was set to studying the piano at an early age, but systematic practicing, theory, harmony, and counterpoint she avoided as much as possible: she liked to try out effects on the instrument or to play bits from operatic scores. Most of all, she loved to sing. At the age of eleven she acquired the vocal score of Wagner's *Lohengrin* and succeeded in learning the entire role of Elsa. Next she learned *Aida*. But it was still all for her own pleasure. Had her parents had their way, she would have become a doctor.

She attended the local elementary school and then entered the *Gymnasium*, the youngest in her class, more or less expecting in due time

to prepare for the profession of medicine, which had been discussed in family conclave as her probable means of future livelihood. However, in her haste to complete her preliminary education, while also continuing a heavy music program, she injured her health and was forced to withdraw from school. It was then decided that she should enter the special Government school for parliamentary stenographers; but as she had not yet reached its minimum entrance age of eighteen, she found herself with an interval of leisure. She had already taken a few voice lessons, given her by a family friend who was afraid that she would ruin her small, light voice if she persisted in singing heavy operatic music. Now she employed her time with languages and formal vocal study, slowly increasing the size and improving the quality of her voice through the application of fundamental *bel canto* principles. Her teacher was Ellen Schytte-Jacobsen, with whom she worked, in all, about three years. One day her mother returned from serving as an accompanist for a singer trying out for a part in D'Albert's *Tiefland* with the news that the National Theatre needed someone for the minor role of Nuri in that opera. The girl learned the part, became the thirteenth candidate and the one selected. With her debut on December 12, 1913, her operatic career had begun.

Although her voice was still rather small, her performance impressed several Oslo music patrons enough to make them finance her further study, first with Albert Westwang and then for two and a half years with Gillis Bratt in Stockholm. These studies included, in addition to voice and repertoire, what has been called "plastics" and described as "part interpretative dancing, part pantomime, part Stanislavsky's 'affective imagination' formula." While still studying, she appeared as Germaine in *The Chimes of Normandy*, and her first role upon her return to Oslo was in Wilhelm Kienzl's *Evangelimann*. In the ensuing years her operatic repertoire included all the great soprano roles, from Marguerite in *Faust* and Mimi in *La Bohème* to *Aida*, *Tosca*, and Elizabeth in *Tannhäuser*. By her own count (1947) she sang seventy different roles, thirty in operetta and musical comedy and forty in grand opera. With the exception of Gluck's *Alceste*, which she studied for her Swiss engagement in 1942, and one other, of these only the heaviest Wagnerian were new to her when she came to the United States. In addition to appearing in opera, for two years she was featured in the entire repertoire of important operettas at the Mayol and following this Mme. Flagstad appeared in revues, musical comedies, and operettas at the Casino Theatre in Oslo. Only after 1927 did she cease to appear in musical comedy and begin to emerge primarily as a serious artist. (Her last operetta engagement was in 1930.)

It was about two years later that Otto Kahn heard her as *Tosca* at Oslo's National Theatre and urged the Metropolitan to give her an audition. Because she was then contemplating marriage to Henry Johansen, she let the oppor-

tunity pass. (Her first marriage, to Sigurd Hall in 1919, had terminated in divorce; and their daughter, Else-Marie, Mme. Flagstad's only child, later made her home in America.) Marriage in 1930 was followed by retirement, until the Gothenburg Opera found itself in need of a soprano replacement. Gradually Mme. Flagstad came back to the operatic stage. In 1932 Oscar Thompson heard her sing Isolde (then a new role for her) in Oslo and wrote of it in *Musical America*. But more instrumental in bringing her to the attention of the musical world outside Scandinavia was the fact that Alexander Kipnis⁴³ was singing King Mark in those *Tristan* performances and after his return to Berlin spoke enthusiastically about her. Soon he was told that his protégée, as she was called, had been engaged to sing Ortlinde and the Third Norn at Bayreuth. In 1934 she was re-engaged for Gutrune and Sieglinde, and Eric Simon, scout of the Metropolitan, recommended her to Artur Bodanzky and Gatti-Casazza. The audition room in St. Moritz, small and heavily carpeted, disguised the true quality of her voice as she sang Brünnhilde's "Immolation." She was engaged for a one-season trial only because Frida Leider had just tendered her resignation.

The quality of voice the singer revealed at her first opera rehearsal in New York, *Götterdämmerung*, was entirely unexpected by the Metropolitan. David Ewen tells that Paul Althouse, the Siegfried, missed his cue and that Bodanzky put down his baton in his surprise. At her debut as Sieglinde in *Die Walküre* on the Saturday afternoon of February 2, 1935, the audience rose to acclaim her at the end of the first act, and letters showed that radio listeners had been similarly stirred. Lawrence Gilman, critic of the *Herald Tribune*, wrote: "Mme. Flagstad is that *rara avis* in the Wagnerian woods—a singer with a voice, with looks, with youth. The voice itself is both lovely and puissant. In its deep register it is movingly warm and rich and expressive, and yesterday it recalled to wistful Wagnerites the irrecoverable magic of Olive the Immortal. The upper voice is powerful and true and does not harden under stress. The singing that we heard yesterday is that of a musician with taste and brains and sensibility, with poetic and dramatic insight."

During the remainder of the season 1934-35 Mme. Flagstad sang twenty-three times in New York and on tour, including three roles new to her, the *Walküre* and *Götterdämmerung* Brünnhildes and the *Parsifal* Kundry. In 1936-37, for the first time in thirty-five years, the Metropolitan opened with a German opera, *Die Walküre*, especially to feature her. In the six and a half years she was a member of the company she sang Wagnerian roles as often as two or three times a week, and the Wagnerian repertoire, previously a "stepchild," became a financial success. Abroad she achieved similar success, in 1936 convincing a skeptical London and Vienna that America had discovered an authentically great voice. Wrote one Viennese critic after her debut there on September 2: "The stunning thing about this

Isolde . . . is the way she sings. The tone is wholly effortless, wholly 'forward,' wholly soaring, floating from her mouth as easily as a leaf floats from a tree." After a *Götterdämmerung* two seasons later, Olin Downes wrote of her as the actress: "In the second act the confrontation of the betrayers, the oath on the spearhead, and the avenging pronouncement of death for Siegfried were like unto the grandest moments of classical tragedy."

In the spring of 1941 Mme. Flagstad returned to Norway and went into retirement. During 1941-47, she reports, she sang four times, twice in Sweden and twice in Switzerland in 1942. Then, in January 1947, yielding to the requests she had received, especially from the United States, she began a limited tour which included Cannes, Paris, London, several portrayals of Isolde in Milan, and concerts in ten cities of the United States. Summaries of the European reviews published in New York indicated that her voice had lost little or none of its earlier quality. *Newsweek* reported that the Milanese were saying that the Flagstad Isolde would go down as the greatest performance in La Scala history. In the United States she was to encounter attacks from groups who regarded her as a collaborationist of the Nazis. Her husband, who had been charged by the Norwegian Government with having had dealings with the Germans, had died in 1946, before he could be brought to trial. Of Mme. Flagstad herself the Norwegian Ambassador to the United States, Wilhelm Morgenstjerne, stated: "The Norwegian authorities have found no sufficient basis for instituting legal proceedings against Mme. Flagstad, and she was consequently granted a passport and allowed to leave Norway and go wherever she wanted." The American criticism was expressed in the press, and in the form of picket lines before the concert halls in some cities.

Concerning the singer's voice, the American critics were in substantial agreement with those in Europe. Some felt that Mme. Flagstad was singing with less ease and brilliance of tone than formerly; others that the vocal quality was unimpaired. Claudia Cassidy told her *Chicago Tribune* readers: "Flagstad's is still one of the wonder voices of the world. If it has changed it is only in that its beauty now lies nearer the heart." In New York, Irving Kolodin of the *Sun* thought the voice "still without peer among its kind, if a shade less peerless than it was in her absolute prime"; and Cecil Smith of the *New Republic* that "once the initial challenge had been met, her tone regained all its sturdy reserve power, its evenness of texture from the bottom register to the top, its superhuman exactness of pitch, and its wonderful clarion ring."

At the conclusion of the American portion of her tour, Mme. Flagstad returned to London and the Continent for further concert and opera engagements, for which she again received critical acclaim. Her first postwar operatic appearance in the United States was on November 16 in the Chicago Civic Opera House, a benefit performance of *Tristan und*

FLAGSTAD, KIRSTEN—*Continued*

Isolde for the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, with the orchestra under the baton of its new conductor Artur Rodzinski⁴⁰. *Variety* reported that she would sing her first opera in English at London's Covent Garden opera house during the season 1947-48. No plans were made, however, for her return to New York's Metropolitan. Mme. Flagstad's December 1947 appearance in Carnegie Hall was a triumph. Of the singer, who was greeted with a prolonged standing ovation (the hall was picketed outside by a veterans' group), the New York *Herald Tribune* critic wrote, "Seeming unsure of herself in the first group . . . the soprano soon warmed to the music and showed a voice which is still of such unparalleled quality, of production so perfect as to obviate technical discussion."

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FLETCHER, INGLIS 1888- Author

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"From the first colonization of Roanoke Island the inhabitants of North Carolina have stood firmly for their rights as free people," Inglis Fletcher has said. This quest for personal liberty is traced in Mrs. Fletcher's quartet of historical novels, which have been translated into six languages. Before she turned to Albemarle district of North Carolina for the locale of her books, she wrote two other novels (one of them for children), with an African setting, the continent in which she had traveled by safari to gather her material.

Inglis (Clark) Fletcher was born in Alton, Illinois, in 1888, the daughter of Maurice William and Flora Deane (Chapman) Clark, and was educated at Edwardsville (Illinois) High School and Washington University School of Fine Arts, St. Louis. Miss Clark had intended to be a sculptor, but gave up this ambition when she married a mining engineer, John George Fletcher. She lived in California, taking trips to the State of Washington, Alaska, and other places, and was often in remote mountain camps



INGLIS FLETCHER

where for months at a time she was the only woman. Her first, and only unpublished, book was about Alaska. This might have been published if an editor's several-page letter of suggested revisions had not dismayed her. The manuscript went into the wastebasket, while the publisher waited for a revised script.

After this contretemps, she embarked on a 40,000-mile round trip to Africa to study native customs and witchcraft, traveling alone on safari except for her native attendants, and relying for protection on an old Army revolver, minus cartridges. She returned with material for a lecture tour and two books, *The White Leopard*, a tale of the African bush, which had been serialized in *American Boy* and which the Junior Literary Guild made a 1930 selection, and *Red Jasmine* (1932), an adult novel of love and political life in Aziziland. At about this time she sold two stories to motion picture companies, and a short story, *African Witchcraft*, appeared in a 1930 issue of *Asia*.

Led by an interest at first merely casual, Mrs. Fletcher went one day to the Huntington Library in California to study North Carolina colonial records, to find what she could about her Albemarle ancestors. (She was named for Captain Andrew Inglis, aide to Washington at Valley Forge.) There was much material about her Caswell and Chapman predecessors, and her growing fascination led to the six years' study and four rewritings (in longhand) which eventuated in her first historical novel, *Raleigh's Eden* (1940). The title was originally a term of derision applied by contemporary Englishmen to that coastal region of North Carolina which Sir Walter Raleigh described to Queen Elizabeth as "a land most beautiful and pleasant to behold, in such plenty that in all the world the like abundance could not be found." The volume of 662 pages drew from Margaret Wallace the comment in the New York *Times Book Review* that "in spite of its

color and occasional violence, *Raleigh's Eden* remains closer to history than to fiction."

Characters from Mrs. Fletcher's first book reappear in *Toil of the Brave* (the title is from Pindar), published late in 1946, the fourth of Mrs. Fletcher's thoroughly documented historical novels of the Albemarle country. The love interest is more prominent, although the *Times* reviewer, Mary McGrory, contended that the book "succeeds more as a picture of a way of life than as historical fiction." *Lusty Wind for Carolina* (1944), perhaps the most popular of the four, is, according to Otto Eisenschiml in the *Chicago Sun Book Week*, a "novel of high adventure and high seas, of pioneer life, love, Indians, and buccaneers, all well woven together and excellently written against a background of early American history." C. D. Abbott, in the *Saturday Review of Literature*, termed *Men of Albemarle* (1942) "an unorganized medley of romantic dramas." North Carolina is proud of the series: a special edition of *Raleigh's Eden* has been issued in that State, autographed by the author and Governor Clyde R. Hoey. Mrs. Fletcher has more "North Carolina historical fiction" in mind to write.

The Fletchers now live in the North Carolina country upon which the author draws for her historical fiction. In 1944 she bought Bandon Plantation, near Edenton on Albemarle Sound, the land once owned by Parson Daniel Earle, the Episcopal rector who appears in more than one of her novels. (The clergyman was a contemporary of her great-great-grandfather Richard Chapman, who, disapproving of Earle's hunting and fishing proclivities, withdrew from the church, became a Unitarian, and moved to Illinois.) Frequent visitors to the Fletchers' home are their son, Commander John Stuart Fletcher, U.S.N., his wife, and their three children.

Inglis Fletcher finds Bandon Plantation a good place in which to write, except for the distraction of the work that needs to be done to restore it to its original attractiveness. But Mrs. Fletcher says she belongs to the "perspiration school of writers"; "pencil-chewing" is her own way of describing how to write a novel. She writes about 18,000 words or no words at all. Mr. Fletcher blows the whistle for quitting time—he claims this is his contribution.

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FLETCHER, MRS. JOHN GEORGE
See Fletcher, I.

FOLLIARD, EDWARD T(HOMAS) (fö'l'yärd) May 14, 1899- Journalist

Address: b. c/o The Washington Post, 1337 E St., N.W., Washington, D.C.; h. 4412 Lowell St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

A veteran newspaperman whose articles on Washington, national, and international affairs have brought him renown in the field of journalism, Edward T. Folliard of the Washington



EDWARD T. FOLLIARD

Post in May 1947 won a Pulitzer Prize for his "distinguished example of telegraphic reporting on national affairs." The award was for his series of articles, printed in December 1946 in the *Post*, revealing "the circumstances and influences which made possible the appearance of so strange and sinister a phenomenon" as the Columbians, Inc., an Atlanta (Georgia) organization which Folliard showed to be fascist in purpose.

Edward Thomas Folliard was born May 14, 1899, in Georgetown, a suburb of Washington, D.C. He was one of a family of six children (three boys and three girls) of Thomas and Rose (Greene) Folliard, both of whom had emigrated to the United States from Ireland, Thomas Folliard from Roscommon, and his wife from Galway. Reared for the greater part of his boyhood not in his native Georgetown but in the "Bottom" (or "Foggy Bottom," because it is said that from it Washington's bad weather originates) near the Potomac River, young Edward attended public and parochial schools in the district.

Folliard's first connection with the field of journalism was in 1916-17 when he worked as a copyboy at the Washington bureau of the the International News Service under John Edwin Nevin. Shortly after the United States entered World War I, the eighteen-year-old youth enlisted in the Navy in June 1917. In the course of his war duty, both in airplanes and on transports, he made twenty crossings of the Atlantic. He survived the wreck of the U.S.S. *Piave*, the ship in which he was then stationed, when it sank off Goodwin Sands in the English Channel between Dover and Calais. Before he was mustered out of the Navy in September of 1919, he had also served for a time as correspondent for *Stars and Stripes*.

After his naval discharge, Folliard resumed working for newspapers. For a time, too, he continued some of his studies. Then, in 1922

FOLLIARD, EDWARD T.—*Continued*

he obtained his first reportorial position, on the Washington *Herald*. The young newspaperman in the following year (1923) became one of the Washington *Post* staff; except for an interval of about two years, as of 1947 he has remained with the *Post*. While he worked as a police reporter, his first major assignment, he attended classes at George Washington University, also in the capital, during 1924 and 1925. Several of the courses he took were on the newspaper's time, a circumstance which necessitated his dashing out of class whenever he heard fire engines emerging from an engine house close by, so that he might report the blaze if serious.

In the succeeding years Folliard was to experience all phases of journalism, from police reporting and writing obituaries to covering events of the courts, District Building (city hall), general assignments, Congress (for seven years), and the White House (about which he continues to write). His qualifications for this work, according to *Pathfinder* (May 21, 1947), were threefold: "a natural Irish curiosity, two long wiry legs, and a firm resolve never to write a story 'the boys back in Foggy Bottom couldn't understand.'" One of his early "collisions with big news," stated Scott Hart in the article "Report on a White House Reporter," was his ferreting out, during prohibition, of the fact that one Washington bootlegger was hiding his whisky in the bushes near the White House south lawn. He learned, too, in his cub reporter days that crimes are not solved by the police with Sherlock Holmes tactics but usually through "swarms of informers." He was to report the electrocution, in 1936, of Bruno Hauptmann for the killing of the infant son of Charles Lindbergh.

Folliard's articles for the Washington *Post* also gave readers the details of his interviews with eminent people and of the visits to the United States of such international figures as Winston Churchill, Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, King Peter of Yugoslavia, Anthony Eden, and Queen Wilhelmina, and that in 1936 of the then Cardinal Pacelli, who was to become Pope Pius XII. The *Post* reporter was also assigned to the 1939 tour of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth of Great Britain through parts of Canada and the United States. Some years previous, Folliard had been ordered to inspect and report on airports throughout the United States. Two of the stories, each of them "scoops," of which Folliard is said to be proud, are that dealing with the mutiny on the S.S. *Algie*, anchored in Baltimore harbor, and the "first and exclusive" interview given to the press in February 1935 by Andrew Mellon, in which the Pittsburgh philanthropist spoke of his "dream of a great art museum for America" and of his gift to the United States of his priceless art collection and of the National Gallery costing ten million dollars.

As a native Washingtonian and a newspaperman for Washington papers alone, Folliard during his long career had the opportunity to observe closely the capital scene and to become expert at interpreting its events. He has witnessed every Presidential inauguration since

that of William Howard Taft in the year 1909 and has also reported on every one since that of Warren G. Harding in 1921. From the year 1928 he has covered every national political convention and campaign. Among his other assignments as White House reporter is included his trip on the U.S.S. *Arizona* when President Hoover was on an inspection tour of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

With the outbreak of World War II, Folliard's activities turned to analyses of the world conflict, while he continued to write his Sunday war review, begun when the Nazis invaded Poland. In October 1940 Folliard was sent on a seven-thousand-mile assignment to examine United States bases (some had been obtained under the Anglo-American bases-for-destroyers agreement) in the Caribbean; he was the first foreign journalist to stop at the French island of Martinique to view the island's affairs after the fall of France earlier in the year and to see the one hundred American-manufactured planes stranded there. Although he declared (*Washington Post*, November 1, 1940) that Puerto Rico was not well defended since the Army as yet had detailed only a few planes to the possession, he saw great constructional activity being carried on by the Navy. Shortly after United States entrance into the war, Folliard's December 12, 1941, story of the courageous resistance of the Marines on Wake Island to enemy attacks attracted much attention. Called by *Editor and Publisher* "one of the finest newspaper stories in many a long day," it was "broadcast round the world in six languages."

From the beginning of the war, Folliard was confident of Hitler's eventual defeat. In 1943 he had his own radio program on Station WTOP, on which he discussed his views of world events. That same year and the following saw the journalist covering the Roosevelt-Churchill conferences in Quebec; in 1944 Folliard was also at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference. Then, after he finished his assignment to the 1944 Roosevelt and Dewey campaigns, for a period of more than one year (1944-45) the *Post* reporter served as war correspondent in the European theater, sending dispatches to his paper from the fighting front in France, Belgium, Luxembourg, and Germany—he was present at the Battle of the Bulge and crossed the Rhine with the Ninth Army. Wrote Folliard once of his impressions of the enemy: "The main impression I got was that everything said about the Germans was true—the cruelty of the Nazis, their treatment of the Jews, their enslavement of foreigners, and the ability of the German Army. . . . It wasn't propaganda. . . . It was the only big story I ever covered that stood up—the whole bloody business in all of its hideous aspects." That Folliard's war articles were gaining widespread recognition was perceived by him when, shortly after the Allied invasion of Normandy, he received a postcard which read, "Don't think some other writin' fellers far off don't notice it when you do a swell story like Sunday, June 11 this year of '44." It was signed by Carl Sandburg.

While Folliard was with President Truman on the latter's vacation in Key West, Florida, he received a wire from the *Washington Post*: "Stop in Atlanta and put the microscope on the Columbians. Find out who they are, what they are, and how they got that way." In a week's investigation (Folliard's articles were dated from November 30 to December 3, 1946), he learned of the character, antecedents, and strongarm methods of the Columbians; described their "tirades against Negroes, Jews, the Communists, the rich, and newspaper editors who don't share their views on 'Anglo-Saxon culture'"; and interviewed Homer L. Loomis and Emory Burke, founders of the Columbians, whose "warped ideologies" he saw as the result of personal failure. He also quoted from and paid tribute to the editorials of Ralph McGill⁴⁷ of the *Atlanta Constitution* and those of other Atlanta newspaper editors who were attacking the Columbians. For his articles on "Hatred, Inc.," as he called Burke's and Loomis' group, Folliard won a Pulitzer Prize award and five hundred dollars in May 1947. His series helped action against the Columbians, Loomis and Burke ultimately being sentenced to prison. In November Folliard commented on the European Recovery Program: it was based on Marshall's conclusions that "the Russians were in no hurry to see Europe recover" and that "the leaders and peoples of non-Soviet Europe were almost too tired and dispirited to see the deadly danger of their position" (according to a U.P. dispatch printed in the *New York Times*, November 23, 1947).

Other of Edward T. Folliard's work has appeared in periodicals such as the *Congressional Digest*, *American Mercury*, and the *National Geographic Magazine*; since February 1946 he has written the *Washington Scenes* column for *Nation's Business*. The Washington reporter is a member of the National Press Club, the Gridiron (Washington) Club, the American Legion, the J. Russell Young School of Expression, and the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. In 1946 he served as president of the White House Correspondents Association. He is Roman Catholic. "Once a year," according to *Newsweek* "he joins a group of co-religionists at a Jesuit retreat." Folliard's wife is the former Helen Liston of Brookline, Massachusetts, to whom he was married on June 19, 1933; they are the parents of a daughter and a son, Nancy and Michael. Folliard has been described as a "tall, loose-jointed man with disorderly brown hair." Of his own work he is said to be a severe critic and difficult to satisfy.

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FORD, HENRY July 30, 1863—Apr. 7, 1947 Automobile manufacturer; applied the principle of internal combustion to his gasoline engine which he used to power the "horseless carriage"; as founder of the Ford Motor Company (1903), he pioneered in the manufacture of the utilitarian, low-priced automobile; developed industrial mass production methods after experiments with the conveyor belt and assembly line; known for pacifist views. See *Current Biography* 1944 Yearbook.

Obituary

N Y Times p1+ Ap 8 '47 por

FRANCESCATTI, ZINO (frän"sēs-kōt'tē zē'nō) Aug. 9, 1905- Violinist

Address: b. c/o Columbia Concerts, Inc., 113 W. 57th St., New York 19

Of the younger generation of violinists now before the public, Zino Francescatti has been singled out by many critics as particularly outstanding. They have praised his "dazzling" technique, his large, warm tone, and his "fine musical sensitivity," and have called him "worthy of the mantle of Paganini" which was passed on to him, third in the line of "descent," by his violinist father, a pupil of Paganini's only pupil. The 1947-48 season will be his ninth in the United States and will take him again to Canada, Latin America, and Europe.

Though he has used the name Zino all his life, the French violinist Francescatti was christened René, after his father: Zino is a nickname invented by the elder Francescatti because he did not wish his infant boy to be known by any of the usual diminutives. Zino Francescatti was born on August 9, 1905, in Marseilles, the eldest son of the Italian-born René Francescatti who came to be regarded as the first violinist of the city, and his former pupil Erneste, a young Marseillaise who gave up a promising career to marry him. The elder Francescatti—also a painter, sculptor, and eccentric collector of everything from live monkeys to seashells—was concertmaster of Concerts Classiques orchestra in Marseilles, violinist in Marseilles' opera orchestra, teacher, and soloist until he arbitrarily ended his career as a virtuoso at the age of forty. Through him, what is considered the greatest tradition of violin playing passed to his son, for René Francescatti had been a pupil of the Italian virtuoso Ernesto Savori, the only pupil of the legendary Paganini, in whom Paganini had taken a special interest and for whom he had composed a concertino and six violin sonatas. "In the Francescatti household the personality of Paganini was a living presence."

Young Zino began to take violin lessons when he was three. Officially his father was his teacher; unofficially, at those times when the senior Francescatti was too busy to give him sufficient attention, his mother took over. At five he played his first piece in public. At ten he made his debut with the local orchestra as soloist in the Beethoven Concerto. But he was not exploited as a child prodigy: on week-



ZINO FRANCESCATTI

days he went regularly to school; only on Sundays—this was during World War I—was he allowed to play for the wounded in the hospitals of Marseilles, and on these occasions he met some of the most distinguished musicians of the day and was treated by them as an equal, he recalls. As he grew older, although his mother saw to it that he had abundant opportunity for musical study, his father's view that a violinist's career was too insecure financially prevailed, and he began the study of law, the profession of many of his Italian ancestors. Francescatti was twenty-two when his father died suddenly, leaving the family in immediate need of money. It was at this point that he decided that he would become a violinist.

He went to Paris, where he secured an audition with Jacques Thibaud, and within the year made his official debut with the Société des Concerts du Conservatoire in a concert at the Paris Opéra under the baton of Philippe Gaubert, the permanent conductor of this city's foremost orchestra. As a result of this performance Francescatti attracted the attention of Shurmann, the manager of Sarah Bernhardt, who wished to sponsor his career. Little came of this because Shurmann died shortly afterward, but the young violinist began to make his mark. As early as 1928 he was chosen by Maurice Ravel to accompany himself and Maggie Teyte⁴⁵ on a concert tour of England, and it was on this tour that he wrote his "Berceuse on the Name of Ravel," inspired by Ravel's own "Berceuse on the Name of Fauré." But Francescatti also found that a solo violinist was able to make relatively little money; consequently, when he returned from England he surprised the conductor of the Orchestre Straram by asking for a position in the violin section of the orchestra instead of for a solo engagement and that same year accepted a post at the Ecole Normale,

where Alfred Cortot and Pablo Casals were also teaching. A short while later he became assistant concertmaster of the Concerts Poulet orchestra.

About a year after this, Francescatti was approached by the impresario Leon Delort, who had just signed José Iturbi⁴³, and it was after coming under Delort's management that his career really prospered. During the next several years he was heard as soloist with the leading orchestras in Paris and was appearing all over the Continent, in Berlin, Amsterdam, The Hague, Rome, Monte Carlo, Budapest and elsewhere, with orchestras under the batons of Wilhelm Furtwaengler, Willem Mengelberg, Bruno Walter⁴², Erich Kleiber, Pierre Monteux⁴⁶, Dimitri Mitropoulos⁴¹, and others. When he made his South American debut on May 8, 1938, in Buenos Aires, Iturbi conducting, the New York *Times* correspondent reported "one of the most rousing ovations seen at the Teatro Colón in many years" for his "brilliant solo playing" of the Paganini D Major and the Bach D Minor concertos: "After Mr. Francescatti had played two encores and taken several curtain calls the audience remained standing and cheering even after the lights had been extinguished." Similar success attended the Frenchman's appearances in Brazil, Chile, and Uruguay on the same tour.

Francescatti came to the United States for the first time in 1939—brought over by Arthur Judson⁴⁵ of Columbia Concerts—and made his American debut on November 18, 1939, with the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra. That season he appeared also with the Chicago and Cincinnati orchestras as well as in recital, and in the following seasons his regular tours, presenting him both in recital and with the major orchestras, took him across the United States and Canada and often down through Mexico, Central and South America. In some of the larger cities he was wont to play several times each year, and in 1947 he set something of a record in New York City by adding a Lewisohn Stadium debut in the summer after six appearances in two months during the spring. These were three with the New York Philharmonic under Bruno Walter in the same program, one with the Philadelphia Orchestra under Eugene Ormandy⁴¹, a Carnegie Hall recital, and a joint concert with Robert Casadesus⁴⁶ for the Philharmonic pension fund. They came after a first postwar European tour which had begun with several appearances with the orchestra of the Paris Conservatoire under Charles Münch in the spring of 1946 and included engagements in Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, and the Scandinavian countries in the autumn of that year and January 1947.

In the eight seasons (by the end of 1946-47) he has been before American audiences, the French violinist has steadily increased his reputation and, according to the critics, improved his playing. Early criticism of Francescatti in America noted his large, rich tone and technical facility but often found that his playing lacked inner expressiveness and, what would not have mattered in a rendition of eloquence

and breadth, occasionally wandered from the pitch or from the rhythm. John Briggs of the New York *Post* expressed the consensus of opinion when he wrote: "Mr. Franciscatti, in short, is erratic; but when he is good he is very good indeed." As he returned each season, however, it was obvious that the "very good" performances were beginning to outnumber the others, and "superb" appeared frequently in Franciscatti reviews. After the 1947 Carnegie Hall recital, Virgil Thomson wrote in the New York *Herald Tribune*: "This was a display of solid workmanship from beginning to end. . . Everything was powerful and plain to the understanding as well as shipshape to the ear. . . Everywhere there was beauty, dignity, repose and the authority of solid worth. If violin playing is in the way of becoming a noble art again . . . this artist is one of those responsible for the change." Said Anson Peckham of the New York *Sun*: "If there were any question of Zino Franciscatti's right to a place in the front rank of contemporary violinists, his recital at Carnegie Hall last night dispelled those doubts."

Since 1942, when he acquired it in New York, Franciscatti has been playing on the famous "Hart" Stradivarius violin, which he first heard in London at a time when he was not in a position to buy it. Irving Kolodin⁴⁷, critic of the New York *Sun*, has described it as an instrument "of the most outspoken characteristics: Everything is bell-like and vibrant, with an evenness from bottom to top . . . that suggests a perfectly equalized voice." The violinist's wife recalls that for days after it was first delivered to him, Franciscatti could scarcely be persuaded to stop playing it for even a few minutes. Yolande Potel de la Briere Franciscatti was herself a concert violinist and soloist with important French orchestras before her marriage. She has not resumed her career, but when he returned to France after World War II Franciscatti discovered that his sixty-year-old mother, Erneste Franciscatti, had again taken up her violin professionally after the death of her youngest son, Raymond, and was considered one of the new talents of post-war France.

Franciscatti, who has dark hair and eyes, is described as having an exuberant personality. Like a large number of musicians, he is a devotee of chess and will play the game anywhere and at any time. When traveling he takes with him a miniature chessboard and chess "problems" clipped from the New York *Sun*. One season on tour, with the violinist William Primrose⁴⁸ as his partner, he played a game of chess by correspondence, with Columbia Concerts forwarding the "moves" in both directions. He liked this better than working problems only for himself: it was less lonely. Other recreation he finds in crossword puzzles, which help his English, and a stamp collection in 1947 numbering some twenty thousand specimens; but seeing someone's finger crushed by a rock gave him a distaste for the mountain climbing which used to occupy some of his leisure time in Europe. He makes it a point, however, not to let his hobbies ab-

sorb too much of the energy which he needs for his music. That was the mistake made by his father, who, Franciscatti thinks, never had time to become a great artist because he was always too busy doing other things. Quoting Bernard Shaw, the violinist likes to say, "Happy is the man whose hobby is his profession."

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Who is Who in Music, 1941

FRANKEN, ROSE 1898- Author; playwright

Rose Franken, American author and playwright, best known for the widely popular *Claudia* stories, was born at Gainesville, Texas, in 1898, the daughter of Michael and Hannah (Yunker) Lewin, but at an early age came to New York, where she was educated at the Ethical Culture School and by private tutoring. At nineteen she married Dr. Sigmund Walter Anthony Franken of New York, an oral surgeon of more than local renown. They had three sons: Paul (who served three years as an Army lieutenant in the South Pacific during the recent war), John, and Peter. Dr. Franken died in December 1933.

In April 1937 Rose Franken married William Brown Meloney, Jr., author and theatrical producer, son of the late Colonel William Brown Meloney and the late Marie (Mattingly) Meloney, editor of *This Week*. With him she has collaborated in writing novels and stories under the pen names of "Franken Meloney" and "Margaret Grant." Her own works she continues to sign as Rose Franken.

Mrs. Franken began her literary career as a short-story writer in the 1920's. Her first novel *Pattern* (1925) was praised for its promise and keen observation of human nature, but her first great success arrived seven years later with the Broadway production of her comedy drama *Another Language*. Presented at the Booth Theater, New York, on April 25, 1932, with Dorothy Stickney, Margaret Wycherley, and Glenn Anders in the cast, it played 453 performances—a record run for a first play. It was also included in Burns Mantle's *Best Plays of the Year*. (Incidentally, four of Rose Franken's five plays to date have been so honored.) Mantle called the work "proof of honest achievement in the theater. . . a success because it is soundly built on a foundation of human plausibility." Other drama critics were equally enthusiastic, and the play was produced in London later in the same year.

Despite this auspicious beginning Rose Franken turned her back on the theater for almost a decade. During these years she wrote more than a hundred short stories, magazine serials, novels, and motion picture scripts. A joint film writing assignment in Hollywood led to her association and subsequent marriage with William Brown Meloney.

Marital and family relationships have furnished the theme of all of Rose Franken's fiction and plays. With the episodic novel *Claudia* (1939) she entered her most successful period.



ROSE FRANKEN

Thousands of readers, radio listeners, and movie-goers have laughed and cried over the adventures of David Naughton and his child-like wife Claudia. Other books in the Claudia saga are *Claudia and David* (1940), *Another Claudia* (1943), and *Young Claudia* (1946).

The two earliest titles were combined under one cover as *The Book of Claudia* (1941). They also formed the basis of the hit play *Claudia* which was produced by John Golden on February 12, 1941 at the Booth Theater (scene of the triumph of *Another Language* nine years before). The play was directed by the author and the cast included Dorothy McGuire, Donald Cook, Frances Starr, and Olga Baclanova. It is related that Mrs. Franken interviewed more than 200 actresses over a period of sixteen weeks for the exacting title role before choosing 23-year-old Dorothy McGuire, a virtual unknown, who was catapulted into fame by the play's success. Typical of the chorus of critical and popular praise was Richard Watts's pronouncement in the *New York Herald Tribune*: "The best new American play of the season, by all odds." Three additional companies (all requiring repetition of the casting difficulties) took the play on the road, and Dorothy McGuire duplicated her stage triumph in a film version in 1943, with Ina Claire and Robert Young, respectively, playing Claudia's mother and husband. In 1946 Miss McGuire and Mr. Young appeared in a cinematic sequel entitled *Claudia and David*. Mrs. Franken wrote the screen plays for both pictures.

Encouraged by the stage *Claudia's* long Broadway run of 477 performances, Mr. and Mrs. Meloney decided to enter the field of theatrical production. Their first venture was Rose Franken's serious drama *Outrageous Fortune* which brought the Meloneys' Connecticut neighbor, the actress Elsie Ferguson, out of retirement to play the leading role. Termed by

Burns Mantle "the most controversial, and the most intelligently written, of the early season's plays," it opened for a ten-week New York run on November 3, 1943. On December 28 of the same year the team produced Mrs. Franken's second play that season, *Doctors Disagree*, based on an earlier "Franken Meloney" novel of similar title. It closed after 28 performances, marking the author's only theatrical failure. However, Mrs. Franken's next play *Soldier's Wife* placed her back in the success column. Opening on October 4, 1944, it played 253 performances with a cast including Martha Scott, Glenn Anders, and Myron McCormick. Writing in the *New York Post*, Willela Waldorf found it "simple, unpretentious, intelligent, and full of a warm understanding of human and decent values, plus a consistently diverting sense of humor. . . in short, a thoroughly civilized comedy."

FRASER, SIR (WILLIAM JOCELYN) IAN (jōs'lin ē'ān) Aug. 30, 1897- British Government official; veterans organization official

Address: b. House of Commons, Westminster, London; h. 9-11, Park Crescent, Regent's Park, London

Since 1916, when he lost the sight of both eyes in a World War I battle, Sir Ian Fraser has been occupied in promoting the welfare and education of the blind. For more than twenty-five years he has been chairman of the executive council of St. Dunstan's Organization for War-Blinded, the training and rehabilitation center for these British casualties. For almost the same length of time, since 1924, Sir Ian has been a Conservative party Member of Parliament, and he has introduced into, and supported in the House of Commons legislation for veterans pensions, better housing, and employment rehabilitation projects. In 1947 he became president of the British Legion, the organization representing 1,500,000 British war veterans.

William Jocelyn Ian Fraser was born August 30, 1897, in Eastbourne, England; he spent his early childhood, however, in South Africa. His father, William Percy Fraser, was a Scotsman who had gone to South Africa when the Rand Gold Fields were opened. His mother was Ellen Maud Cooke, a native of Johannesburg. Young Fraser returned to England to attend Marlborough College, from which he was graduated in 1914. At the beginning of World War I he entered the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, England, and in 1915 became an officer in the British Army, serving as a subaltern in the First Battalion of the King's Shropshire Light Infantry. In July 1916 as a result of wounds received in the Somme battle in France, Fraser lost his eyesight and was removed to the Officers' Ward of No. 2 London General Hospital. His military rank in 1947 is that of a captain (retired).

It was while he was in the hospital recovering from his injuries that his future career began to take shape. In his autobiography, *Whereas I Was Blind*, published in 1942, he

writes: "Two things happened to me of the greatest importance [in late 1916]. One was the visit of a girl who wore the smoothest and most beautiful kid gloves that I had ever felt and the other was the letter she brought with her." Her sympathetic voice also attracted him. The girl, Irene Gladys Mace, attached as a volunteer Red Cross nurse to St. Dunstan's Hospital, in 1918 became his wife; the letter was from Sir Arthur Pearson, then director of St. Dunstan's, inviting Fraser to come to the hospital and training center. Inspired by the example of others at the hospital who were recovering from the shock of blindness, and by the "invigorating personality" of Sir Arthur, himself blind, Fraser, by 1917, was ready to start work as Sir Arthur's assistant. In 1921 he became second-in-command at the center, and at the end of the year, on the death of Sir Arthur, Fraser became chairman of the executive committee of St. Dunstan's Organization for War-Blinded. He has continued in this office.

The next year (1922) Fraser decided to enter politics and in that year was elected a member of the London County Council (North St. Pancras Division), at which post he remained until 1925. In 1924 he was elected as a Conservative party member to the House of Commons, representing the North St. Pancras Division. In 1929 he resigned from Parliament to study law and in 1932 became barrister in the Inner Temple. From 1931 to 1936 he again represented the North St. Pancras Division in Parliament; then, in 1940 Fraser was elected to represent the Lonsdale Division of Lancashire, the seat he still holds.

During the years that Sir Ian Fraser has been associated with St. Dunstan's and with other associations for the blind, he has designed many devices to aid those who cannot see. He himself says that if he had not lost his sight he would probably have become a technician or a chemist, since he has a strong interest in science and mechanics. One of his inventions, developed in 1944, is a location box for the blind; this instrument works on the radar principle, emitting a sound when the wearer approaches an object. Sir Ian has also devised a meter which enables a blind person to "read electrical currents." The system of embossed playing cards for the blind, which he introduced, has become standard throughout England.

One of his most notable contributions to the recreation of blind persons is the system he devised for recording books. Since the normal record runs for three to four minutes at a speed of seventy-eight revolutions each minute, the recording of books under these conditions would have resulted in an impractical number of records. Therefore, Sir Ian, in cooperation with other engineers, evolved a record which could be played for twenty-five minutes and still reproduce the normal human voice; part of this feat involved "cutting out the deep chest tones," which consume more space on a record than the higher tones, and he was able to produce records that cut two hundred threads to the inch instead of the



Elliott & Fry, Ltd., London

SIR IAN FRASER

usual one hundred threads. Thus, his system permits the recording of an average length book on only twelve 2-sided disks. Aided by outside contributions, primarily from Lord Nuffield, and in collaboration with St. Dunstan's and the National Institute for the Blind, Sir Ian has already produced more than five hundred books on records, which not only are sold to the blind, but are lent through a library loan system established throughout the British Empire.

The new building for St. Dunstan's between Brighton and Rottingdean is also under Sir Ian's direction. Specially designed to facilitate the independent movement of its blind occupants, the building has identical layouts on each floor, hand rails along stairways and corridors, special self-closing flaps at the head of each stairway to prevent accidents, groups of raised studs on the floors to indicate floor numbers and obstacles, and doors equipped with rubber edges. This branch of St. Dunstan's is the chief training center for all service men and women, including members of Home Defense groups, blinded in World War II. Here the blind are taught to become self-supporting; many have returned to their former jobs or found positions as shopkeepers, upholsterers, engineers, and labor managers.

Sir Ian Fraser's interest in the British veterans has also led him to membership in the British Legion, which, according to the *New York Sun*, is similar to the American Legion, and has a roster of 1,500,000 veterans. Fraser is a member of the national benevolent committee of the British Legion and in 1947 was chosen president of that organization. As president of the British Legion he was invited to be guest speaker at the American Legion national convention, held in New York in August 1947. He also participated in the parade given by the American Legion. Sir Ian is not un-

FRASER, SIR IAN—*Continued*

known to war-blinded American servicemen of World War II: in September 1942 he visited the United States to discuss "arrangements for St. Dunstan's to look after American soldiers, sailors, and airmen who lost their sight during the war," before they were returned to the United States.

Sir Ian is also connected with several business enterprises: he is a director of Capper Pass and Sons, of Bristol and Frasers, Ltd., both mining and smelting concerns in South Africa. Fraser in 1925-26 served as a member of the Government Broadcasting Committee of Inquiry; he has also been a governor, from 1937 to 1939 and since 1941, of the British Broadcasting Corporation. Other of Sir Ian's activities include membership on the council of the National Institute for the Blind, and on the executive and finance committee of the British Empire Cancer Campaign. He has attended many conferences throughout the British Commonwealth, in the United States, and in the capitals of European countries. He is a member of the Church of England. In politics Sir Ian has been described as a middle-of-the-road Conservative; in an interview reported in the August 22, 1947, issue of the *New York Post*, he declared that he felt his sympathies were with "the small man who works jolly hard for his money." He declared further that "England will pull through in spite of the Labor Government. . . . Labor [party] has not raised one extra ton of coal or made one train move faster. I am not a strong party man, but I do believe in private enterprise." He was also to state that he believed the Attlee⁴⁷ Government to be secure.

Fraser was made a Commander of the Order of the British Empire in 1922, and in 1934 he was knighted for his services to the blind and to other veterans. Sir Ian and Lady Fraser, who is a commandant in the Red Cross, are the parents of a daughter Jean. (Their daughter is married to a British Broadcasting Corporation executive.) It is said that the Britisher is pleased when journalists avoid referring to him as "the blind M.P." A tall (six feet two and a half inches), "hale-spirited," and "powerfully built" man, Sir Ian enjoys swimming, horseback riding, rowing, and playing bridge.

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FREDERIK IX, KING OF DENMARK
Mar. 11, 1899-

Address: Amalienborg Palace, Copenhagen

When Christian X, King of Denmark⁴⁸ since 1912, died on April 20, 1947, his elder son, Prince Frederik, came to the throne of the constitutional monarchy as Frederik IX. Frederik had been Crown Prince for thirty-five years, and had thus seen the small kingdom weather two world war crises—the first as

a neutral sympathetic to the Allies, the second as Nazi-invaded. Its area of about sixteen and one-half thousand square miles supports a population of four million people, whose achievements have been the development of a modern agronomy, a system of economic co-operation, and democratic procedures in social and political life.

Denmark's new ruler, the fourth King of the Schleswig-Holstein-Sönderborg-Glücksborg line, was born March 11, 1899, at which time his great-grandfather, Christian IX, the first of that dynasty, occupied the throne. The young prince, whose birthplace is Sorgenfri Castle (the Danish for *Sans Souci*) near Copenhagen, was given the full name of Christian Frederik Frantz Michael Carl Valdemar Georg. His second name would automatically become the name under which he would rule: all the nineteen Kings of Denmark since 1448—the only exception was King Hans (1481-1515)—have alternately borne the name of Christian or Frederik.

Descriptions of Frederik's parents, Prince Christian (who became Crown Prince upon Christian IX's death in 1906) and Princess Alexandrine Augustine (the former Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin), stress the harmony and simplicity which characterized their home life. The family lived in Sorgenfri and Marselisborg castles (the last-named the gift of the people of Jutland to the royal couple), and in Amalienborg, the palace in Copenhagen. Frederik, who was called Rico within the family, and his brother Knud, his junior by a little more than a year, were educated by tutors who gave strict accounting of the boys' performance through their elementary and secondary education. Early enrolled in the Boy Scouts, they took part in Scout encampments; they would also accompany their parents on bicycle outings.

Chief among the recreations of the family were cruises aboard the royal yacht, in the course of which the young princes became strongly attracted to the sea. They were assigned crew numbers, they helped with the cleaning, and were permitted to stand watch. At the age of thirteen Frederik, who was now Crown Prince (his father having become King Christian X), expressed his desire to undergo training in the Navy, a radical departure from the Army careers nearly all of the Danish Kings had followed in the past. Consequently, when in 1917 he was admitted, after passing the required examinations, to the status of university-matriculated student, he entered the Danish Naval Academy. (Prince Knud was also to become a naval officer.) At the same time, the King inducted his son into the University Students' Society, in which Frederik, as King, still holds membership. In the four-year naval training period, the midshipman was on the same footing as his fellows, the one distinction being that he lived in the palace instead of the cadets' quarters; he was not addressed by the title of Your Royal Highness. Upon his graduation, mention was made of his ability and stamina in seamanship. He also holds the baccalaureate degree of the University of Copenhagen.

Commissioned a sub-lieutenant in the Danish Navy in 1921, in twenty-five years Crown Prince Frederik advanced to lieutenant (1922), lieutenant commander (1929), commander (1935), junior captain (1937), captain (1939), and to rear admiral (1945). He was given corresponding ranks in the Army. Upon succeeding to the crown, he became admiral, as well as commander in chief of the Army. His various ranks placed him in advancing degrees of command of naval vessels, particularly of torpedo boats. On his twenty-fifth anniversary as an officer of the Navy, he stated that his training had given him ballast and a sense of responsibility for the lives of others. A souvenir of those years is some "magnificent" tattooing on his arms, which was displayed when, as oarsman, he participated as a member of the Copenhagen Students' Rowing Club.

The new King of Denmark began the practical study of the machinery of government on his eighteenth birthday, when he reached his majority: he became a member of the State Council, the Government's executive body, which deals with new bills and all important measures. With the years he was to take the King's place at various public observances, to travel abroad in official capacities, and to act as Regent when his father was away from Denmark. Frederik was also to observe the political and social developments in his country in the years the Social Democratic party rose to power.

It was during the five-year occupation of Denmark by the Nazis that the Crown Prince's skill in statecraft was to show itself. According to Danish sources of information, King Christian consulted with him in the critical situations which developed when the King five times refused to form a Cabinet that would favor the invader. While the King was seriously ill in 1942 (after his famous curt telegram to Hitler and the fall from his horse), Frederik, as Regent, reportedly acquitted himself well in the ministerial crisis. The Prince encouraged the resistance movement (underground publications were read in the palace, which was also put "at the disposal of underground fighters and their weapons," wrote Ida Bachmann in the New York newspaper, the *Herald Tribune*). While under a form of "palace arrest" he would bicycle unattended through the streets, and he visited his summer home, Graasten Castle, not far from the German border in South Jutland.

Christian X was to live to see his country freed of Hitler's troops. When he succumbed to a heart ailment on April 20, 1947, Crown Prince Frederik, who had been Regent for several weeks, immediately became King Frederik IX. The succession was confirmed by a simple thrice-cried proclamation by the Prime Minister from the balcony of Christiansborg Castle, the Rigsdag building. Before a crowd of two hundred thousand people, the King announced his wish to continue his father's work "in the old traditions" and spoke the hope that he would prove worthy of the people's trust and devotion, as had his father. His motto is "With God for Denmark."



Elfelt, Copenhagen

FREDERIK IX, KING OF DENMARK

His consort, who took her place with King Frederik on the Christiansborg balcony, is Queen Ingrid, the only daughter of Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf of Sweden; their marriage took place in Stockholm on May 24, 1935. In beauty the Queen is said to resemble her English-born mother, the late Princess Margaret Victoria of Great Britain, the daughter of the Duke of Connaught. Also one of the artistic and intellectual Bernadottes, the ruling family of Sweden, Queen Ingrid is known for her humanitarianism and gifts of mind. (During the war she sent boxes of food to the Danish Freedom Fighters in the Nazi concentration camps.) Three daughters have been born to the royal couple: Margrethe in 1940, Benedikte in 1944, and Anne-Marie in 1946.

King Frederik has inherited a deep appreciation of the arts from his mother. He began to study the piano as a boy, and at the age of sixteen assembled a small orchestra of amateur musicians, which he used to direct. In recent years he has privately directed the band of the Royal Life Guards and the court orchestra, in 1946 conducting a nine-hundred piece orchestra. He is said rarely to miss an opening night at the opera, at which he may follow the music with a score. In the two-room Amalienborg apartment in which he lived for a number of years, two musical furnishings were his grand piano and a canary.

Like all Danes he is a bicycle-rider, but he enjoys the high speed of automobiles and locomotives. Intensely interested in machinery, he has test-driven the "crack" Diesel-powered train in Denmark; and once, in Paris, his descent from the Blue Express was delayed because he was deep in conversation with the engineer. His hunting lodge, the *décor* of which Queen Ingrid planned, is in North Jutland. Travel

FREDERIK IX, KING OF DENMARK

—Continued

has taken him to Denmark's island possessions, the Orient, and the Mediterranean. The art treasures of Rome have a special attraction for him. In 1939 he and the Crown Princess visited the United States and Canada, on the occasion of the New York World's Fair. Frederik has been invested with the Order of the Elephant, which was founded in 1462; he is an honorary officer of several musical societies and president of the Danish Geographic Society. The civil list of the King is one million kroner.

The full biographical articles on King Frederik in Danish newspapers describe incidents that are illustrative of his personality: he is like his mother, Queen Alexandrine, not only in his feeling for the artistic, but in a shyness he showed for the limelight; in small groups he is full of humor. He is like his father, say reports, in possessing naturalness, common sense, and quick understanding. In physical stature, too, he resembles Christian X: he is six feet six inches tall. A trait which is often mentioned is a faithfulness in friendships, many of which had their beginning in his Boy Scout and midshipman days.

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FREEDLEY, GEORGE (REYNOLDS)

Sept. 5, 1904- Librarian; theater historian

Address: b. c/o The New York Public Library, 476 5th Ave., New York 18; h. 19 E. 55th St., New York 22

The first half of the twentieth century has seen an interest in the preservation of the great mass of miscellaneous materials pertaining to the theater and in the formation of theater collections, a movement said to be unprecedented in library history. Typical of the best of the world's theater collections is that of the New York Public Library. This has been directed from its inception by George Freedley, also drama critic, lecturer, trustee and director of organizations connected with the drama, and in 1947 delegate to the congress in Paris arranged by UNESCO to set up the International Theatre Institute.

George Reynolds Freedley, son of George Washington Jacoby Freedley and Maude (Reynolds) Freedley, was born in Richmond, Virginia, on September 5, 1904. Although his immediate background is Southern, he has pointed out, he had ancestors fighting for the North as well as for the South in the Civil War. His mother's family, of English-Irish stock, came to New England in the *Mayflower* and in other ships of the seventeenth century. His father's people emigrated from Germany to Wales during the period of the Thirty Years' War, to Philadelphia about 1750, and thence to

Virginia. Both his paternal grandfather and his father were prominent in the commercial life of Richmond, the former being owner of a tobacco and seed oil machine company, of which the latter became president in 1920. Both were active in the cultural life of the community, as was Maude Freedley.

Young George Freedley spent his early years and obtained most of his education in Richmond. He attended the Richmond Academy from 1913 to 1918, the John Marshall High School until 1920, when he was awarded its diploma, and then the University of Richmond. At the university he majored in English, Romance languages, and history and political science. He was on the staff of the *College Record* and the *Messenger*, a member of the University Players and of the literary fraternity Sigma Alpha Upsilon, and recipient of a key for excellence in dramatics. His Bachelor's degree bears the date 1925. Between 1926 and 1928 Freedley was a student of George Pierce Baker in the drama department of Yale University, and it was after this further preparation that he became active in the professional theater.

Freedley began his career as stage designer and technical director for the Stillington Players of Gloucester, Massachusetts, in the summer of 1928. In the autumn of the same year he obtained a position with the Theatre Guild in New York and served there, successively, as assistant technical director, assistant stage manager, and stage manager until 1931. From 1929 to 1931 he also had filled a similar position with the New York Theatre Assembly, as play reader, technician, assistant stage manager, and later as stage manager. He was associated in these three years with the Broadway productions *The Grey Fox* (1928), *Strange Interlude* (1928), *Dynamo* (1929), *The Camel Through the Needle's Eye* (1929), *Karl and Anna* (1929), *The Game of Love and Death* (1929), *Everything's Jake* (1930), *Roar China* (1930), and *The Venetian Glass Nephew* (1931). In some of these he played bit parts.

The most potent influence in his decision to leave the theater for theater librarianship, Freedley has said, was his teacher and friend, George Pierce Baker. His first position in that field was with the New York Public Library, as an assistant in the picture collection, to which he came in April 1931. In September he was made librarian in charge of the theater collection of the library, then being formed; and since September 1938, he has been curator of the collection, which has expanded to become one of the most notable of its kind. The year 1934-35 saw him extend his activities to include two important projects: as the representative of Yale University, he helped to lay the groundwork for the Yale-Rockefeller Theatre Collection; and as an American Library Association-Carnegie Traveling Fellow, he toured Europe examining the theatrical resources of libraries, museums, and theaters in thirteen countries. The information Freedley thus obtained in Europe was published in 1936 in *Theatre Collections in Libraries and Museums: An International Handbook*, by Freedley and Rosamond Gilder⁴⁶, of which Walter

Pritchard Eaton wrote in the *New York Herald Tribune*, "This book should prove much more important than a first glance might lead you to suppose." Yale awarded him the Master of Fine Arts degree in drama in 1936.

Because it was his province to build the New York Public Library's theater collection from its inception, Freedley's work has combined much subject classification and research with his administrative duties. The standard items—such as plays, historical, biographical, and technical books on the theater, periodicals, paintings, marionettes, models, and similar materials—which form the main part of any such collection by a library or museum presented no particular problems as they were catalogued along with the general holdings. Special handling was, however, required for what is known as the fugitive material, the programs, clippings, illustrations, and originals which distinguish one theater collection from another. "For the director of a theater collection," Freedley has pointed out in the final chapter of *Theatre Collections in Libraries and Museums*, "the chief problem is to develop a technique for housing and cataloguing the fugitive material . . . [the items of which] must be analyzed in accordance with the varied aspects of their handling and use; that is, they must be considered separately as problems for the librarian, the curator and the reader." The system in use at the New York Public Library, which is of Freedley's devising, is explained in detail in this chapter. Subsequent to his resignation late in 1947 as curator of the theater collection, Freedley was appointed its honorary consultant. In 1948 he will become chief play reader for a publishing house.

Freedley has contributed numerous articles to periodicals. Since 1940 he has been drama critic of the *Morning Telegraph* (New York) and reviewer of dramatic, motion picture, radio, and television books for the *Library Journal*; since 1945 he has been columnist for the *Playbill*. He is the author of the introduction and a contributor to Bernard Sobel's *Theatre Handbook and Digest of Plays* (1940) and the author of the introduction and co-compiler of *Theatrical Designs from the Baroque Through Neo-Classicism* (1940). *A History of the Theatre* (1940), written in collaboration with John A. Reeves, was received by reviewers, as a whole, as an important tool for the student, though they disagreed as to its readability. According to the reviewer of the *Christian Science Monitor*: "The theater's whole story is here in rich condensation, sympathetically analyzed and soundly appraised, with good working supplements in the form of an extended bibliography and a voluminous index." *A History of Modern Drama*, of which Freedley is co-editor and co-author with Barrett H. Clark and others, was published in the fall of 1947. He has also edited the theater section of the 1947 revision of the *Encyclopedia Americana* and is a contributor to the *Oxford Companion to the Theatre*, to be published in 1948.



GEORGE FREEDLEY

The librarian is a member of the New York Drama Critics' Circle, the Theatre Library Association (president since 1937), the Société Universelle du Théâtre (secretary of the American section since 1938), the National Theatre Conference (on the board of trustees 1943-44 and 1946-48), the American Library Association, and The Players. He is serving (in 1947) on the board of directors, the executive committee, and the membership committee (chairman) of the American National Theatre and Academy, on the producing and play-reading committees of Experimental Theatre, Inc., on the faculty for the American Theatre Wing's veterans retraining program, on the board of trustees for the Neighborhood Playhouse School of the Theatre and the Rollins Theatre School, and on the board of directors of the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures. He has been lecturing since 1943 under the management of the National Concerts and Artists Corporation. In the summer of 1947 he was in Paris as an observer and alternate delegate to the congress called by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to set up an international theater institute.

Freedley has brown hair and eyes, is five feet seven and a half inches tall, and weighs about 150 pounds. He is a Democrat. His favorite recreations he lists as traveling, swimming, and sun bathing—"in fact, following the sun, in which I have too little opportunity to indulge."

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FREEDMAN, BENEDICT Dec. 19, 1919-
Author; mathematician; engineer
FREEDMAN, (LOIS-)NANCY (MARS)
July 4, 1920- Author
Address: h. 118 S. Hayworth Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

Mrs. Mike, the twentieth-anniversary selection of the Literary Guild of America, is the first published book by Benedict and Nancy Freedman. The authors of this best-selling fictionized biography of a Canadian pioneer are a young radio "gag writer," who is also a mathematician and aeronautical engineer, and his wife, who turned to writing when her stage career was cut short by illness.

"My father was a writer, and that was the last thing he wanted me to be," Benedict Freedman has said. The father, David Freedman, was himself the son of a writer, Israel ("The Yankee") Freedman, who made his home in New York and became drama critic and city editor of Yiddish newspapers there, after leaving Rumania as a political refugee. At the time of Benedict's birth in New York, on December 19, 1919, Rumanian-born David Freedman was twenty-one. The following years saw him rise to be "Broadway's leading jokesmith" and the "czar of radio." At one time there were three musical comedies on Broadway with librettos by David Freedman, and he was writing and producing several radio shows, including the Eddie Cantor⁴¹ program, and supplying jokes to other comedians from his "gag factory." In 1947 Benedict's mother, Beatrice (Goodman) Freedman, is a Presbyterian missionary doing reconstruction work in the Philippines.

Young Ben attended a local public school and went on to Townsend Harris High School, which gave accelerated courses for gifted boys. Graduated with the medal for mathematics, at fourteen Ben entered Columbia University as a premedical student. (One of his two brothers is a doctor, and there is also a sister.) Attracted by his youth and parentage, the *Literary Digest* gave him some space on its *They Stand Out From the Crowd* page in October 1934, writing, in part, "His interests lean principally toward mathematics, but his father frequently consults him about his comedy scripts, convinced that his son has uncanny judgment about the merits of the paternal humor. The boy is a good conversationalist, likes swimming, skating, and tennis, and objects to being considered a prodigy."

At Columbia the youth wrote the varsity show and won the Adam Leroy Jones Prize in logic. He did not complete the premedical course but left upon his father's sudden death—it occurred before Ben's seventeenth birthday. For a time Ben continued his private study of higher mathematics with Professor Jekuthiel Ginsburg of Yeshiva College, editor of the technical quarterly, *Scripta Mathematica*. In Ginsburg's opinion, young Freedman's original research was "work of very high value." Ben's chief interest was in games and recreational mathematics, but he also assisted the professor in writing a textbook on integration (unpublished as of 1947) and worked on ac-

tuarial problems as clerk to a consulting actuary.

From the age of seventeen, the boy contributed material to radio comedy programs, including those of Al Jolson⁴⁰ and Robert Benchley⁴¹. In 1938, at eighteen, he spent three months in the employ of MGM Studios, working on a screenplay and script for the Marx Brothers picture, *A Day at the Circus*. When the movie was released in 1939, however, not enough of his writing remained to warrant screen credit. While in California, the New Yorker studied for a year at the Curtiss-Wright Technical Institute at Glendale, earning a degree in aeronautical engineering. It was at a California dude ranch in 1939 that he met Nancy Mars, an actress six months his junior, who proved to be his match at table tennis.

Lois-Nancy Mars, a grandniece of the dean of St. Patrick's Cathedral in Dublin, was born in the Chicago suburb of Evanston in 1920, on the Fourth of July. The daughter of Dr. Hartely Farnum Mars, Chicago surgeon, and of former newspaperwoman Brillie Jellet (Hentermeister) Mars, she has one sister and two younger half-sisters. Nancy studied ballet from the age of three, and began to dance professionally at seven, while in grade school. Her primary education was received in the schools of Evanston and of Los Angeles, to which city her mother moved during Nancy's childhood. When forced to give up dancing because of heart trouble, the doctor's daughter turned to acting, and at fourteen played Juliet in a summer stock production.

After her graduation from the Hollywood Professional School in 1937, teen-age Nancy Mars became a protégée of Max Reinhardt, touring in his productions of *Faust*, *The Miracle*, and *Six Characters in Search of an Author*. Her professional record includes the leading feminine role of Grazia in *Death Takes A Holiday* at the Uplifter Theater in Los Angeles; and she played dramatic roles over the radio, on the CBS network *Texaco Star Theatre* program and over local station KNX. For higher education she attended the Los Angeles City College for two years, carrying an impermissibly heavy program by registering in the day session as Nancy Mars, and in the evening session as Lois Mars. The actress also studied art for a year at the University of Southern California and later took a course at the Chicago Art Institute.

Miss Mars had seen Benedict Freedman five times, she has said, before he started for Russia, by way of Japan and China, in the hope of collecting back royalties on his father's 1925 novel, *Mendel Marantz*. (The book had been a best seller in translation at a time when there were no copyright agreements between the United States and the Soviet Union.) Turned back by the outbreak of war in Europe, on his return Freedman heard that Nancy Mars had been stricken with endocarditis and that she had only three months to live. He flew to her bedside, in her father's home in Evanston, and on June 29, 1941, they were married, with "doctors standing by and shaking their

heads." "Ben was so confident, he half convinced me," Mrs. Freedman has written. "As a gesture of defiance I stood up for the ceremony. Ben took out one of the front seats of his car and converted it into a bed. He rolled back the top, and under a summer sky we drove to the north woods of Wisconsin, and then on to California. For four years we fought a daily battle for our happiness."

Freedman, who uses the name form Ben Freedman in all his radio and movie writing, became one of the authors of the Red Skelton radio comedy program. Working at home, he drew his wife into collaboration on short stories and plays. At first she took up writing only as a time-filler, hoping to resume her acting career when she had regained her strength, but gradually writing came to be as important to her as it was to her husband. In the fall of 1942 *Blue Book* magazine published *Back to the Sea, Viking*, a novel about Norway, which the Freedmans had written under the pen name of David N. Benedict. Their unpublished works include five plays, and a textbook, "How to Read and Write Mathematics," written by Benedict and illustrated by Nancy.

In the wartime year of 1942, twenty-two-year-old Nancy Freedman edited, directed, and acted in a series of Biblical dramatizations transcribed for broadcast to troops overseas. Her husband returned to the Curtiss-Wright Technical Institute as an instructor, teaching drafting, calculus, and airplane structure. During 1943-46 he was a stress analyst in the aircraft plant of Howard Hughes⁴¹. Concurrently, Freedman continued as one of Red Skelton's script writers, except for the time of the comedian's service in the Army, from June 1944 to December 1945.

In this period, in May 1945, the Freedmans met Katherine Mary Flannigan, the heroine of *Mrs. Mike*. Literary agent Laura Wilck had thought that there was a book in her life story, and that the Freedmans were the ones to write it. According to the authors, for two reasons they were able fully to appreciate Mrs. Flannigan's experiences as an invalid who married one of the Royal Mounted Police. One was that they were already interested in the Canadian Northwest and had read journals of the pioneers. Also, Mrs. Freedman has said, "Ben and I had just come through our own battle . . . waged not as spectacularly but as stubbornly. Therefore there was no need to cross-question Katherine Mary, to penetrate her shy reserve, to dissect her emotions and thoughts. We had already felt them ourselves and understood them with a clarity no words could convey."

For three months the Freedmans and the Mountie's widow worked together on the research for *Mrs. Mike*. Another eight months were required for writing and revision, and in March 1946 the manuscript reached its publisher. Because the Freedmans had chosen to write in the first person and had changed some details, it is classified as fiction. Scheduled for publication in book form in February 1947, *Mrs. Mike* was selected also for printing as



BENEDICT and NANCY FREEDMAN

a three-part serial in the *Atlantic*, was condensed in the *Reader's Digest*, and "hit the Literary Guild jackpot" for March, the month in which it began to appear on best-seller lists. In April, producer Edward Gross announced purchase of the screen rights for two hundred thousand dollars and a percentage of the profits. More than 760,000 copies of the Freedmans' book had been sold by the beginning of August 1947, and it was also running as a newspaper serial. Motion picture rights to *Mrs. Mike* were purchased by United Artists in November 1947, for use as a vehicle for Dick Powell.

Reviewers described *Mrs. Mike* in terms which included "a beautiful story . . . the reader will be unable to put down" (*Library Journal*), and "poorly written, reheated adventure pulp" (*Commonweal*). The *Catholic World* critic stated, "It is in no sense finely written, but is a wholesome, entertaining story." Thomas M. Longstreth, in the *Christian Science Monitor*, wrote that in the Freedmans' hands, hackneyed characters and situations became "eyewitness experiences for the reader. . . . The portraiture is to the life . . . masterly characterizations, and deeply touching." Some of those who dissented felt that the book presented stock situations familiar in tales and movies of the Northwest.

The authors' method of collaboration is, first, to prepare jointly a detailed outline. After a period of research on every unfamiliar subject, they divide the work of writing, each one taking the scenes which interest him most. They work in the same room, Mrs. Freedman writing in longhand from sentence to sentence, and her husband thinking each of his scenes out in its entirety before typing it. After the first draft is completed—they make minor revisions as they go along—the couple work together over every sentence of a revised ver-

FREEDMAN, BENEDICT, and FREEDMAN, NANCY—Continued

sion. They share their housework, too, alternating at the cooking and other chores.

Benedict Freedman, a five-foot-ten-inch man of 170 pounds who has brown hair and hazel eyes, is particularly fond of handball, chess, and mountain climbing. His wife is a blue-eyed blonde, five feet seven inches tall and 122 pounds in weight, whose special diversions are acting, swimming, table tennis, water color painting, and interior decorating. They share a complete library of Bach records, a love for wild places, mountains, and water, and a belief that "the greatest books were written by God and Dostoevsky." As of 1947, Freedman is teaching his wife piano playing and higher mathematics; and she, in turn, is teaching him to paint.

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FREEDMAN, MRS. BENEDICT See
Freedman, B., and Freedman, N.

FRISSELL, TONI (frī-zěl') Mar. 10, 1907-
Photographer

Address: b. 480 Lexington Ave., New York 17; h. St. James, N.Y.

Often called America's "No. 1 fashion photographer" of women, Toni Frissell was the first to take her models out into the sunlight to be photographed against outdoor settings, a technique now in wide use. Miss Frissell, who has also gained distinction as a photographer of children, has "photo-illustrated" two books, *A Child's Garden of Verse* (1944) and *The Happy Land* (1946). During World War II

she served overseas as a news photographer and correspondent.

Toni Frissell was born March 10, 1907, in New York City, the third child and only daughter of Dr. Lewis Fox Frissell and the former Antoinette Wood Montgomery. The child was given the full name of her mother. Her father taught clinical medicine at the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons and was medical director of St. Luke's Hospital, also in New York. Toni Frissell's paternal grandfather was chairman of the Fifth Avenue Bank in the same city, her maternal grandfather a Governor of Missouri. For her elementary education, young Toni was enrolled at the Chapin School, a private school in New York. She later attended the Lincoln School (afterward a division of the Horace Mann School) before entering the Farmington School, in Farmington, Connecticut. Of this fashionable finishing school for girls Miss Frissell has stated emphatically, "I hated it." The girl, who was primarily interested in the history of art at this period of her life, was graduated in 1925. The following year she "came out," and, shortly afterward, became determined to go on the stage.

The first of Miss Frissell's professional appearances was as a tree in *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, the earliest of the bit parts she was to play in several Max Reinhardt productions. She also was to mill about the stage in mob scenes, and one of her speaking parts, for which she was paid fifteen dollars a week, consisted of the word "phooie." (This did not signify disgust with the salary, Miss Frissell has pointed out; fifteen dollars a week was the prevailing rate.) From 1927 until 1930 she toured with Reinhardt's companies both in the United States and in Europe. Then, back in New York, for three months in 1930 she wrote advertising copy for Stern's, the department store. Later that year Miss Frissell joined the staff of *Vogue* as a caption writer: "They finally fired me," she related, "because I couldn't spell." It was there, however, that she began her experiments with fashion photography, encouraged in her work by Carmel Snow, then an editor of the magazine. It was in *Vogue*, too, that Miss Frissell's first fashion plates appeared, in 1931. These photographs, as well as those made in the following year and a half, she sold on a free-lance basis. In 1933 Miss Frissell signed a contract with that magazine guaranteeing a specific number of pages per month. She left *Vogue* after eleven years to join *Harper's Bazaar*, with which she is now, in 1947, under contract.

The technique Miss Frissell developed in the 1930's came as a surprise to the advertising world: this photographer posed her models in dinner gowns, furs, and other non-sports clothes out of doors, against natural settings instead of under studio lights. This was part of her plan to make her subjects look natural. "I try to make them look not like Powers girls modeling," she has said, "but like human beings." Rather than pose her models "deadpan," as is often done, Miss Frissell asserts she would leave the photography field. The



TONI FRISSELL

photographer, who has also worked much with children, has said of them: "They're far and away the best subjects. I never try to pose them. I just play around with the youngsters 'til they happen to strike the right attitude—then, quick, I've got them." Two of the children she has been particularly successful with are her own—Miss Frissell married Francis McNeill Bacon, 3d, a broker, on September 9, 1932.

Of the pictures of children which illustrate *A Child's Garden of Verse*, Miss Frissell has written: "I took hundreds of shots of my little boy and girl [Varrick and Sidney] and their chums. The job spread over eight years, but if I've captured any of the Robert Louis Stevenson charm it was well worth it." Her second book, *The Happy Island* (story by Sally Lec Woodall), showed the children's tour of Bermuda. Miss Frissell plans to illustrate a third book, to be published in 1948. Reviewers have, generally, praised her photographs for beauty and sensitivity in her pictures of happy, natural, unposed children. The main criticism of Miss Frissell's subjects, advanced by Edward Steichen⁴², is that the children's faces are too well scrubbed, their clothes too well ironed, and their parents in too high an income bracket.

The children whose pictures Miss Frissell took in Europe during World War II were ragged and hungry; she had volunteered to serve as a pictorial historian for the American Red Cross when the war began. "I became so frustrated with fashions," she once told newspaper reporters, "that I wanted to prove to myself that I could do a real reporting job." As an accredited Red Cross photographer she spent ten weeks in England and Scotland in the fall of 1941. She later covered assignments in other parts of the world as a guest of the American Army Air Forces, as a photographer for the Pan American Airways, and as a freelance reporter-photographer for several publications (magazines and newspaper rotogravure sections). Again employed by the Government, Miss Frissell served as official photographer of the Women's Army Corps and made pictures of that branch of the armed services for the Office of War Information. Her OWI photographs were used in pamphlets dropped over occupied countries, were printed in American and foreign magazines, and were exhibited abroad and in the United States. Miss Frissell holds two overseas stripes and a star for her work at the front as a wartime correspondent.

The Brownie box camera Miss Frissell used first as a child, and later as an experimenter in fashion technique, has been replaced by a Leica, a Super Ikonta, and three Rolleiflex cameras. For action pictures she uses the three Rolleiflexes to avoid being caught without a ready flashbulb. Toni Frissell's photographs and illustrated articles have appeared in such national magazines as *Collier's*, *Good Housekeeping*, *Holiday*, *McCall's*, *Life*, *Fortune*, the *Ladies' Home Journal*, *Harper's*, *This Week*, and *Arts and Decoration*. Her work has also appeared in the magazine *U. S. Camera* and in the yearbook of photographic art of the same title. Another honor accorded Miss Fris-

sell was the Award of Distinctive Merit presented to her by the Art Directors Club in April 1947. As a photographer, Miss Frissell has expressed herself as opposed to the unionization of photography and the arts: "You cannot organize talent," she has said.

Miss Frissell has blue eyes and gray hair, is a tall woman, weighing a slender 129 pounds for her height of five feet ten inches. While she tells that she would rather ski than photograph, the two "sports" have so far proved complementary: she once trained with the girls' American Olympic ski team in Sun Valley by virtue of her being a photographer rather than an outstanding skier. She is a member of the Colony Club and of the New York Zoological Society of whose Bronx Zoo she is particularly fond: "I've been inside the monkey cage many times—taking pictures." Two white horses from a merry-go-round, several ducks, geese, white peacocks, dogs, a pony, goat, and burro (inventory taken by the *Christian Science Monitor*) make up the miniature menagerie on the Long Island farm where Miss Frissell lives with her husband and their two children. In her photographs, the pre-Revolutionary farmhouse (circa 1689) has been "posed" as a college campus house and as a Southern mansion, while the various animals have appeared as themselves. "All my props," the photographer told one interviewer, "seem to end up as family possessions."

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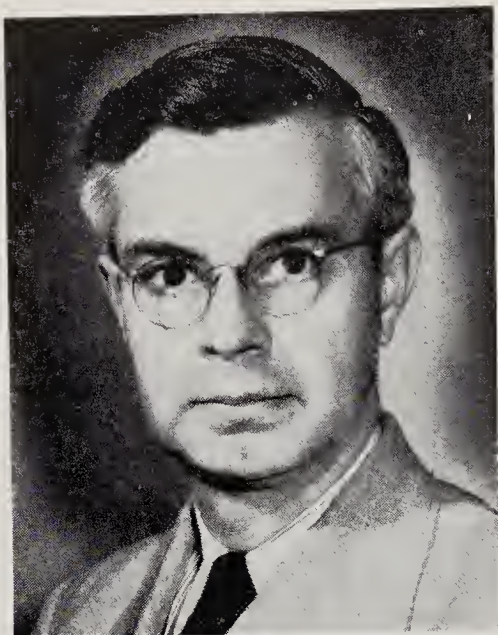
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FRY, KENNETH D(AVEY) Sept. 28, 1902- United States Government official; radio executive

Address: b. c/o International Broadcasting Division, Department of State, Washington, D.C.; h. 4410 Fessenden St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

During World War II the United States Government first became active in transmitting short-wave foreign language broadcasts to other nations although other Governments years before had taken advantage of the far-reaching scope of radio for propaganda and educational purposes. By 1947, however, the *Voice of America* was on a full twenty-four-hour-day, seven-day-week schedule; in that year the first American broadcasts to Russia were instituted. Kenneth D. Fry, director of the State Department's International Broadcasting Division joined the OWI shortly after that war agency initiated the first Government-transmitted international radio programs. He had previously organized and built up the news and special event activities of the Chicago office of a major radio network. In 1948 he will return to commercial broadcasting, having in December 1947 announced his resignation from IBD.

Kenneth Davey Fry, of English and Pennsylvania Dutch descent, was born to Florian and Thomazine (Davey) Fry on September 28,



KENNETH D. FRY

1902, in Schenectady, New York. He was not reared in the city of his birth, however: his father, an insurance underwriter, moved with his family to the Midwest and later to the South. Young Kenneth attended grade school in Indianapolis (Indiana) and in Sanford and Jacksonville (Florida). By the time he had entered high school, the Frys were living in Chicago; he attended the Hyde Park High School in that city and Lyons Township High School in La Grange, Illinois (a Chicago suburb). In secondary school, from which he was graduated in 1920, he already showed the interest in sports and writing (he played tennis and football and edited the yearbook) that was to guide the choice of his first job. For three years (1920-23) he specialized in English at Alma College in Alma, Michigan; there he also edited the college annual. Two years afterward, in 1925 he became a philosophy major at the University of Chicago. Meanwhile, in July 1923 Fry had been hired as cub reporter for the Chicago *Evening Post*. His duties included coverage of sports events and the writing of a daily column; occasionally, too, he wrote editorials and covered general news. In 1928 Fry was promoted to the sports editorship of the *Post*, which discontinued publication in 1932.

For a brief period (November 1932 to July 1933) Fry was sports editor of the central division of the United Press Association. He then joined the public relations department of the central division of the National Broadcasting Company as news editor. Under Fry's direction, news coverage was disassociated from the press relations section and established as an independent division; in 1936 Fry became director of news and special events in the Chicago office of NBC. When Fry joined the network, the news staff had consisted of one writer; when he left in 1943 the department had grown to twelve. In addition to super-

vising the broadcasting of news and commentary, Fry planned, wrote, and produced all central division special events programs. These included on-the-spot coverage of headline events, sports, and political conventions, and the broadcasting of speeches and election returns; special programs such as the *Army Hour* also came under Fry's direction. The day after the attack on Pearl Harbor, Fry planned and had in operation the NBC coverage of the Pacific area.

In February 1943 Fry became head field representative of the Alaska outpost of the overseas division of the OWI. A few months before, this war information body had taken over the short-wave broadcasting previously carried on by two major networks and other private units. Part of OWI's activities included "live" broadcasting; another aspect was the supplying of recorded programs to outposts, of which Fry's Alaska station was one. Because they could be sent out on medium-wave transmitters and because a great deal of atmospheric interference was eliminated, these transcriptions reached a larger audience than the short-wave programs. The outposts also broadcast recorded shows prepared for the armed forces stationed in their areas. In June 1943 Fry closed the Alaska outpost and returned to the United States as assistant director of Pacific operations, with an office in San Francisco. Under the supervision of Fry and his superior, programs were beamed to the Far East, Australia, and Honolulu. Nine hundred employees, at the peak of operations, worked for the California office, preparing or actually sending programs, twenty-four hours daily, over ten short-wave transmitters and relays in Honolulu and Manila. With three major objectives (psychological warfare, the supplying of important information to Allies and the armed forces in the Pacific, and the reassurance to people on Japanese-occupied islands that they had not been forgotten), programs were broadcast in English, French, Dutch, Chinese, Japanese, Siamese, Annamese, Korean, and Malay.

At the end of the war, the Department of State decided to continue the broadcasting activities of both OWI and the Office of Inter-American Affairs, which had been transmitting programs to Latin America. Fry supervised the merger of the work of the San Francisco offices of both groups and was appointed chief of the western office of the State Department's Interim International Information Service. Early in 1946 the radio activities of the two offices were permanently assigned to the Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs as the International Broadcasting Division; at that time, Fry, still in San Francisco, was named associate chief and was given charge of all broadcasting to the Far East and of English language broadcasts to Latin America. Six months later, after supervising the liquidation of the California office and the centralization of all work in New York, Fry became chief of the International Broadcasting Division of the State Department.

The title of these foreign language broadcasts, *Voice of America*, had been established in OWI days. During the war, the programs had been prepared in forty languages; in peacetime the number of languages dropped to twenty-four (until the beginning of 1947 when a twenty-fifth was added). According to the *Christian Science Monitor*, about 17 per cent of the programs transmitted by Fry's department are news broadcasts, about 34 per cent are commentaries or background information on current events, and about 49 per cent are feature broadcasts. The latter may be speeches, interviews, "quiz" programs, on-the-spot broadcasts of news events, round-table discussions, the dramatization of events in American history, the lives of famous Americans, discussion of American books or plays, lectures on homemaking or child care, or programs answering listeners' questions about the United States. About half of these are actually produced by Fry's staff; the rest are prepared under contract with domestic radio companies or networks. Often, in addition to receiving the programs on short-wave bands, foreign listeners may hear the *Voice of America* over the facilities of their local stations, which retransmit IBD's programs. In response to a request for audience reaction, Fry by early 1947 had received over fifty thousand letters.

The activities of Fry's division had received little publicity until February 17, 1947, when the first American broadcast was sent to Russia. Much note was made of the insistence that the *Voice of America* was not planned for propaganda purposes but merely to familiarize the rest of the world with American customs, history, and opinion. The Russian audience was told, "The purpose of our broadcasts is to give listeners in the U.S.S.R. a picture of life in America, to explain our various problems, and to point out how we are trying to solve these problems." The format of the program, which is on a daily schedule, includes late news, music, information about the Government and the history of the United States, and scientific lectures. The Russian language broadcasts raised the monthly total of program hours to sixteen hundred.

Later in 1947, a controversy arose in Congress concerning IBD's operation: the House, because the State Department had not been legislatively authorized to carry on its short wave broadcasts, refused funds for the *Voice of America* in passing an appropriation bill. The Senate, however, restored the necessary money and, to insure House approval, added an amendment to the general bill authorizing the continuation of IBD. Fry himself, on December 26, announced his resignation effective January 16, 1948. The reasons, he said, were the difficulty of planning the "Voice of America" programs with the constant threat of their elimination by Congress, and the fact that his salary was "frozen." Fry planned to return to commercial broadcasting.

Fry has retained his membership in the San Francisco Press Club, although his IBD duties are centered in Washington, where he lives with his wife, the former Margaret Freshley,

to whom he was married on September 19, 1925, and their two daughters, Nancy and Susan. Fry's hair is now gray; he has blue eyes and is five feet seven and a half inches in height and 140 pounds in weight. The official, who claims no political affiliation, attends the Congregational Church.

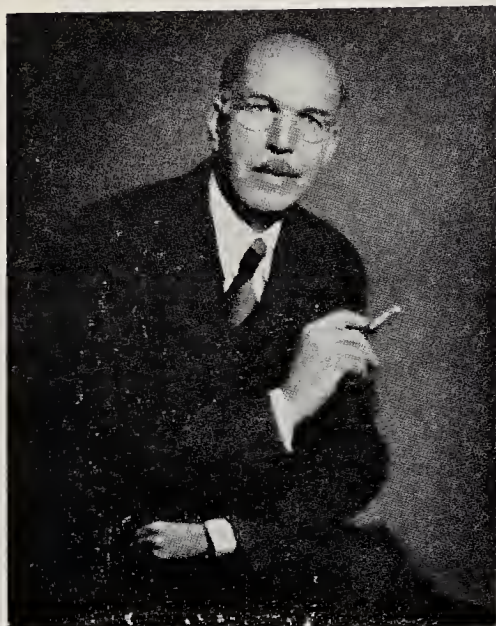
FUNK, CHARLES EARLE (fŭngk) April 4, 1881- Lexicographer; editor

Address: b. 153 E. 24th St., New York 10; h. Rowayton, Conn.

Charles Earle Funk, the lexicographer who became editor-in-chief of the Funk and Wagnalls *Standard Dictionary* series and the *New International Year Book* in 1939, was born in Springfield, Ohio, on April 4, 1881. His parents were Benjamin Franklin and Cynthia E. (Layton) Funk. He is the youngest of four brothers, the other three of whom became a missionary, a mining engineer, and a physician, respectively. On his father's side his ancestry is Pennsylvania Dutch and Mennonite; on his mother's it is Scottish and Scotch-Irish. His uncle, Isaac K. Funk, was the founder (in 1876) of the publishing firm now the Funk and Wagnalls Company. His father joined it in 1889, as managing editor of the first Funk and Wagnalls' dictionary, which was published in 1893. "Some kids were born with a silver spoon in their mouths; I was born with a dictionary in mine," Charles Funk has said.

The boy was eight years old in 1889 when his father moved from Springfield to Brooklyn, New York. Thereafter he was reared in New York, receiving his preparatory education at the Westerleigh Collegiate Institute on Staten Island, from which he was graduated in 1899. In the same year he entered New York University with a freshman entrance examination prize scholarship. While at N.Y.U., from 1899 to 1902, he was a member of the glee club, the track team, and the fraternity Zeta Psi. He had matriculated as a civil engineering student, but midway in his course had changed to the pre-medical specialization. Then, in 1903 he turned again to the technical subject: his degree, received in 1904, is a B.S. in civil engineering from the University of Colorado.

Between 1904 and 1911 Funk was associated with various mining, hydroelectric, irrigation, and railroad projects and surveys in Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, and Oregon. In 1911 he returned to the East as associate editor of the *Engineering Magazine*, which had its headquarters in New York City. It was this periodical which from 1895 to 1918 compiled the *Engineering Index*, reprinted from its monthly numbers as the *Engineering Index Annual* until it was taken over by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in 1919. While associate editor of the *Engineering Magazine*, from 1911 to 1915, Funk supervised publication of the index and himself indexed all foreign periodicals for it. In 1916, while managing editor of the *Engineering Magazine*, Funk, with



Shelburne Studios

CHARLES EARLE FUNK

N. T. Ficker and C. A. Brockaway, incorporated the Industrial Extension Institute to provide a home study course in factory management—"the forerunner in this field," he believes. Before he resigned his editorial position in April 1917 he had laid out the entire course and completed negotiations for twelve textbooks to be prepared by leading authorities under his general supervision. These were later supplemented by lesson guides and "talks" prepared by himself, as well as by "lectures" prepared by other industrial authorities. For three years he tried to make the I.E.I. a going concern, but eventually, he has said, "I worried myself into a physical breakdown." Several months later the firm was forced into filing a petition of bankruptcy.

When he was again able to work, in 1921, "dire necessity," Funk has reported, "drove" him to Funk and Wagnalls for a job. Then (in his own words) "determination to overcome any possible charge of nepotism brought about such success as may have been achieved." He began as one of the associate editors of the company's *Standard Dictionary* series and its various abridgements, of which Frank H. Vizetelly was editor in chief. In the decade of the twenties there were two editions of the *New Standard Dictionary of the English Language* (1925 and 1928). He was an associate editor of the *New Standard Encyclopedia*, which was published in 1931, and, beginning in 1932, of the *New International Year Book*. In 1928 his name appeared as co-editor with Vizetelly on the title page of the *New Comprehensive Standard Dictionary*, in 1939, of the *Standard High School Dictionary*. In 1940 it appeared as editor in chief of the *Junior School Dictionary*, in 1944 of the *New Standard Pocket Dictio-*

ary, in 1946 of the *New Practical Standard Dictionary*, in 1947 of the *New College Standard Dictionary*. He had succeeded to the editorial chair of both the *Standard Dictionary* series and the *New International Year Book* upon the death of Frank Vizetelly in December 1938. From 1939 through 1943 he was co-editor of the *New Standard Encyclopedia Year Book*, after 1944 its editor in chief. Both the 1942 and the 1946 editions of the *New Standard Dictionary* were produced under his general supervision.

From 1931 to 1937 Funk had also been associate editor of *The Lexicographer's Easy Chair*, a weekly column in the magazine *The Literary Digest*, published by the Funk and Wagnalls Company. Among his other miscellaneous projects were the compilations *Standard Cross-Word Puzzle Book* (1925), *25,000 Words Spelled, Divided and Accented* (1935), and *What's the Name, Please?* (1936). In the last-mentioned his aim had been to present in readily understandable form the pronunciation of celebrated proper names as their owners wished to have them pronounced. Much of the material had originally been published in the *Literary Digest*. The *New York Times Book Review* said: "A very useful, satisfactory and interesting little work . . . to keep . . . within easy reach for ready reference." In 1938 Funk acted as judge for a twenty-six-week series of half-hour quiz programs called *Say It With Words*, in which the contestants answered questions about the meaning and possible usages of words. Funk is a member of the American Philological Association and the Modern Language Association of America and was given an honorary Litt.D. by Wittenberg College in 1937. Although he retired as head of the editorial department of Funk and Wagnalls immediately after the publication of his *New College Standard Dictionary* in April 1947, he will act as a consulting editor to the firm and has signed a contract for three books with Harper and Brothers. The first of these, tentatively titled "A Hog on Ice and Other Picturesque Phrases," is planned for the spring of 1948.

Before he joined the publishing company, Funk had already learned seven languages—Latin, Greek, French and German while in college, and Dutch, Spanish and Italian while with the *Engineering Magazine*. He estimates his English speaking vocabulary at from 25,000 to 30,000 words, his writing vocabulary at about 100,000 words, his reading vocabulary at about 200,000. But, he has pointed out, he really finds little opportunity to use most of them, and he feels that the English language really contains many more words than are necessary for intelligent communication. In the *New College Standard Dictionary*, which he considers his outstanding achievement, he sought to present a volume which "the ordinary person could read intelligently." A work of approximately 145,000 vocabulary entries, it occupied almost his full time, including vacation periods, for five years and is, he has stated, a departure from all former practice. A unique feature of the volume is a new system to indicate pronun-

ciation, utilizing a special type face in place of diacritical markings, called "Emphatype" and aimed at simplification. He is, however, out of sympathy with George Bernard Shaw's "44 favorite project, a phonetic alphabet to replace the varied and unscientific spelling now in use in English-speaking nations. "Although we in America may not always correctly understand the speech of a member of Parliament," he has said, "we do not have any difficulty in reading that speech in the London *Times*, nor would he have difficulty with the speech of one of our Congressmen as reported in the New York *Times*. But if the Britisher's speech were printed according to British phonetics none but students of British could easily decipher it."

The lexicographer is a Republican in politics, and belongs to the Congregational Church. He and Beulah M. Johnson were married on October 23, 1912; they have six children, Charles Earle, Jr., John Capron, Marion Elizabeth, Donald Messinger, Priscilla Ann, and William Benjamin. There are also seven children in the next generation. Funk has gray hair and eyes, stands five feet eleven inches tall, and weighs 160 pounds. His recreations are bridge and woodworking, and in 1947 he is "slowly trying to restore unaided into livability" a once-abandoned farmhouse in Chester, Vermont. Qualities prerequisite to becoming a dictionary editor, he feels, are "infinite patience and an infinite sense of humor. And, I might say—simply because no one since Samuel Johnson's time has tried to bring out a dictionary singlehanded—it's essential to know how to get out of other people everything they have in them. Most editors are prima donnas. Dictionary editors are all prima donnas; pamper them; feed them."

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GARDNER, LESTER D(URAND) Aug. 7, 1876- Authority on aeronautics

Address: b. c/o Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences, Inc., 2 E. 64th St., New York 21; h. 251 W. 101st St., New York 25

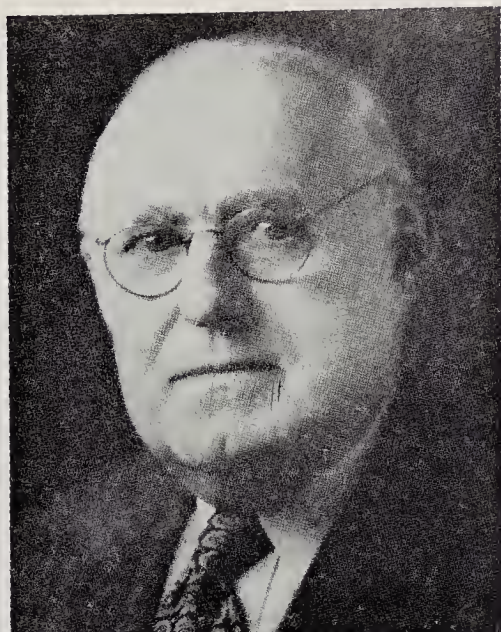
Lester D. Gardner, the founder of the Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences, Inc., the professional society for those employed in the field of aviation, was in 1947 awarded the Daniel Guggenheim Medal for establishing the institute and for other contributions to aviation. He is known as a pioneer in aeronautics: in 1916 he established the oldest aviation magazine now being published, and in 1927 took a round-the-world air trip.

New York City is the birthplace of Lester Durand Gardner. Born August 7, 1876, he is the son of Harry and Frances (Scott) Gardner. The first Gardner to come to America was a surgeon who settled in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, before the Revolution and who served in that war. Lester's maternal ancestors, too, settled in America early in its his-

tory and were prominent in the colonial government and in the Revolution. Young Lester was reared in, and attended the public schools of New York and Detroit, Michigan. Upon completing his study of engineering administration at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, he was awarded a Bachelor of Science degree in 1898. In 1900 Gardner was taking graduate study in administrative law at Columbia University.

After his graduation from college, Gardner entered the field of journalism: he was, at different times, on the staff of the Chicago *Journal* and of the New York newspapers, the *Sun*, the *Tribune*, and the *Times*. Later he was employed on the staff of *Collier's* magazine and, subsequently, by *Everybody's Magazine*. During this period Gardner had been considering the medical and commercial possibilities of radium. In 1904 he began to study the development of radium paint and radium ink; he also imported radium for use by surgeons in the treatment of disease. In connection with the latter, he traveled to Paris to consult with the Curies. Gardner, according to an Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences release, was one of the earliest advocates of the therapeutic use of the element. While working with these aspects of radium, Gardner had maintained his interest in journalism. In 1915 he was assigned the responsibility of looking after the interests of one of the owners of *Flying* and *Aerial Age Magazine*. It was this association which introduced Gardner to aeronautics. With the encouragement of Glenn L. Martin⁴³, Grover Loening, and Jerome C. Hunsaker⁴², Gardner founded in 1916 a new aeronautical magazine, *Aviation and Aeronautical Engineering*. This periodical, now called *Aviation*, is the oldest of its kind in the United States. Gardner was publisher of *Aviation* until 1928, except for a period of Army service during World War I. After the war, Gardner expanded the activities of his company to include publication of *Aircraft Journal*, *Rubber Age*, and *The Tire Trade Journal*. In 1928 Gardner sold his various publishing interests.

In 1915 Gardner had joined the first group of the Civilians' Military Training Corps, to train for possible future Army service, at the camp in Plattsburg, New York. Before the United States entered World War I, Gardner had applied for a commission and, in September 1917, was assigned as a lieutenant to active duty at Kelly Field, Texas. Shortly afterward he was promoted to a captaincy in the Regular Army. At Kelly Field, Gardner was personnel officer and organized seventy-three squadrons for air duty overseas. Subsequently, Gardner became commanding officer of an aviation camp at Waco, Texas, where he trained men for overseas construction work. He then served on the Board of Control for the Department of Military Aeronautics. As a result of his work on special problems for the Chief of the Air Service, he was promoted to the rank of major. After a period of flying instruction at Bolling Field, Gardner qualified for ground work. The end of the war came before he could take his



LESTER D. GARDNER

examination for a pilot's license; Gardner was discharged in December 1918.

After he had left the publishing field in 1928, Gardner undertook the study of airline developments in other parts of the world. During the year 1926 Gardner flew over twenty-six thousand miles, at times the guest of the British Royal Air Force. (He visited most of the capitals of Europe, northern Africa and the Near East.) In subsequent years Gardner was to travel to various air conferences. In 1927 an appointee of President Coolidge, he was a delegate to the Fourth International Aviation Congress in Rome. In the next year he attended, again at Presidential request, the International Conference on Civil Aeronautics, held in the United States. Another visit to Europe was in 1929 as guest speaker at the International Advertising Convention in Berlin and as American delegate to the British Aircraft Exhibition in London. Ten years later (1939) he attended the first World Congress of Aero Press. Gardner was an early advocate of luxury travel by air, and in the late 1920's and early 1930's wrote articles calling upon American companies to emulate European airline service.

In these early years, too, Gardner broadcast a series of talks on aviation over WJZ, then a station of the National Broadcasting Company network. He also interviewed persons notable in aviation, described the arrival of the first round-the-world flight. Gardner was instrumental in securing the first public demonstration of ship-to-shore radio telephony; the radio operator for that test was David Sarnoff⁴⁰, later president of the Radio Corporation of America.

Gardner in 1928 became president of Aeronautical Industries, an investment trust with a capital of \$1,200,000. Aeronautical Industries, by providing some of the required capital,

aided in the expansion of aeronautical companies. In 1928, also, Gardner was elected president of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America. During his administration, this group, and the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, presented to the National Archives a series of films depicting the career of Charles A. Lindbergh⁴¹. Presentations of sets of these films were also made to the French, Belgian, and British archives.

It was in 1932 that Gardner and some of his colleagues founded the Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences so as "to collate and publish those advances in the aeronautical and allied sciences which lie in the field usually termed that of pure science." Gardner was elected secretary of the new group, a position which shortly afterward became a full-time post, rather than an honorary one. Within a year the institute had a membership of five hundred, drawn from the fields of meteorology, radio, metallurgy, physics, and chemistry, as well as aviation. "The professional character of the institute," wrote the *Aviation Annual of 1946*, "is now recognized throughout the world." In later years Gardner was elected executive vice-president and chairman of the council of the institute; and, in 1939, when the Aeronautical Archives were established by the institute, Gardner was elected president of these depositories. The archives, using as a nucleus the contributions to the institute of airplane models, books, trophies, and photographs, maintains a library, with a sixty-five-thousand-dollar endowment, and an extensive reference collection. The eight-thousand-member institute has itself an endowment of more than two million. It is housed on the Daniel Guggenheim estate on Long Island (a gift of Mrs. Florence Guggenheim) and in a building in New York City.

Gardner has been elected a fellow of the Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences and has been awarded the Diploma of Honor by the International League of Aviators. He is one of fourteen elected honorary fellows of the Royal Aeronautical Society (of Great Britain). In 1947, the year he retired, Gardner was awarded what is regarded as the highest honor in the field of aeronautics, the Daniel Guggenheim Medal, "for outstanding achievement in advancing aeronautics, particularly for his conception and organization of the Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences." Gardner also holds an honorary LL.D. degree from the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn.

Gardner is a member of the board of award for the Collier Trophy, the Octave Chanute Award, the Sylvanus Albert Reed Award, the Doctor John Jeffries Award, the Lawrence Sperry Award, and the Warren Eaton Trophy. He is aviation consultant to the Museum of Science and Industry in New York and served in a similar capacity during the New York World's Fair. He is a member of the Society of Automotive Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America, the Air Service Post of the American Legion, the Aviation Writers Association, the National Aeronautic Association, and other groups. A

contributor to aviation publications, he was the compiler of *Who's Who in American Aeronautics* in 1925, 1926, and 1929. Other associations to which he belongs are the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of the War of 1812, the Military Order of the World War, the Military Order of Foreign Wars, and the New York Military and Naval Officers of the World War.

The aviation executive also is a member of the University and the Aviation Country clubs of New York, the Army and Navy Club of Washington, and the Wing's Club. He is a Presbyterian and a Republican. Mrs. Gardner, to whom he was married September 2, 1913, is the former Margaret Kettle. Gardner has gray hair and gray eyes, is one inch under six feet in height, and weighs 175 pounds. He is a collector of "aero" prints and art objects, lists aviation as his favorite recreation.

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GARDNER, O(LIVER) MAX(WELL)

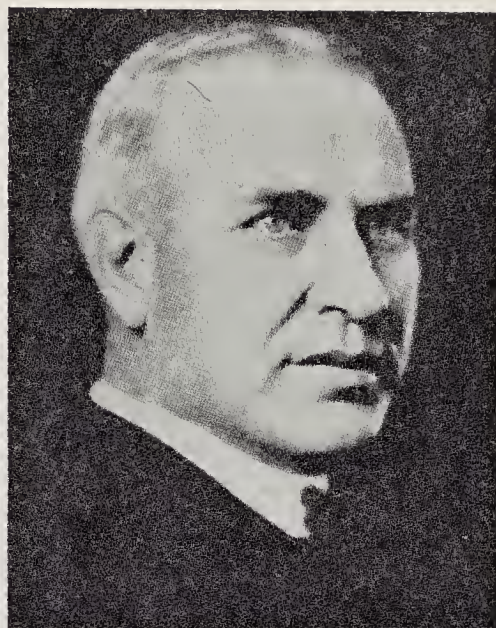
Mar. 22, 1882—Feb. 6, 1947 United States Ambassador to Great Britain; lawyer; industrialist

Bulletin: O. Max Gardner died on February 6, 1947.

From January 1947 issue:

When President Truman, in December 1946, nominated O. Max Gardner, Under Secretary of the Treasury, to become the successor of W. Averell Harriman⁴¹ as United States Ambassador to Great Britain, he selected a man whose name, according to a *New York Times* editorial, "may not be as familiar to the public as those of others . . . [he] might have chosen." But Government leaders and observers of domestic affairs were alike in their praise of Gardner and his "solid qualities": his legal ability and his experience in farming, industry, and practical politics, it was predicted, would enable Gardner, whose financial and Governmental convictions have placed him at different times among both conservatives and liberals, to "serve his country well in London."

Oliver Maxwell Gardner was born on March 22, 1882, in Shelby, North Carolina, the youngest of twelve children of Oliver Perry and Margaret (Blanton) Gardner. His father, a veteran of the Confederate Army, was a physician as well as a farmer. Orphaned at an early age, the boy was reared in the home of his sister Bessie Gardner Hoey and her husband Clyde Hoey, later a Governor of the Tarheel State—like his brother-in-law—and a United States Senator. Only sixteen years old at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, and thus unable to enlist in the regular Army, young Gardner nevertheless served as a team-



Wide World Photos

O. MAX GARDNER

ster in the Second Illinois Regiment until he received his discharge. (Some years later, from 1907 to 1914, he was a captain in Company G of the First North Carolina Infantry.) In 1899 Gardner entered the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering. There, in addition to working at various jobs so as to obtain money for his tuition, he became an outstanding athlete and gained the distinction of being the only student who had been elected captain of both the baseball and football teams. He was graduated from the college in 1903 with a B.S. degree in agriculture. For two years following, Gardner was employed as instructor in chemistry at the same institution.

At the end of his teaching appointment (1905), Gardner, having decided to prepare himself for the legal profession, matriculated at the University of North Carolina School of Law, from which he received his degree in 1907. There he had continued in football athletics, and had won the debater's and orator's medal for his proficiency in forensics. (Twenty-four years later, in 1931, the university awarded him the honorary LL.D. degree.) He entered upon his private law practice in his home town and in the western region of the State the year of his graduation, and was to continue at law henceforth in addition to his other activities. The year 1907 also witnessed his first official affiliation with the political life of North Carolina: he was chosen chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Cleveland County, remaining until 1908, when he was made State organizer of the Young Men's Democratic Club by Josephus Daniels⁴². Afterward, from 1910 to 1914 he was a member of the Democratic State Executive Committee. In the meantime Gardner was elected to the State Senate for the term beginning in 1911 and was re-elected in 1914, acting as president pro-tempore of the upper branch of the legislature in

GARDNER, O. MAX—*Continued*

1915. A candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of North Carolina in 1920—he was lieutenant governor from 1916 until 1921—Gardner, in his only political defeat, lost the nomination to Cameron Morrison, for whom he then campaigned. Eight years afterward, in November 1928, the lawyer was elected Governor (he was nominated without opposition in his party), assuming his four-year office in January of the succeeding year. Some time before this he had adopted the shortened forms of his given names.

In later years Gardner was to describe himself as a "*magna cum laude* graduate with a doctor's degree in the science of bankruptcy and political discontent." His "degree," according to *Newsweek* (April 15, 1946), was earned when as Governor he "steered his State's shaky financial affairs through the worst depression in history." About the year 1930 Governor Gardner resolved that to preserve the "character and credit" of North Carolina and to restore financial soundness, taxes on property had to be reduced and tax cuts had to "be positively felt in the pocketbook of the taxpayer." Legislative acts (1931) reorganizing the North Carolina highway system under control of the State government, consolidating the "three major State educational institutions into one State university," establishing a State local government commission to control local public debts, and abolishing State taxes on real property helped to accomplish this. North Carolina, during the years of Gardner's tenure, "never defaulted on an obligation." He dealt with the many labor disputes by attempting to improve conditions for workers in North Carolina's industries, campaigned against tenant farming, initiated modern agricultural methods, and supported the extension of the "constitutional school term." A Dry throughout the prohibition era, Gardner in 1933 "predicted that North Carolina was ready for repeal of prohibition." Delos Lovelace of the *New York Sun* said that, in summing up the Governor's record of contributions, a Chicago newspaper editor called him a "political paragon" and a prominent Democratic official remarked that he was "too good to be true."

The North Carolinian was active also in national party affairs. He was a delegate at large and chairman of the North Carolina delegation to the Democratic national conventions in 1924 (New York), and in 1932 (Chicago). Gardner, it is said, opposed Alfred E. Smith's nomination for President in 1928, "but plugged for his [Smith's] election." In 1933, with a series of successes behind him in law, politics, farming (he owned farm land in Shelby), and in business (in 1929 he had acquired major interests in the Cleveland Cloth Mills, in Shelby, of which he became president and treasurer), he moved to Washington, D.C., and established there the law firm of Gardner, Morrison, and Rogers, which in turn became "lucrative." *Newsweek* gives as partial reasons for his settling in the nation's capital his refusal "to practice before judges he had appointed"

(in North Carolina) and his wish "to discuss national affairs with those who shaped them." Before he opened his new firm, however, he resigned as a member of the Democratic National Committee. "Mr. Roosevelt," stated the *United States News* (March 1, 1946), "later required that other national committeemen withdraw before taking up law in the capital," because, as reported previously in the *Literary Digest* (January 27, 1934), the President had declared that "it was not in keeping with the spirit of his Administration for high party officials to take law cases before Federal departments." Gardner continued to participate in party matters both in his State and in the nation. A supporter of Roosevelt's candidacy at the 1932 convention—the men were friends since their gubernatorial days—the Washington attorney became the chief executive's "unofficial adviser on Southern politics" and "anonymous" White House guest (*United States News*).

Gardner's work in law now was in the role of counselor to various corporations, especially those in the textile field—National Rayon Producers Association, Cotton Textile Institute—and the United States Lines, Pan-American Airways, Coca-Cola, Bethlehem Steel, and Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America, among others. While representing these companies, "he never appeared before Congressional committees," asserted *Newsweek*, "or sought Government contracts or tax relief." By 1942 his business affiliations had been expanded to include directorships in the Shelby First National Bank, in a number of North Carolinian textile mills, and in the Sperry Corporation. (In 1946 his association with Sperry terminated; later in the year he sold his interests in the Cleveland Cloth Mills to J. P. Stevens and Company in New York but remained a member of the Cleveland mills organization.)

Although Gardner is credited by Drew Pearson with first having suggested the New Deal to President Roosevelt, the corporation lawyer, during this period, did not completely concur in all the measures taken or attempted under the New Deal Administration. Among his actions that were contrary to prevailing Democratic policy were his support of the "coalition of Southern conservatives which helped defeat President Roosevelt's effort in 1937 to enlarge the membership of the Supreme Court" and his objection to the talk by many Democrats during the "depression of 1937" of the "strike of capital" and to their dismissal of the "complaints of business as the outgivings of enemies of the Administration." But he did not part company with the Administration; and although opposed on grounds of tradition to a third-term candidacy for Roosevelt, he devised the President's campaign strategy.

In October 1944 President Roosevelt appointed Gardner to the nonsalaried post of chairman of the advisory board of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, which replaced the Office of War Mobilization and was instituted that month by the reconversion law. The advisory board comprises a twelve-member committee of representatives from the public, labor, management, and agriculture.

(Before this Gardner had refused the post of Assistant Attorney General, who was "to conduct the investigation of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company." Afterward he also refused the proffered post of general counsel to the OPA and that of Alien Property Custodian.) Gardner served during the successive directorate of the OWMR by James F. Byrnes⁴¹, Fred M. Vinson⁴², and John W. Snyder⁴³. In February 1945 Gardner went on record as favoring the Senate version of the May⁴⁴-Bailey⁴⁵ labor draft bill which granted authority to assign men to war jobs to the civilian-directed War Manpower Commission instead of to the military-controlled Selective Service Commission. One month later he appointed a four-member committee (Eric Johnston⁴⁶, Philip Murray⁴⁷, Albert Goss⁴⁸, and Mrs. Anna Rosenberg⁴⁹) to study and collate existing research reports already compiled on a subject "closely connected with the problems of reconversion," that of a guaranteed annual wage for workers in the uncertain-employment industries such as steel and coal.

Speaking in part of the matters which faced a reconverting nation, Gardner in April 1945 criticized the tax law in existence and warned that the country could not escape continuation of high taxes necessary to pay off the huge war debt. "But as a condition precedent to a high national income," continued the chairman, "we must have as soon as possible an equitable tax bill that will permit venture capital to go forward." In the same month the board drew up a five-point statement of faith in the future of America which included confidence in the attainment of full employment and in the veterans' finding economic security. An advocate of the "economy of abundance" (*New York Times Magazine*, July 8, 1945), and of free enterprise, Gardner, later in the year, explained his theories before the Economic Club of New York: "Planning by Government need not be regimentation. It seems to me that planning is just the common-sense approach to a constructive postwar economy. I mean planning by the Government to create a pattern of Government and enterprise relationship in which individual industries, individual companies, and individuals will have a feeling of confidence and stability in making their own plans for their own operations."

While occupied with his OWMR duties, Gardner was appointed Under Secretary of the Treasury by President Truman in February 1946, the lawyer's appointment being confirmed unanimously by the Senate. Opinion generally favored the President's choice of the "old-fashioned type liberal." When Vinson, then Secretary of the Treasury, resigned in June to become Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, observers thought that Gardner would be the logical candidate for the vacancy. Snyder, however, received the post. In an article appearing in the *New York Post* (September 13, 1946), Harold L. Ickes⁵⁰ alleged that the new Secretary and Gardner were attempting to make the Office of the Budget again part of the Treasury Department, from which Roosevelt had taken it. In July Gardner had

resigned from OWMR because his work in the Treasury Department left him little time to devote to the OWMR job.

As Under Secretary of the Treasury Gardner supported the loan to Great Britain which provided for removal of trade barriers between the United States and the British Empire, and took part in the choice of Roy L. Thompson⁵¹, Daniel W. Bell⁵², and George H. Mead⁵³ as members of the Board of Decontrol. Other responsibilities of the Under Secretary in 1946 were the preparation of extensive tax-system studies to aid 1947 Congressional tax legislation, and the study, "with a view to simplification," of the United States customs procedures which Gardner is reported "to regard as unduly complicated." In October Gardner, commenting that the cost of Government was too great and deploring "excessive public debt," added: "Unnecessary activities must be eliminated. More efficient and economical means must be found to conduct the essential public services."

O. Max Gardner's nomination to the diplomatic post of Ambassador to Great Britain in December 1946—several months before he had been offered the post soon after Harriman's resignation but had preferred to remain at his fiscal work—was seen by most observers as a "significant move to put in Laborite Britain an articulate and expert advocate of American democratic capitalism." Gardner favors Cordell Hull's⁵⁴ policy of "equality of treatment and reduction of excessive trade barriers" in international commerce. Gardner had been appointed to the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine, but resigned before the committee began its investigation because of the demands of his OWMR duties. It is reported that present British and American relations "rest . . . more than ever on an economic rather than a political base," and that the role of the new Ambassador, who is little known in Great Britain, will involve averting a sharply competitive trade race between the two countries. He will have the opportunity, too, of aiding the Anglo-American program of sharing costs of occupying their respective zones in Germany. Gardner's nomination was confirmed by the Senate in January 1947.

The United States Ambassador to London is a founder of Gardner-Webb College in Shelby, established for underprivileged youth, and a trustee of the University of North Carolina and formerly (1943-46) also of the Julius Rosenwald Fund. A member of the North Carolina and American bar associations and of Sigma Nu, he belongs, in addition, to the fraternal organizations of Odd Fellows and the Elks. Gardner's religious affiliation is Baptist; and he succeeded in building the Sunday school class he taught in his church in Shelby into "the largest group of its kind in the State." In November 1907 he was married to Fay Lamar Webb, a judge's daughter. Four children—a daughter Margaret Love (Mrs. N. E. Burgess), and three sons, James, Ralph, and O. Max, Jr.—were born to them. The "low-voiced," heavily-built Southerner, who is six feet three inches tall, is known for a speaking ability, amiability, and an urbanity of manner

GARDNER, O. MAX—*Continued*

which has not "obliterated the small-town mold." He has been described by Arthur Krock of the *New York Times* as a "moderate political philosopher of wide reading and deep thinking."

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GARRISON, LLOYD K(IRKHAM) Nov. 19, 1897- Lawyer; labor relations expert; college professor

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A lawyer who was for thirteen years dean of the University of Wisconsin Law School, Lloyd K. Garrison entered the field of labor relations in 1934, when he became chairman of an early National Labor Relations Board. He afterward served on the National War Labor Board; and during the wave of strikes that followed World War II, he was chairman of the fact-finding board appointed to investigate the General Motors-United Automobile Workers dispute. "A New Dealer well liked by labor"—thus he has been described by a *United States News* writer—Garrison has advocated the establishment of a permanent management-labor council to promote industrial peace. His appointment as a full professor at the New York University School of Law was announced in September 1947.

Lloyd Kirkham Garrison is the great-grandson of the Boston abolitionist leader, William Lloyd Garrison, and the grandson of Wendell Phillips Garrison, onetime literary editor of the *Nation*. He was born on November 19, 1897, in New York City, to Lloyd McKim and Alice (Kirkham) Garrison. A graduate of St Paul's School, in New Hampshire, he attended Harvard, interrupting his studies there to volunteer for naval service during World War I. From May 1917 to February 1919 he was in the United States Navy, where he rose to the rank of chief petty officer. Following in the footsteps of his father, a lawyer, young Garrison, after earning his B.A. degree (in 1919), prepared himself for the legal profession at the Harvard Law School. Upon receiving his LL.B. in 1922, he secured a position in one of Wall Street's leading law firms, the firm headed by Elihu Root. He remained with Root, Clark, Buckner, and Howland until 1926, when he became a member of Parker and Garrison. He

had been admitted to the New York bar in 1923.

Garrison first gained national prominence as a special assistant to the United States Attorney General in 1930-31. As associate counsel for the New York City Bar Association, he had in 1928 been connected with an investigation of "ambulance chasers" and, the following year, with a bankruptcy investigation. His work in New York had been so effective, wrote *Scholastic*, that President Hoover⁴³ requested his assistance in a Department of Justice investigation of bankruptcy frauds. In a *Report to the President on the Bankruptcy Act and Its Administration in the courts of the United States* (1931), of which he was co-author with Solicitor General Thacher, Garrison made recommendations to prevent the corruption of bankruptcy laws (*Congressional Digest*, June-July, 1932). Later, in 1939-41, he was a member of the Attorney General's committees on administrative procedure and bankruptcy. (Garrison's proposal to protect low-income debtors from the penalty of having their wages attached under garnishee proceedings became law in Wisconsin in 1937.)

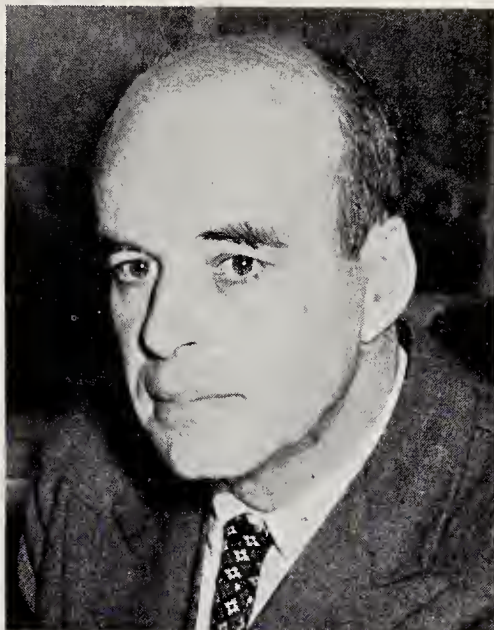
In 1932 the New York lawyer severed his connections with the firm of Parker and Garrison to become professor of law and dean of the University of Wisconsin Law School, which he had, according to the *Literary Digest*, been asked to reorganize. He was credited with having made much progress in this task by June 1934, when he was called to Washington to organize the newly created National Labor Relations Board. This three-man, full-time board was the successor to the unsalaried, part-time National Labor Board, which had been established under the National Industrial Recovery Act to enforce Section 7-a, the provision protecting labor's collective bargaining and unionization rights. As chairman of the NLRB for four months, Garrison is said to have "lifted operations under Section 7-a . . . to altogether new estate." Of particular importance was the board's ruling in the Houde case (July 1934), which was later embodied in the National Labor Relations Act of 1935: while recognizing the right of minority employee groups to present grievances, the board held that in collective bargaining negotiations, the employer must bargain exclusively with the representatives selected by the majority of the employees.

After resuming his academic duties at Wisconsin in November 1934, Garrison continued to take an interest in the proceedings of the NLRB, which, he observed, achieved results little better than had its predecessor in the enforcement of its rulings. To remedy this weakness, he urged the passage of pending legislation, which provided for a board with "the power to subpoena witnesses and records, and to make orders which would be enforceable (and also reviewable) by a direct and summary proceeding in the Circuit Court of Appeals." To the new National Labor Relations Board created by the National Labor Relations Act in 1935 was delegated such authority. The Wisconsin University law dean came to be

closely identified with the labor relations field. In 1936 he was a referee for the National Railroad Adjustment Board and has since served intermittently in that capacity. He was on the Federal Steel Mediation Board in 1937 and, the following year, was a member of the President's Commission on Industrial Relations in Great Britain and Sweden. A proponent of further Government measures to encourage voluntary arbitration, Garrison has been a panel member of the International Board of Arbitration of the American Newspaper Publishers Association and of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants Union of North America since 1940. In 1941-42 it was his responsibility to referee management-union disputes between the Milwaukee Allis-Chalmers plant and the CIO United Automobile Workers.

During World War II Garrison, on leave from Wisconsin University, held several posts in the National War Labor Board, the agency established for the settlement of labor disputes and for the administration of national wage stabilization controls. General counsel and executive director in 1942-43, an alternate public member in 1944, and vice-chairman in 1945, he served as the last chairman of this body, which, before its liquidation on December 31, 1946, had handled nearly twenty thousand disputes. In considering these cases, declared Garrison in a report to President Truman⁴⁵, "stress was laid . . . on the establishment of well-defined job classifications and well-balanced wage rate structures as essential to the maintenance of good labor relations and maximum production. The principle of equal pay for equal work, regardless of race, color, creed, or sex, was applied . . . and special attention was paid to the social and economic necessity of correcting substandards of living." While recognizing the board's shortcomings, Garrison maintained that the wartime agency had reduced industrial strife to "the lowest point in many years" and had developed a body of industrial law "whose major principles [had] already exerted a substantial influence" on labor relations. In connection with this, he cited the formulation of maintenance-of-membership clauses which had resolved the closed versus the open shop controversy of 1942.

As "a citizen of recognized judgment and integrity" and a labor relations expert, Garrison was again called upon by the Government to assist in settling the postwar nation-wide industrial conflict. During December 1945 and January 1946 he was chairman of the three-man fact-finding board appointed by President Truman to investigate the General Motors-United Automobile Workers dispute—this was the case in which labor introduced the explosive issue of a company's ability to pay as a criterion for wage increases. Maintaining that profits were relevant but not the sole factor in wage determinations, Garrison and his colleagues, in a twelve-thousand-word report which was accepted by the U.A.W.A. but not by General Motors, recommended an hourly wage increase of 17.5 per cent or nineteen and one-half cents, a figure they held to be noninflationary (*New York Times*, January 11, 1946). The strike



Wide World Photos

LLOYD K. GARRISON

was not settled until March 1946, when a pay raise of eighteen and one-half cents an hour was agreed upon.

Garrison resigned from the faculty of the University of Wisconsin in 1945, subsequently becoming a member of the firm of Paul, Weiss, Wharton, and Garrison, in New York. In January 1947 he was one of three labor consultants appointed by the Atomic Energy Commission to advise on industrial relations problems arising at atomic energy plants. At that time he was also named by Edgar L. Warren⁴⁷, director of the United States Conciliation Service (it was later superseded by the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service), to a panel of twenty-five experts who would serve as special conciliators in major industrial disputes. Another of Garrison's tasks at this time was as special master for the United States Supreme Court in a suit, brought by the State of Georgia against twenty Southern and Eastern railroads, charging the roads with discrimination against Southern States in freight rates and violation of the antitrust laws. At the beginning of September 1947 he was appointed a full professor on the faculty of the New York University School of Law.

To achieve "lasting labor peace," Garrison, putting little faith in legislative devices as a means of preventing large-scale strikes, has urged the establishment of a permanent labor-management council to formulate basic principles and rules for the peaceful settlement of industrial disputes. The ordinary collective bargaining contracts, he has asserted, are in themselves inadequate and must be built upon a firm foundation of broader agreements between labor and management (*New York Times Magazine*, August 25, 1946). He has stressed also the close relationship between industrial peace and the general well-being of

GARRISON, LLOYD K.—*Continued*

the nation: "The course of collective bargaining is profoundly affected by what happens to the country generally. If we fail to give people hope, faith, and a feeling of security—if we make a mess of things at home and abroad—the collective bargaining process can only deteriorate. It is part of the living tissue of society." (In 1936, in an article appearing in the *New Republic*, Garrison had called for the adoption of a Constitutional amendment to give Congress general power "to promote the economic welfare of the United States.")

For twenty-one years Garrison has been an officer of the National Urban League, a social service organization which works for the improvement of living conditions of Negroes. Treasurer of the League from 1926 to 1932 and a member of its executive council thereafter, he succeeded William H. Baldwin⁴⁵ as national president in February 1947. Since 1937, the year he served as president of the Association of American Law Schools, Garrison has also been vice-chairman of the American Civil Liberties Union. He lists membership in the Wisconsin and the American Bar associations. For a six-year period (1938-44) he was on the Harvard Board of Overseers, and since 1935 he has been a trustee of Howard University. In January 1947 he was elected to the board of directors of Survey Associates; and in November 1947, with twenty-five other citizens of New York City, he became a member of that city's traffic action committee. Garrison is affiliated with the Democratic party. His religion is the Episcopalian.

In 1921 Garrison was married to Ellen Jay, a descendant of the first United States Chief Justice. Their three children are Clarinda Kirkham, Ellen Shaw, and Lloyd McKim. The rangy, "lean-faced legal wizard," as one writer has called him, gives his opponents on the tennis court keen competition. Characterized as good-natured and friendly, Garrison has also been described as an intellectual "with a talent for wisecracking."

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GARST, SHANNON July 24, 1899- Author
 Address: 500 Cedar St., Douglas, Wyo.

Spanish conquistadors, Kit Carson, General Custer, and Sitting Bull are among the historical characters who have appeared in Shannon Garst's biographies for young people between the ages of ten and sixteen. The locale of several of her books recalls the Western country in which the author has spent most of her life. Ten of Mrs. Garst's books were pub-



SHANNON GARST

lished between 1938 and 1947, of which two were chosen for distribution by book clubs.

The daughter of Wesley Shannon, a mining engineer, and Zinta Anna (Von Diltz) Shannon, whose father was an Austrian count, Doris Shannon was born at Ironwood, Michigan, on July 24, 1899. (She later acquired the surname Garst by marriage.) "Most famous (or infamous) of my forebears was the Austrian statesman Prince Metternich," she says. "My earliest memories are of begging my parents to take me out to look for stray kittens. Those searches took place in Michigan, before I was four years old, so one of my outstanding traits evidenced itself at a very early age. To this day there is a mutual attraction between cats and me; every homeless cat within miles naturally gravitates to my house." The family, which also includes a son, moved to Denver, Colorado, when Doris was four.

Doris Shannon's formal education comprised attendance at the East Denver High School; the Hood River High School in Oregon, where she played tennis and basketball, took part in field sports, debating, and dramatics, and was graduated in 1916; and a period at the University of Colorado at Boulder for writing courses. At this time several of her stories were published in the "Children's Page" of the *Denver Post*. For a short period she also worked in a bookstore in Portland, Oregon. In 1918 she went to Wyoming, now her "permanent stamping ground," and taught school until her marriage on September 1, 1920, to Joseph Garst, an attorney. Their children are Joseph Horace, Warren Edward, and Barbara, now Mrs. Spurlock.

During her childhood summers, spent at her father's mine in the mountains of Colorado, Doris Shannon recalls, "I was completely happy roaming the woods and becoming acquainted with the wild animals and living in a make-

believe world of my own." She learned self-sufficiency and "discovered the fun of making up stories." One was accepted and published in the magazine *Wee Wisdom* when she was about ten, and no doubt was the deciding factor in her eventual choice of a writing career.

Though she told stories to her three children, she was too busy bringing them up to find much time for actual authorship. When the last of the three was launched into school, she typed some of these stories; they were immediately accepted by children's magazines. Then Barbara was ill with scarlet fever, and she and her mother were quarantined for thirty days. "While she caught up on reading and piano practice," Mrs. Garst relates, "I wrote my first book and enjoyed it so much more than short stories that I've written books ever since." Reviewing *The Story of Buffalo Bill* (1938) in the *Library Journal*, Alice Martin predicted that "the popular treatment and very readable style should make the book attractive to boys."

May Lamberton Becker, in the New York *Herald Tribune Books*, called *Kit Carson* (1942) "a sympathetic presentation of a character dear to boy nature and the American heart." A book for older readers, *When the West Was Young* (1942), was followed by *Custer, Fighter of the Plains* (1944), *Jack London: Magnet for Adventure* (1944), which was especially well reviewed, and *Sitting Bull* (1946), termed by the New York *Times* "a moving tale with the authentic ring of truth." Perhaps the only dissenting critical note on Mrs. Garst's books is Virginia Kirkus' judgment that *Scotty Allan: King of the Dog-Team Drivers* (1946), about "the best dog-musher of the North" in Alaskan gold-rush times, "deserved a more finished presentation." The New York *Times* reviewer thought it was written "briskly, vividly."

In *Cowboy Boots* (1946) Shannon Garst utilizes much of the environment in which her children grew up on their Wyoming ranch, "with pets galore, horses for riding, streams for fishing and swimming, and hills, valleys, and ranges for roaming." A Junior Literary Guild choice, this book was preceded by *Amelia Earhart: Heroine of the Skies* (1946), a selection of the Catholic Book Club. In October 1947 appeared *Three Conquistadors*, biographies of Cortés, Coronado, and Pizarro. Mrs. Garst's parents now run a fruit orchard in Oregon, and experiences there will be summed up in a forthcoming book, "Wish on an Apple."

Mrs. Garst is brown-eyed, auburn-haired, is three inches over five feet in height. She enjoys golf, amateur photography, and travel to out-of-the-way places. Her favorite author is Thomas Wolfe; novel, *Les Misérables*. The author is a Republican and an Episcopalian, and belongs to two social clubs, although she says, "As a rule I avoid crowds and organizations." One of her publishers describes Mrs. Garst as "an intelligent, affable woman; observing, sensitive, and keenly interested in world affairs."

GASSNER, JOHN (WALDHORN) Jan. 30, 1903- Drama critic; educator

Address: b. c/o Columbia Pictures Corp., 729 7th Ave., New York; h. 129 Dahill Rd., Brooklyn, N.Y.

John Gassner, drama critic and anthologist, once formulated an aphorism that could serve as a key to his method of criticism. "What really matters in art," he wrote, "is the transfiguration of reality into the manifestation of essential truth, spirit, and vision." Ascertaining the degree and manner in which a dramatic form—play, musical comedy, or film script—approaches or diverges from this norm is the function of the critic. For the past twenty years, Gassner has been applying his criteria to many dramatic constructions: the sociological dramas of the thirties, the postwar drama of the twenties, and the more recent postwar productions of the forties. Yet he seldom castigates an ineptly written play, but more often attempts to determine how much it has fallen away from the author's original conception or how it will in some way illuminate a playgoer's knowledge of his people and his times.

John Waldhorn Gassner was born at Siget, then in Hungary, on January 30, 1903. His father, Abraham, was a furrier, and his mother, Fanny (Weinberger) Gassner, was the descendant of aristocratic and scholarly Austro-Hungarian families. At various times the family lived in Budapest, Vienna, and Rotterdam, where the only child of the Gassners was educated privately at home. On coming to the United States in 1911, John Gassner was enrolled in public and private schools. He went on to New York's De Witt Clinton High School. After being graduated from this secondary school in 1920, he entered Columbia University with the intention of preparing himself for a medical career, but, under the influence of John Erskine, Mark Van Doren⁴⁰, Brander Matthews, and George O'Dell⁴¹, turned to literary and dramatic studies. His extracurricular activities included membership in the Boar's Head Poetry Society and the Deutsche Verein; he also contributed to the college literary magazine, *Morningside*, and to its newspaper, the *Spectator*. General honors and special honors in English and German were awarded to Gassner, a Phi Beta Kappa member, on his graduation in 1924. For the following year he was enabled to continue his studies by receiving the William Mitchell Fellowship in Arts and Letters. The titles of the theses submitted by Gassner for his M.A. in English and Comparative Literature were *The Function of Originality in Modern Poetry* and *Thomas Nashe: Elizabethan Satirist*.

After receiving his Master's degree in 1925, Gassner joined the staff of the Labor Temple School as a lecturer on social forces in English literature. About two years later, he returned to Columbia to teach in the university's home study division. He was instructor, then lecturer, in comparative literature, drama, and playwriting at Hunter College in New York from 1928 to 1945. In 1940 Gassner became chairman of the dramaturgy and history of



JOHN GASSNER

the theater department at the New School for Social Research, a position he still holds in 1947. Between 1941 and 1943 he traveled to Pennsylvania weekly to lecture at Bryn Mawr College, while for several summers he also instructed at the Bread Loaf Writers' Conference in Vermont and at Northwestern University.

Throughout this period Gassner was also establishing himself as a critic. For one year (1925-26) he was on the staff of the *New York Herald Tribune Books* and again, in 1934, he became drama critic of *New Theatre* magazine. To these duties he added the post of associate editor in 1937. That same year Gassner joined *One-Act Play* magazine and remained on its staff as drama critic for four years, serving as one of its associate editors, too, in 1940-41. He was associate editor and drama critic of *Direction* magazine from 1937 to 1944 as well. And two other magazines, *Forum* and *Current History*, retained him as their drama critic after 1941.

Among Gassner's activities were other editorial positions he held at different periods. For four years after he left college, Gassner was an auxiliary editor for the publishers Simon and Schuster, while at other times he served in the same capacity for D. Appleton and Company, and, later, for the library of music and drama of Dover Publications. The Theatre Guild made him chairman of its play department in 1931. When he resigned from the Theatre Guild in 1944, Columbia Pictures invited him to join their organization as play editor; Gassner accepted the offer and remained with the motion picture concern until 1947, when he resigned so as to form his own play-producing organization. The critic also broadcast his reviews over the air in 1937-38, besides appearing on Bessie Beatty's hour (1944-46), the *Invitation to Learning*,

(1945), and *Broadway Talks Back* (1946) programs.

Gassner's writing is not limited to critical studies in magazines. In 1940 he published *Masters of the Drama*, which has been called "the best of its kind in English" by the *New Republic*. *Commonweal's* opinion was, "John Gassner is probably the foremost authority on the history of the drama living in America." The following year Gassner brought out his *Producing the Play*, which was selected by the United States Army for use as a manual in its vast play production program. He has contributed articles to such magazines as the *Nation*, the *New Republic*, the *New York Times Book Review*, *Tomorrow*, the *Atlantic Monthly*, *Theatre Arts*, the *Penguin Film Review* (London), *Forum*, *Current History*, *Book Find Club News*, *World Tomorrow*, *Theatre Workshop*, and *Common Sense*. Gassner has also written poetry which has been included in *Contemporary American Men Poets* (1937) and a play about Herman Melville, *The White Whale*, which received honorable mention for the Charles A. Sergel Award at the University of Chicago in 1931. His prefaces and essays are to be found in Eleanor Flexner's *American Playwrights: 1918-1938* (1938), William Kozlenko's *One Act Play Today* (1938), Barrett Clark's *Chief European Theories of the Drama* (published in 1947), the *International Yearbook of the Theatre*, and the *Dictionary of World Literature*. Other of his essays are projected for publication in *Colliers' encyclopedia* and in the *Oxford Companion to the Theater*.

For the Theatre Guild, Gassner adapted Stefan Zweig's *Jeremiah* and Emil Ludwig's *Versailles*, which were both produced under the Guild's auspices, one on Broadway (1939) and the other at the Westchester Country Playhouse (1931). Later, at Judith Anderson's request, Robinson Jeffers' *Tower Beyond Tragedy* was dramatized by Gassner for production at Carmel, California. Apart from Jeffers' neo-classic tragedy, the medieval and Elizabethan theater is represented in Gassner's work by modernizations of *Everyman* and the *Abraham and Isaac* play of the Brome Cycle, and by an adaptation of Massinger's *A New Way to Pay Old Debts*; the latter play was produced by the Dramatic Workshop at the New School.

In collaboration with Burns Mantle⁴⁴, Gassner edited a *Treasury of the Theatre* in 1935. Another anthology, *Twenty Best Plays of the Modern American Theatre*, this edited by Gassner alone, appeared four years later. He also edited a group of three anthologies in 1944: *English Comedy*, *Comedies of Molière*, and *Spanish Drama*. Working with film author Dudley Nichols⁴⁵ as coeditor, Gassner directed his attention to outstanding film scripts which, beginning in 1943, were compiled in three annual volumes entitled *Best Film Plays*. Bosley Crowther of the *New York Times* acclaimed the book: "This annual collection should prove a reputable focus, as it were, for critical judgment and comment upon the creative writing done for films. Of late, we've been hearing a great deal from people connected with the screen about the inadequacies of critics and

our uselessness in sponsoring the art. One thing is true: few working critics have the energy or the space—particularly the space—to write a full appraisal of a year's films that would partially compare with the very fine one Mr. Gassner has written to preface this book. Certainly a summary of this quality will be 'constructive' at each year's end." This was succeeded in 1947 by the publication of Gassner's second series of *Best New Plays of the Modern American Theatre*, which was chosen a Book-of-the-Month Club alternate.

Shortly before World War II Gassner's *Decade of American Drama* was translated into Spanish and Portuguese and distributed as part of a pamphlet series by the Pan American Union. Gassner was a member of the Writers' War Board as well and a special writer for the overseas division of OWI. Another of his wartime activities was service as adviser on the *Treasury Star Parade* radio program. At the New School he was chairman of a series of symposia on the wartime theater and out of his "March of the Drama" course there came such Studio Theatre and Broadway productions of the war period as Lessing's *Nathan the Wise*, Tolstoy's *The Cause of It All*, and a translation of the Chinese classic, *Circle of Chalk*.

At various times Gassner has belonged to the following associations: the English Union of Columbia University, Modern Language Association, the New York Drama Critics' Circle, College Teachers Association, National Theatre Conference, the National Play Revision Council of Schools and Colleges, the American Educational Theatre Association (for whom he prepared a long critical bibliography, *Social Studies of the Theatre*), Films for Democracy (1939), the National Council of Teachers of English, and the Romain Rolland Committee (founded in 1945 to promote cultural relations with Europe). He has also been an adviser to, or on the advisory board of, the American Film Center, Committee for Mass Education in Race Relations, the New Film Alliance, and the Canadian Art Theatre. Gassner, from time to time, has addressed the First International Dance Congress, the National Theatre Conference, the Stage for Action Conference (along with Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt⁴⁰ and Norman Corwin⁴⁰), and the Ethical Culture Society; and, as a guest lecturer, he has spoken at the Yale Drama School, Queens College, Haverford College, Johns Hopkins University, Film Forum, and the New Theatre School.

John Gassner, by serving as a judge in many play contests, has been instrumental in helping to discover several new playwrights, among whom are Arthur Miller⁴¹, Clifford Odets⁴¹, Irwin Shaw⁴², and Marc Blitzstein⁴⁰. While pursuing his Ph.D. studies (which have not yet been completed) at Columbia in 1926, he was married to Mollie Kern on December 1 of that year. The Gassners have one daughter, Caroline. The critic is a short man, five feet one inch tall and weighing 138 pounds. His eyes are hazel and his once brown hair has turned gray.

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GATES, RALPH F(ESLER) Feb. 24, 1893- Governor of Indiana; lawyer
Address: b. 206 State House, Indianapolis, Ind.; h. 4343 N. Meridian St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Ralph F. Gates was elected Governor of Indiana in 1944. The first Republican to hold the executive office in that State since 1929, Gates is recognized as the leading force behind Indiana Republican politics and is credited with having achieved, for his party, its legislative and executive victory in 1944. Gates, who is a lawyer, began his political career by serving as attorney for local and county governments.



Wide World Photos

RALPH F. GATES

The son of Benton and Alice (Fesler) Gates, English-descended Ralph Fesler Gates, the second of four boys, was born in Columbia City, Indiana, on February 24, 1893. He attended the local public schools and, after graduation from Columbia City High School, entered the University of Michigan. He was awarded a B.A. degree in 1915 and then remained at the university to study law. After receiving an LL.B. degree in 1917 (he had been admitted to the bar in 1916), Gates was commissioned an ensign in the pay office of the United States Naval Reserve Forces. He served overseas for two years (1917-19) in the World War I period. For eleven months of that time he was paymaster at the air station in Le Croisic, France.

When Gates returned to civilian life in 1919 he entered his father's law firm. After the elder Gates died in 1922, Ralph and his two brothers, John and Benton, formed the firm of

GATES, RALPH F.—*Continued*

Gates and Gates in Columbia City. He was also a director of the Farmers Loan and Trust Company and the Mayer State Bank. In 1922 Ralph Gates entered political life: in that year he was elected district attorney of Whitley County. When his term expired in 1926, he became city attorney of Columbia City, a post in which he served until 1930. In 1924 he had been named town attorney of South Whitley; he held this office for twenty years.

Gates had also been active in the affairs of the Republican party, into which his father, at one time a Republican county chairman, had introduced him. During 1926-28 he was chairman of the Twelfth District. Then, according to John Bartlow Martin in his book on Indiana, Gates resigned so that he might accept an American Legion office. In 1934 he returned to the post of chairman of the Fourth District (the Twelfth had been renumbered), remaining there until 1941, at which time he was elected the Republican State chairman. He attended three national conventions: he was the Twelfth District's delegate in 1928, a delegate at large in 1936, and an alternate for the Fourth District in 1940. By 1941 the Republicans, under Gates's leadership, had captured much political power, and in November 1944 Gates completed the Republican party's revival by himself becoming the first Republican Governor of Indiana since 1929, succeeding the Democrat Henry F. Schricker.

In a January 1945 *Newsweek* article, Raymond Moley⁴⁵ appraised Gates's influence on Indiana Republicanism: "There is no nonsense in Indiana politics," Moley wrote. "Either you get out the vote or you get out. Governor Gates has spent a lifetime at the job." Gates's major problem as Governor would be, in the opinion of Moley, "the conservation of the State surplus which is about fifty million dollars. . . . The Gates administration will be distinguished for caution and common sense. There will be no grandiose schemes for social reconstruction. There will be a minimum of oratory." By the end of 1947 it was apparent that Moley's predictions were correct. Most observers felt that Gates is influenced by aspirations to higher political office; his administration is judged to be efficient, but not characterized by any drastic changes. The legislature is "comfortably Republican"; his early appointments were considered good. In October 1945 Daniel M. Kidney (New York *World-Telegram*) remarked that Gates, having appointed "an outstanding labor man" as State Commissioner of Labor, "rated high" with union groups. But in August 1946 the CIO United Electrical Workers Union filed suit against Gates and other Indiana officials for "illegal conspiracy"; the event which resulted in the suit was the calling out of the State Guard during a strike of electrical workers.

Because, in the words of Gates, "the administration felt that the people of the State should be better advised as to their State government and its functions," the Governor has

established what he has termed "governmental service clinics." The State capital is moved, once or twice during a month, from Indianapolis to a large city in one of the State's eleven Congressional districts. There the procedures necessary to conducting the State's affairs are explained and demonstrated to adults and school children by Gates himself and other Indiana officials.

In April 1946 Gates was one of the signatories to a statement by the Governors of twenty-six States criticizing Federal deficit spending and the continued borrowing as an "unsound Federal fiscal practice." The next month, the Governor of Indiana introduced a resolution at the annual Governors' Conference: "The members of the Governors' Conference here assembled declare their desire and determination to assume full responsibility for meeting all problems state-wide in scope and character and that they refrain from seeking or advocating the appropriation of Federal funds for such problems, and that they recommend that the Federal Government return to the States and their subdivisions those functions of government that are not of a national character." Gates asserted further: "The bureaucrat is only doing what he has been asked to do. We have asked for funds, we have shifted responsibility, we have opened the door—and who is to blame if the Federal Government has walked in? . . . When will some Congressmen or Senators stand up and start demanding that the States take back some of their own responsibility and stop passing the buck to Washington?"

Gates has also been prominent in American Legion activities. He was commander of the Ray P. Harrison Post in 1928, commander of an Indiana district in 1929, and chairman of the legislature committee, Department of Indiana, during 1930-31. In 1931 he was elected State commander of the American Legion. He served on the national Americanism committee in 1932-33. Gates is also a member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. The lawyer belongs to both the Indiana State and the American bar associations. He is a Rotary Club member, and his lodges are the Masons, the Elks, and the Loyal Order of Moose. His religion is Presbyterian. Married in October 1919 to Helene Edwards, Gates has two children, Robert Edwards and Patricia Ann. Five feet nine and a half inches in height, the Governor weighs 190 pounds, has brown hair and blue eyes. He has been described as a "smiling, heavy-jowled man."

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GEIGER, ROY S (TANLEY) (gī'gēr) Jan. 25, 1885—Jan. 23, 1947 Lieutenant General in the United States Marine Corps; commander of the Fleet Marine Force in the Pacific in World War II; commanded the First Marine Aircraft Wing in the Guadalcanal campaign (1942), the First Marine Amphibious Corps

at Bougainville (1943), the Third Marine Amphibious Corps at Guam (1944) and Okinawa (1945); succeeded to the command of the Tenth Army at Okinawa after the death of Lieutenant General Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr., in June 1945 and continued the attack to ultimate victory. See *Current Biography* 1945 Yearbook.

Obituary

N Y Times p21 Ja 24 '47 por

GEORGE II, KING OF GREECE July 20, 1890—Apr. 1, 1947 Ascended the Greek throne in September 1922 after the forced abdication of his father, Constantine; exiled from Greece from 1923, when a republic was proclaimed, to 1935; reigned during the dictatorship of Metaxas⁴⁰; fled the country in 1941 when the Germans invaded Greece; headed the Greek Government-in-exile in London, later followed it to Cairo; returned to Greece in 1946, as the result of a plebiscite. See *Current Biography* 1943 Yearbook.

Obituary

N Y Times p3 Ap 2 '47 por

GIANNINI, A(MADEO) P(ETER) (jā-nē'nē ä"mä-dā'ō) May 6, 1870- Bank executive

Address: b. c/o Bank of America, 300 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Calif.; h. San Mateo, Calif.

A. P. Giannini, pioneer of branch banking and builder of a financial empire which in 1947 included nearly five hundred banks, is a "son of California" who rose from vegetable peddler to founder-chairman of the Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association, largest private banking system in the world. Giannini's empire, said *Time*, was "founded on the passionate belief that banking opportunity lies with the little fellow." Giannini is in 1947 chairman of the board of Transamerica Corporation, which has "substantial interests" in the bank and other financial and industrial organizations. The banker is considered by John Gunther⁴¹ as one of "the sixty-four men who control America."

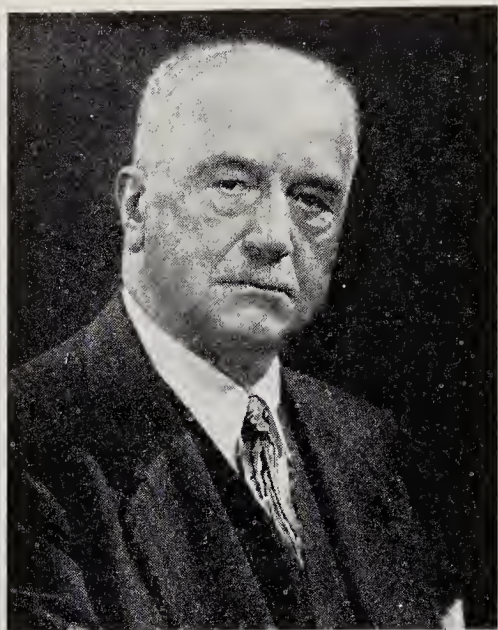
The eldest son of Genoese immigrants, Amadeo Peter Giannini was born May 6, 1870, in the California town of San Jose. The family soon afterwards moved to a small farm at Alviso. When Amadeo was seven years old his father, Luigi Giannini, died. His widowed mother, Virginia (Demartini) Giannini, was married again a year later to Lorenzo Scatena, a teamster in the fruit and vegetable commission business. Scatena took the family to San Francisco, where after a few years he opened his own commission house. Commission house activity, which began each day at about midnight, fascinated young Amadeo; the story is told that, late at night, shoes in hand, he would pad downstairs—avoiding his mother who might send him back to bed—and follow "Pop" to the produce wharves. At thirteen Amadeo left school (he was later to spend some time at bus-

iness college) to devote himself to the commission business. At fifteen he was driving a wagon through the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys, competing with veteran buyers for the produce of the farms. A "huge youth, bull strong and tireless" and a "born trader," he is said to have carried bread and cheese in his pockets in order not to have to waste time stopping for lunch. By the time Amadeo was nineteen his stepfather had made him a partner.

In 1901, Giannini, then thirty-one years old, caused "a mild sensation" by announcing his retirement. His real estate investments, he explained, were yielding him two hundred and fifty dollars a month. His half interest in the commission house would be sold to the employees of the firm, who would pay him from their profits. This would give him an "ample" income, he expected. He later explained: "We became the top firm in San Francisco. We'd fought our way up. We'd either merged or driven out of business all the firms that had fought us—so I lost interest." It was after this "retirement" that Giannini's real career began.

When his father-in-law died (Giannini had been married at twenty-two to Clorinda Agnes Cuneo, the daughter of wealthy Joseph Cuneo), the former commission merchant was asked to manage the estate and also to take Cuneo's seat on the board of the Columbus Savings and Loan Society in San Francisco. As a director of the bank Giannini agitated for more liberal policies, but the conservative board members opposed him. Thereupon, in 1904, Giannini organized a bank of his own across the street, calling it the Bank of Italy (it was to become the Bank of America). His capital was \$150,000, contributed by his stepfather and nine friends. Unorthodox from the beginning, the bank made loans to merchants, farmers, and laborers, most of them Italian. And what was even more heretical, Giannini "tramped the streets soliciting business" at a time when no banker was so "unethical" as to ask for accounts.

Bankers did not consider the Giannini enterprise "competition" until after the San Francisco earthquake and fire of April 18, 1906. The evening of the quake, Giannini found two horses and a wagon at Scatena's commission house, and by the time the fire reached his bank he "was driving through drunken looters with close to two million dollars in gold and securities hidden under heaps of vegetables in the wagon bed." Giannini's Bank of Italy, housed temporarily in a water-front shed, was the only San Francisco bank open for business when the flames died. The name Giannini, according to *Time*, suddenly became to San Franciscans a "symbol of wisdom, daring and integrity." The banker notified his depositors that their money was safe, and at once began making loans to ruined businessmen for the rebuilding of the city. Hardly a year later Giannini won new prestige by anticipating the panic of 1907. That year other banks used clearing house certificates for cash, while the Bank of Italy gave its depositors the gold



Gabriel Moulin Studios

A. P. GIANNINI

which Giannini had been careful to accumulate before the crash.

The panic convinced Giannini that only big banks were safe banks: he instituted the country's first important branch banking program, buying up small banks and converting them into branches of the Bank of Italy. Competitors tried unsuccessfully to have the State legislature restrict branch banking. Although alarmed financiers fought him at every turn, Giannini's "bank empire" kept growing. In 1919 he organized the Bancitaly Corporation to facilitate the expansion; this was succeeded in 1928 by the Transamerica Corporation. Transamerica was formed as a holding company for all the Giannini banking, insurance, and industrial organizations, including the Bank of Italy, which in 1930 became the Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association. The bank and its branches made loans on crops to California fruit growers, lent up to three hundred dollars to a wage-earner on his signature alone, and furnished "vast sums" to motion picture producers (among them Charlie Chaplin, Mack Sennett, and Darryl Zanuck) at a time when other banks refused to finance films. In the 1920's, when the empire had spread to New York, Giannini's banks financed showmen like Florenz Ziegfeld.

In 1930 Giannini chose Elisha Walker as his successor, then "retired" again and departed for Europe. While abroad he learned that Walker had sold the New York banks, was preparing to dispose of southern California branches, and had discharged "Giannini men" in Transamerica. Giannini came home to California to launch a battle to regain control of the holding company. He "stumped the State," collecting stockholders' proxies. At the corporation's next annual meeting, with 63 per cent of the proxies Giannini "routed" the

eastern interests. He was thus reinstated as chairman of the board of Transamerica.

At one time a New Deal supporter, Giannini declared himself "cured and disillusioned" after a long-drawn court dispute with the United States Comptroller's office, and with the Securities and Exchange Commission. He also differed with Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau⁴⁰, who tried to "break Giannini's hold in the West." In 1940 the Comptroller won part of his case when Giannini agreed to change his accounting methods and increase his bank's capital-to-deposits ratio. Despite the attacks of those who opposed him as a "financial monopolist," Giannini continued to expand successfully. At the end of 1945 the Bank of America surpassed Manhattan's Chase National Bank in deposits and total resources to become the world's largest private bank. By 1946 the Bank of America had 3,300,000 depositors and nearly six billion dollars in resources: its four hundred and ninety-five branches served three hundred and seven communities. By 1947 the Bank of America was the largest in the United States, with deposits exceeding those of both the Chase National Bank and the National City Bank of New York. The bank was still Hollywood's "great financial house," advancing funds that year, for example, to the producers of the films *Dark Mirror* and *Arch of Triumph*. *Time* reported in April 1946 that the "Giant of the West" would "finance the lion's share of all California's crops, of all the new automobiles, iceboxes, radios, houses" produced in the postwar boom. (The bank was making loans as low as ten dollars to 4-H club members.) "Although he is technically retired," said *Time*, "Amadeo Peter Giannini is still in control of his sprawling Goliath." Since his retirement in May 1945—just after his seventy-fifth birthday—Giannini has remained "available" to the bank "in an advisory capacity." An appreciative survey of Giannini's career up to 1945 is contained in Julian Dana's biography, *A. P. Giannini, Giant in the West*, published in May 1947. That year, too, *Forbes Magazine* named Giannini as one of the fifty foremost leaders of American industry.

Giannini is honorary chairman of the Banca d'America e d'Italia, which is also controlled by Transamerica, and which Bank of America officials considered (in November 1945) to be "highly regarded and in an excellent position to contribute to Italian recovery." Giannini, one of the first American businessmen allowed to visit Italy, did so in November 1945. When Leftist Premier Ferruccio Parri⁴⁵ resigned at the end of that month New York *Times* correspondent Milton Bracker wrote: "The situation was believed sparked by a recent visit to Italy of . . . Giannini . . . who said at a press conference that Italy would 'have to have a strong Government if it wished the backing of foreign capital.'" Bracker added that Parri's supporters believed it was Giannini's statements which "really wrecked that Government."

On the presentation to Congress of a bill to control and regulate bank holding companies

in June 1947, a controversy arose over whether or not the bill was primarily directed against the Transamerica Corporation, as was contended by Arthur J. Morris, president of the Morris Plan Corporation of America. Since A. P. Giannini had sailed for a meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce in Montreux, Switzerland, his son Lawrence presented the Transamerica Corporation's viewpoint (in a letter quoted by the New York *World-Telegram*): the bill was "an attempt by a bureaucratic despot to suppress free institutions through exercise of dictatorial powers masquerading as administrative discretion."

A widower (Mrs. Giannini died in December 1941), the banker lives with his daughter Claire (Mrs. C. P. Hoffman). One son, Virgil, is deceased. His other son, Lawrence Mario, is now president of the Bank of America. Burly, white-haired "A. P.", as he is known to his associates, is six feet two inches tall, weighs 240 pounds. A Roman Catholic (Giannini is a Knight of Malta), and an "independent" in politics, the banker has created a number of foundations, notably the Giannini Agricultural Foundation at the University of California. He has declined honorary degrees and awards, but serves as a member of the Board of Regents of the University of California. He also has membership in the Native Sons of the Golden West and "some of the best clubs." Giannini enjoys "the simple life," relaxes by swimming, listening to music, or going to the movies, and has no use for night life, gambling, golf, or "that damned gin rummy."

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GIBSON, JOHN W(ILLARD) Aug. 23, 1910- United States Government official; union official

Address: b. c/o United States Department of Labor, Washington, D.C.; h. Fairlington, Va.

In the period immediately following World War II, numerous labor-management disputes focussed public attention on the labor conciliation service of the Federal Government. on

men such as John W. Gibson, Assistant Secretary of Labor. Formerly a worker in the coal mines and a labor union official, Gibson entered the Labor Department as a special assistant in August 1945. He became one of three Assistant Secretaries of Labor with the reorganization of the Labor Department in June 1946.

John Willard Gibson was born in Harrisburg, Illinois, on August 23, 1910, the son of John Joseph Gibson, now deceased, and Nellie (Guard) Gibson. His father was a coal miner who, as a boy, had been brought to the United States from Durham County, England; and young John Gibson's first job was likewise in the coal mines. He was brought up in Harrisburg and later, in succession, in Galatia (Illinois), Princeton (Kentucky), and Taylorville (Illinois), and attended school in each of these towns. At the age of sixteen, however, he left school to enter the Taylorville pits, where he remained for approximately a year. The next several years were passed alternating between the Detroit automobile shops, where he mastered the trade of arc welding, and the Taylorville mines, to which he returned between jobs in Detroit. Through his father, he had at an early age become interested in problems of workers' welfare. Later, several special courses taken at Wayne University in Detroit (in 1936 and 1937) helped to prepare him further for the career in labor relations he had begun to follow.

In 1934 John Gibson left his position in the automobile industry to become a salesman for a dairy company in the same city, and soon became active in organizing Local 83 of the United Dairy Workers. In 1937 he was elected to the post of secretary of the local, and during the next two years he became vice-president of the Michigan CIO Council and assistant CIO director for the State of Michigan. (He was also secretary of the Labor's Non-Partisan League.) From 1939 to 1941 Gibson was secretary-treasurer of the Michigan CIO, engaged in legislative and public relations work for the State CIO body. His official activities and his personal interest in the fields of industrial health and safety also brought him into association with the American Industrial Hygiene Society and the Society of Professional Safety Engineers, and he is credited with organizing the first college class in safety training devoted exclusively to the safety education of union members.

Between 1941 and 1943 Gibson interrupted his union service to become chairman of the Department of Labor and Industry of the State of Michigan, being appointed to the post by Governor Murray D. Van Wagoner⁴¹. Because of his labor background, Gibson's appointment to the post was regarded with alarm by some Michigan citizens, the *United States News* has reported. But, during a period which saw the threatened walkout of all gas and electric power workers in southern Michigan, the strike which resulted in union recognition for the first time in Ford Motor Company history, the General Motors strike of 1941, and the problem of finding defense jobs for mi-



U. S. Dept. of Labor—Lindley
JOHN W. GIBSON

merous Michigan workers temporarily displaced by the processes of conversion to war production, Gibson acquitted himself so satisfactorily that the Democratic Governor's Republican successor, Harry F. Kelly, reappointed him. Shortly after this reappointment, however, Gibson resigned the State position in order to accept the presidency of the Michigan CIO Council.

During the World War II years, Gibson was active also in various other capacities. He was guest instructor in industrial health and safety and industrial relations problems at the University of Michigan, Wayne University, and Michigan State College. He served on two advisory committees of the War Production Board concerned with essential civilian requirements in the Detroit sector and with national health and safety, on two labor advisory committees of the Office of Price Administration, and on the War Manpower Commission's Michigan division. As chairman of a Michigan State commission studying workmen's compensation, he was responsible for a number of reforms in the operation of the State's workmen's compensation law. And he served on the Governor of Michigan's State Planning Commission, Tax Study Commission, and Advisory Commission on Adult and Worker's Education. He was a member of the advisory committee on industrial relations of the University of Michigan.

Gibson entered the Department of Labor in Washington on August 1, 1945, as a special assistant to Secretary Lewis B. Schwollenbach⁴⁵. He was appointed Second Assistant Secretary on January 15, 1946, and promoted to First Assistant Secretary on February 19, 1946. When the law reorganizing the Labor Department structure according to a plan originated by Schwollenbach was passed early in June 1946, Gibson became one of three As-

sistant Secretaries of Labor of equal rank, being sworn in for the post on July 1. His appointment and subsequent promotion had represented a victory for the CIO as against the A.F. of L., said a *United States News* analysis, because it marked the first time that a CIO man had been given a top Labor Department position, and because the new distribution gave the CIO equal representation with its rival union. From the beginning of his association with the Department, Gibson's work has included conciliation in strikes in the oil industry, the shipping industry, the meat-packing plants, and at General Motors; preparation of the reorganization plans; and participation in policy councils. In 1947 his name figured prominently in news reports concerning the telephone and shipping strikes and the settlement of the fourteen-month-old walkout of employees of the J. I. Case Company, farm equipment manufacturers. The several changes in title actually made little difference in his duties, it was pointed out.

Gibson and Jennie Pacotti of Kincaid, Illinois, were married on May 12, 1934, in Detroit, and are the parents of two children, Jennie Lee and John Eugene. The labor "trouble shooter," as he calls himself, is six feet tall, weighs 170 pounds, and has dark hair and brown eyes. He is the author of two handbooks, *Workmen's Compensation* and *Industrial Safety*. His favorite recreations are hunting and fishing, baseball, football, and golf—especially golf.

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GIELGUD, JOHN (gēl'gōd) Apr. 14, 1904- Actor; stage director; producer

Address: b. c/o H. M. Tennent, Ltd., Globe Theatre, London W.1; h. 16 Cowley St., London S.W. 1

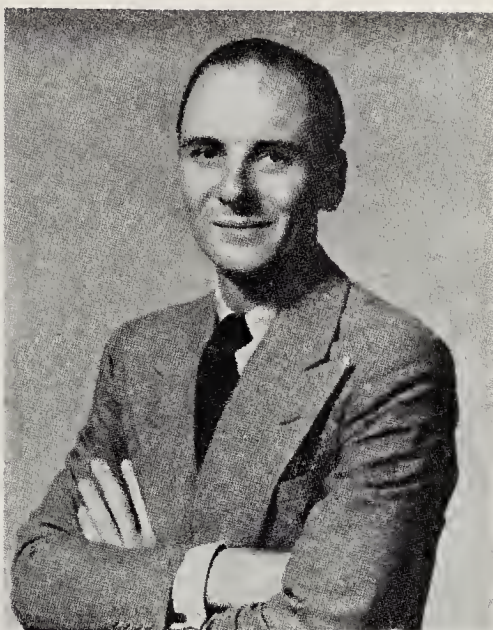
A foremost interpreter of the Shakespearean drama, ranked with the great actors of the English stage, John Gielgud has given over five hundred performances as Hamlet. After his widely acclaimed Hamlet before the American audiences in 1937, John Gielgud next appeared on Broadway in 1947, in his own production of Wilde's *The Importance of Being Earnest*, the first of two presentations; the second was Congreve's *Love for Love*.

"John Gielgud," it has been said, "took all the traditional precautions urged upon young actors by having himself born into the right family." The son of Frank and Kate (Terry-Lewis) Gielgud, Arthur John Gielgud, was born April 14, 1904, in London. On his father's side Gielgud (the name is Lithuanian rather than Scottish as has often been supposed) is of Polish extraction which dates back to 1561: his grandfather, who fought with the Polish cavalry, left that country for England after the 1831 insurrection, in which the Gielgud estates were confiscated; his grandmother was the well-known Polish actress, Mme. Aszberger, a bust

of whom was placed in the foyer of the Opera House at Lvov. On his mother's side Gielgud is descended from an English theatrical family: Grandmother Kate Terry (her children called themselves Terry-Lewis, retaining her maiden name) was the eldest sister of the famous Ellen Terry, and a great Shakespearean actress in her own right before retiring from the stage. Gielgud, who saw his first play, *Peter Pan* (1911), at the age of seven, was also to see many of the plays in which his Terry relatives starred. John painted backdrops for the New Mars Theatre, a toy theater he "operated" in 1913; his brother Val wrote most of the mystery melodramas of the repertory. (There was one other elder brother, Lewis, and a sister three years younger than John.)

It was at the Hillside preparatory school at Godalming, which he entered in 1913, that Gielgud first acted before an audience. Like both his brothers before him, John Gielgud was a "head boy" there, distinguishing himself in religious studies and English, but not to the extent of winning an Eton scholarship. He later was admitted to the Westminster School in London on a non-resident scholarship. In 1920 he decided not to go on to a university, but rather to try for a career on the stage. To placate his protesting family, he stipulated that if he were not a success by the time he reached the age of twenty-five he would abandon the theater and become an architect. Accordingly, he studied for the stage at Lady Benson's School, having won a scholarship to it by his recitation of a selection from *The Shropshire Lad*. During his year at Lady Benson's the "very vain sixteen-year-old," as he has described himself in *Early Stages* (1939), found acting easy—he could cry well, move his hands gracefully, remember his lines with little difficulty. In the words of his teacher, however, he walked "exactly like a cat with rickets."

During an intersession period at Lady Benson's in 1921, Gielgud worked as an unpaid "super" at the Old Vic Theatre, which was presenting Shakespeare. In *Henry V* he was a spearholder, and the herald whose speaking part reads: "Here is the number of the slaughter'd French." While little was expected of "supers," Gielgud recalls that he managed to disappoint even the most modest of these expectations. In the autumn of 1921, after three terms at Lady Benson's School, Gielgud was given his first engagement, in his words, "entirely through influence." The young man appeared in his cousin Phyllis Neilson-Terry's production of *The Wheel*. At the end of 1921 Gielgud was awarded a year's scholarship at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art in London. There he came under the influence of actor Claude Rains, under whom he studied. For six weeks of the time, Gielgud acted in *The Insect Play*, continuing his classes during the day. Of his performance in the play, which was a failure, Gielgud writes: "I am surprised that the audience did not throw things at me." In the summer of 1922 he appeared in Drinkwater's *Robert E. Lee*, which, although it received good notices from the critics, was similarly unsuccessful.



Vandamm Studio

JOHN GIELGUD

Then followed two years of roles in other plays, in which there were two eight-week seasons of Shakespearean repertory with J. B. Fagan's company. Gielgud's (he was nineteen at the time) first major Shakespearean role in London was as Romeo to Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies' Juliet. In his second season with Fagan, Gielgud was released to understudy and then to replace Noel Coward⁴¹ in the latter's *The Vortex*. In the parts that followed it became increasingly apparent to Gielgud that managers thought of him "chiefly as a 'type' for neurotic, rather hysterical young men." After the 1930 season of Shakespeare and Shaw in repertory with Old Vic, Gielgud was cast in his first success, *The Good Companions*, in which he created the role of Inigo Jollifant (which part he was to repeat in the screen version). This was followed, also in 1930, by *Musical Chairs*, by R. A. Mackenzie, one of Gielgud's fellow Hillside schoolmates. The production, which enjoyed a long run, was managed in part by the star. Gielgud had had some earlier experience as a producer, having put on *Romeo and Juliet* at Oxford as supervisor of an amateur undergraduate group. This opportunity at Oxford had come while *The Good Companions* was running. While in *Musical Chairs*, Gielgud produced the *Merchant of Venice* for Old Vic. *Sheppey*, by Somerset Maugham (who dedicated the book to the young producer), was the first play by a famous contemporary author that Gielgud produced.

Gielgud's production of *Richard of Bordeaux* (1933), in which he acted the lead, was the outstanding success of that season in London, running a year before going on tour. Shortly after this, opening Gielgud became a manager: he copresented Emyln Williams'⁴² *Spring 1600* in 1934, a failure "of no mean magnitude." In 1935 he also managed the play

GIELGUD, JOHN—*Continued*

version of Hugh Walpole's *The Old Ladies*. That same year Gielgud produced *Romeo and Juliet*, alternating with Laurence Olivier⁴⁶ in the character parts of Romeo and Mercutio. (In 1939 Gielgud played his third Romeo.) Of all the actor's Shakespearean roles, that of Hamlet has been his greatest: the Gielgud Hamlet has been compared to every other great interpretation of the part from David Garrick's. Having played the role with Old Vic in 1930, and having produced and acted it in 1934, Gielgud was called to America in 1937 for the Guthrie McClintic⁴³ presentation with Lillian Gish⁴⁴ as Ophelia and Judith Anderson⁴¹ as Gertrude. (This was Gielgud's second New York appearance, his first having been in January 1928 in *The Patriot*, which ran for nine performances.)

In *Two on the Aisle* (1938) John Mason Brown⁴² described Gielgud's Hamlet thus: If John Barrymore is seen in the mind's eye as "the perfect embodiment of the Prince, it will be Mr. Gielgud's voice in the future that we shall hear. . . . Such a voice, such diction, and such a gift of maintaining the melody of Shakespeare's verse even while keeping it edged from speech to speech with dramatic significance, is a new experience." As an "intellectual", "cerebral" Hamlet, according to the *Literary Digest*, Gielgud "is sensitive, disciplined, disdaining rant and the roaring traditions. . . . He reads his soliloquies quietly, as if pondering to himself. . . . Mr. Gielgud's appeal lies in a new understanding of the role, a study of it that tears away the ancient stiffness and wild, eye-rolling antics. He is numbed by grief rather than shouting with it." Gielgud's performance in the McClintic production, about which the New York newspaper critics were "uniformly ecstatic," was described in detail by Rosamond Gilder⁴⁵ in her book, *John Gielgud's Hamlet* (1937). Gielgud's fourth performance of the role was at Denmark's Elsinore (the scene of the tragedy) in 1939, and he again appeared as the Danish prince in London in 1945. After playing and managing repertory for a season (1938), Gielgud appeared in *The Importance of Being Earnest*, the first play to reopen in London (November 1939) after the outbreak of World War II. He was to repeat the Wilde comedy in 1941 in England, and in 1947 in the United States. Gielgud has appeared in other such London revivals as *Dear Brutus* (1942), *Macbeth* (1943)—"It would be hard to name another living actor in any country with a finer, swifter understanding of what he [Macbeth] has to say"—*Love for Love* (1943), which he was also to bring to America in 1947, *The Duchess of Malfi* (1945), and *Crime and Punishment* (1946).

The production of *The Importance of Being Earnest* which John Gielgud brought to New York in March 1947 was hailed by the critics as affording "more than a delightful evening. . . a kind of measuring rod for an entire season." "The company," wrote Howard Barnes, of the New York *Herald Tribune*, "is nothing short

of perfect. Add to that a consummate piece of staging by the star [Gielgud] and the show becomes one of the truly brilliant events of the season. . . . The acting is so uniformly fine and so brilliantly matched that even Gielgud does not deserve special mention on this score." Thus, concluded the critics, Gielgud the actor was excelled only by Gielgud the director. (In *Variety*'s poll of the 1946-47 season the director won a top rating, while the actor was a runner-up in that category.) Although assured of having a long run, *The Importance of Being Earnest* could be extended only three weeks beyond the original seven-week limited engagement because of Gielgud's commitments for his second production in New York, *Love for Love*, scheduled to open at the end of May. (*The Importance of Being Earnest* had also been presented by Gielgud company on *Theatre Guild of the Air*, over the American Broadcasting Company network.)

Summarizing the reception of *Love for Love* by his fellow critics, Richard Watts, Jr., of the New York *Post* wrote: "The brilliant Gielgud production was, on the whole, received with proper enthusiasm. . . . All of us admitted that it was less fun than the Wilde comedy, that it had moments of boredom and that it lacked the unified style of the earlier production. However, while some said this in reviews that were unfavorable, others reported the same facts in highly favorable notices. As I hope you know [continued Watts] I was among the admiring latter group. To me the minor weaknesses in the Congreve play and the Gielgud production are as nothing in the face of a mighty virtue." This virtue was defined as Gielgud's portrayal of the central role, that of Valentine, and his directorship of the production. After the close of *Love for Love* at the end of July, in accordance with previous commitments, Gielgud returned to England for a month's rest before starting his direction, in the United States, of *Medea*, starring Judith Anderson and himself.

When *Medea* opened in October, Judith Anderson was hailed for her portrayal of the title role, but the critics were in accord that Gielgud's Jason was less good; the only point of disagreement was whether the role was important enough to be detrimental to the play as a whole. More controversial was the effectiveness of Gielgud's direction. Howard Barnes was among those who were disappointed: "The Gielgud staging does not illuminate the offering any more than his performance. He has elected to keep a vivid piece of poetic drama rhetorical rather than to give the simple fluency which was certainly suggested in the published version of the Jeffers adaptation." But the New York *Times* critic, Brooks Atkinson, thought the direction "unhackneyed" and "crisp and intelligent," while Louis Kronenberger (*PM*) commented, "Mr. Gielgud's direction is generally very effective . . . much more so than one at first might think"; *Time* considered the staging to be "skillful." After a few weeks Gielgud left the cast of *Medea* to prepare for the leading role in *Crime and Punishment*. His

performance in the Rodney Ackland adaptation of the Dostoevski novel was characterized by Brooks Atkinson as "the most brilliant of his New York performances."

The actor-director-manager of the legitimate stage has appeared in several motion pictures, his earliest being the silent films *Who is the Man?* and *The Clue of the New Pin*. His first "talkie" was *Insult* and he later recreated his stage role in the film version of *The Good Companions*. Under Alfred Hitchcock's "direction he acted in *Secret Agent* (1936). American audiences saw him in *Diary for Timothy* (1946). Alan Dent, in *Theatre Arts*, assigned the greater part of the actor's grace to his speaking voice, "supreme in our time for lyrical flexibility." The Linguaphone Institute has recorded a series of Gielgud's recitations from Shakespeare: sonnets, and excerpts from *Hamlet*, *Richard II*, and other plays. In addition to his autobiography *Early Stages*, written at the age of thirty, and a chapter in Rosamond Gilder's study of his *Hamlet*, the actor has written articles on the theater for *New Statesman and Nation*, and *Theatre Arts*. Gielgud, who is unmarried, is a member of the Church of England. The tall (five feet eleven) actor has blue eyes and fair hair. Painting in water colors, and literature and music are his favorite forms of recreation.

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See Enright, E.

GILMORE, EDDY (LANIER KING)
May 28, 1907- Journalist
Address: b. c/o The Associated Press, 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20; h. Selma, Ala.

Chief of the Associated Press News Bureau in Moscow is Eddy Gilmore, who was appointed to the post in 1945, after having covered news in the U.S.S.R. for the press agency for the three previous years. For his work he was awarded two major distinctions in 1947: in March he received the National Headliners Club Medal for "consistently excellent foreign reporting," and in May he received the Pulitzer Prize for "a distinguished example of telegraphic reporting on international affairs."

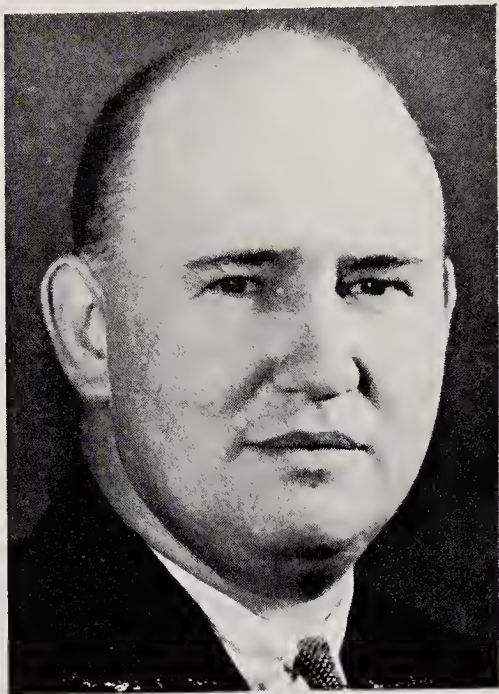
The son of Edwin Luther and Evelyn (King) Gilmore, Eddy Lanier King Gilmore was born May 28, 1907, in Selma, Alabama. Of his background Gilmore wrote in the *Saturday Evening Post*: "My father was born on the sharp Alabama hills that are now Birmingham, and my mother came into life in what has turned out to be a strong Bilbo"

belt in Mississippi, and every ancestor we can run down came either from Scotland or Ireland . . . because of some peculiar behavior on the part of some English kings and queens." Reared in his birthplace, young Gilmore attended the local elementary school and the Dinkins Training School, where he was active in sports and wrote for the school paper. After graduation in 1923, he enrolled at Washington and Lee University in Lexington, Virginia. There he spent the 1924-25 college year. He helped pay his expenses at the university by playing the drums in dance orchestras. He did the same while at the Carnegie Institute of Technology "up north," in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. After three years at the institute he was graduated in 1928.

The first contact Gilmore had with the field of journalism came when, as a boy, he sold copies of the *Times-Journal* in Selma, Alabama. After graduation from the Carnegie Institute he offered his services, gratis, to the Atlanta (Georgia) *Journal* in order to gain experience as a newspaperman. For nine months in 1928-29 he covered minor news assignments during the day for the *Journal*, and at night he sold aluminum pots and pans to pay for his room and board. By the time Gilmore was ready to leave the *Journal* in 1932, he had become one of the paper's top reporters. After a short period of publicity work in Washington, D.C., Gilmore joined the Washington *Daily News*; the newspaperman remained there from 1932 until 1935. On December 30, 1935, the name "Eddy Gilmore" appeared in the staff listing of the Associated Press, the international telegraphic news agency.

Eddy Gilmore's early work with the Associated Press brought him considerable fame as a "cheeky" (with tongue in it) reporter of the lighter side of Washington life. After World War II began, in January of 1941 Stokes was sent to London as a war correspondent for the A.P. One of his assignments took him through the British Isles with Wendell L. Willkie⁴⁰ when Willkie toured that country to inspect its war defenses. In April 1942 Gilmore sailed for the Soviet Union on one of the first Lend-Lease convoys: the A.P. had appointed him to its Moscow bureau. He was thus able to cover the fighting on the Rostov, Stalingrad, and other fronts. In 1945 he succeeded Henry Cassidy as chief of the Moscow bureau. One of the "scoops" that followed his advancement was his interview-by-mail with Premier Stalin⁴² in 1945, on the eve of the first meeting of the United Nations held in the United States. Back home in the United States after five years abroad, in June 1946 Gilmore expressed his bewilderment at the questions he was asked by Americans about the possibility of war with the Soviet Union. The journalist averred that, in addition to the fact that the Soviet Union was in no condition to fight, none of the Russians he had met seemed to want war.

Discussing his political view of the Soviet Union, Gilmore has said: "To call me a Communist would be, as an eminent member of that political party once observed, like calling



EDDY GILMORE

Eugene Talmadge "a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The Communist party and I," continued Gilmore in his *Saturday Evening Post* article (entitled "I Get Along With Russians"), "have little in common beyond an immense admiration for the Russian people and that great land which occupies one sixth of the earth's surface, but doesn't seem to realize it." *Newsweek* has called Gilmore "one of the best-liked correspondents in a land where foreign newspapermen are deemed necessary nuisances if nothing worse." Gilmore's colleagues credited him with having persuaded Foreign Minister Viacheslav M. Molotov to relax Russian censorship of the news reports they sent home. (The restrictions were subsequently reinstated.)

One of the highest recognitions a journalist can receive came to Gilmore in May 1947 when he was awarded the five-hundred-dollar Pulitzer Prize for "distinguished telegraphic reporting on international affairs." Earlier in the year, in March 1947, Gilmore was one of the twenty winners of 1946 awards in journalism selected by the Headliners Club: Gilmore received this silver medal for outstanding foreign reporting, based upon his coverage of Russian news. These accounts of affairs in the Soviet Union have appeared in papers in the United States subscribing to the A.P. Gilmore's foreign correspondence was recommended for one of its annual citations by Sigma Delta Chi, the journalistic fraternity. Among the American magazines for which Gilmore has written are the *National Geographic Magazine*, *Liberty*, and the *Saturday Evening Post*.

"If you're going to marry a Russian—or anyone else, I suppose—you've got to learn how to say, 'I love you,'" observed Gilmore. The

journalist thus wooed his Russian bride-to-be with a phrase that sounded to him like "yellow-blue vase." Gilmore and Tamara Chernashova, a former dancer in the Moscow ballet, were married on July 13, 1943, in a ceremony made possible by Willkie and Andrei A. Gromyko. The two Gilmore children are Victoria Wendell and Christopher. In his religious affiliation, the journalist is Presbyterian. "The 220-pound and barrel shaped" Gilmore (this description is *Newsweek's*) is a six-footer, has brown eyes, very little hair. His favorite sports are football and baseball, and he is a jive fan. "Oh yes," Gilmore has added, "I also play trap drums in a Moscow jazz band."

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GOODLOE, JOHN D(UNCAN, 3d) June 10, 1908- United States Government official
Address: b. c/o Reconstruction Finance Corporation, 811 Vermont Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.; h. 102 Southbrook Lane, Bethesda, Md.

John D. Goodloe, who in 1947 was elected chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation after holding the post of general counsel for four years, began his service with Government agencies almost as soon as he was graduated from law school. The attorney has been a member of the legal and administrative staffs of a number of Federal corporations concerned with granting loans to business and agriculture.

Born on June 10, 1908, John Duncan Goodloe is the third to bear that name. The first two John Duncans, his father and his grandfather, were lawyers and judges and, like all other Goodloes in the United States, were descended from George Goodloe, who had settled in Virginia in 1776. The mother of John Duncan, 3d, was the former Annie Ellison. He was born in Richmond, Kentucky, where he was reared. After young Goodloe was graduated from Madison County High School in Richmond in 1924, he matriculated at the University of Kentucky. At the same time he went to work as a reporter for the Richmond *Daily Register*. During his college years he also worked on two other newspapers: as assistant manager of the Lexington office of the Louisville (Kentucky) *Courier Journal* in 1926 and, the following year, on the city staff of the Lexington *Herald*. In 1928 he received his B.A. degree from the Kentucky university. In the course of his college years he had joined Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Delta Chi, and the professional journalists fraternity.

Goodloe attended Harvard Law School from 1928 to 1931. Admitted to the Kentucky bar in the same year that he was awarded his LL.B. (1931), he became an attorney for the Federal Farm Board, an agency created by the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1929 to make loans to farmers. At that time, according to *United States News*, he came to Washington

with the intention of remaining only one year, but by 1932 he had joined the legal staff of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which had begun its functions as a credit corporation earlier that year. Within another year he became an attorney for the Farm Credit Administration, which also extended loans to farmers. Six months later he was appointed assistant secretary and assistant general counsel for the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC), which had been created, in support of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, that year (1933) by an executive order. Using funds supplied by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, CCC gave credit to farmers producing specified crops (cotton, corn, wheat, peanuts, wool and mohair, butter, naval stores, and certain fruits). By 1940 an expanded CCC was permitted to lend an aggregate of one billion, four hundred million dollars; limitations as to the kinds of crops it could subsidize were also eased. The Commodity Credit Corporation also served as a price stabilization agency and, before World War II, helped defense preparations by exchanging agricultural products for strategic materials from other countries. In 1940 Goodloe, who, after serving for a time as secretary of the corporation, was chosen vice-president (during a period when its president was inactive) and general counsel, left to rejoin the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

In August 1940 the Defense Supplies Corporation had been formed by the RFC "to produce, acquire, carry, sell, or otherwise deal in strategic and critical materials and supplies." It was authorized to manufacture implements of war and to acquire and dispose of railroad and aircraft equipment. It could train aviators and "take such further action . . . as the President and the Federal Loan Administrator . . . deem[ed] necessary to expedite" the defense (and later the war) program. To this corporation Goodloe went in November 1940, as executive vice-president and special assistant to the board of directors. During his administration, the Defense Supplies Corporation made loans available to Russia and other Allied countries, this in the year before the United States entered the war. Working with other subsidiaries of RFC, the Defense Supplies Corporation procured strategic materials from Latin America. *Inter-American Monthly* reported that Goodloe's corporation became the United States importing agent for certain raw materials in South and Central America; the magazine also stated that the same agency spent eight million dollars to expropriate control of Latin American airlines from Axis interests and one and a half million dollars to train South American pilots and technicians. Goodloe retained his position with the Defense Supplies Corporation until 1943. During that period he was also a trustee of the Electric Home and Farm Authority, another credit agency.

In January 1943, Goodloe became general counsel of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which the year before, as part of the



JOHN D. GOODLOE

Federal Loan Agency, had been transferred to the jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce. At that time RFC and its subsidiary corporations had authority to make loans to banks and other financial institutions, insurance companies, railroads, and to agricultural and business enterprises. It also aided drainage and irrigation districts, public agencies, and mines. Because of the war, the credit agency received additional and more comprehensive powers (including the right to acquire plants, engage in actual manufacture, and inaugurate technical training programs). When Henry Wallace¹⁷ was nominated as Secretary of Commerce, the Federal Loan Agency and the groups which came under its jurisdiction (among them RFC) were established as an independent Federal group. In 1945 Goodloe became general counsel for the War Damage Corporation, created to provide insurance against property damage in the event of enemy attack on the United States.

Goodloe drafted the May 1945 measure by which the subsidiaries of RFC were liquidated to become offices of the parent corporation. (He has also written other legislation for the Commodity Credit Corporation, RFC, and the Federal Loan Agency.) Greatly reducing the powers of the loan agency, the measure would end RFC's authority to create corporations for dealing with war materials, to lend funds to foreign governments for the purpose of improving the exchange rates or of financing the sale of agricultural surpluses, to lend money to the receivers or liquidating agents of closed banks, and to give credit to State insurance funds for the payment of workmen's compensation. In the first month of 1947 John Goodloe became a director of RFC, replacing George E. Allen¹⁸. On April 9, 1947, after the resignation of Charles B. Henderson, Goodloe was elected chairman of RFC by its directors. Al-

GOODLOE, JOHN D.—*Continued*

though opposed to legislation making RFC a permanent agency, Goodloe urged its extension beyond the June 30, 1947, expiration date because he believed RFC would aid in the nation's reconstruction period. A Senate-House conference committee agreed to extend the life of the agency to June 30, 1948.

In December 1947 the chairman of RFC ordered his staff to refuse to grant loans which seemed to be speculative or inflationary. Goodloe described three types of inflationary loans: those with which the applicant plans to increase his inventory "beyond essential needs," those which will be spent "in the use of materials and labor for the construction of facilities which will not come into operation until some remote future date," and those which will be used to divert scarce goods for non-essential purposes.

Goodloe lists himself as a Democrat, and his religious affiliation as the Brethren in Christ Church. Tall (he is one inch over six feet), he weighs 190 pounds; other physical characteristics are blue eyes and light hair. Peter Hylton and Susan are the two younger children of John Duncan and Helen Louise (Hylton) Goodloe, to whom he was married on March 24, 1934. Their elder son is the fourth Goodloe to bear the name of John Duncan.

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GOOGE, GEORGE L(OGAN) (gōōj) July 25, 1900- Trade union official

Address: b. c/o American Federation of Labor, 416 Hurt Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

In 1946 the American Federation of Labor announced that it would expand its organizing campaign in the South. The man named to direct that drive is George L. Googe, who had spent eighteen years in the federation's Atlanta office supervising its Southern activities. During the years that he held this post he has seen the A.F. of L. Southern membership tripled and a number of improvements in wages and working conditions won for the craft union's membership.

Of Irish, English, and German descent, George Logan Googe, born July 25, 1900, in Palaky, Georgia, is the son of Joseph George Logan and Elizabeth (Youmans) Googe. He was reared with his two brothers and three sisters in three Southern towns, in Savannah and in Brunswick (Georgia), where he studied at Glynn Academy, and in Walterboro (South Carolina), where he was a student at Walterboro High School. After his high school graduation in 1921, Googe went to Pressmen's Home, Tennessee, to attend the Printing Press-



Press Assn., Inc.

GEORGE L. GOOGE

man Trade School, from which he was graduated in 1922.

Googe early joined the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union (A.F. of L.); he has reported that, as a result of this affiliation, his wages were doubled and his hours were decreased. He held executive positions in the local union offices, in the city central body, and the State Federation of Labor. In 1928 he was appointed Southern representative of the American Federation of Labor by William Green '42, its president. In that year, also, Googe was president of the Trades and Labor Assembly of Savannah.

Reviewing the progress of the A.F. of L. Southern organizing campaigns, in 1947 Googe wrote, "It has been a history of growth rather than of invasion tactics or of organizational upheaval." There have been, during Googe's service in the South, a few notable labor-management conflicts, mainly centering around disputes in cotton mills. In 1929 and 1930 a series of strikes broke out in South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia; some of these had not been actuated by the A.F. of L.'s United Textile Workers, but the textile union eventually became involved in all and gained new members. As a result, Green, at the end of 1929, announced that to gain new strength, the American Federation of Labor would send more organizing personnel to the South. In 1934 a general strike was called in the Southern textile mills.

In an article for the *American Federationist*, Googe stated that he considered 1935 as the year marking the start of large-scale unionization in the South. Comparing the conditions in that year with those in 1942 (the article was written at the beginning of 1943), Googe reported that in some industries the 1935 daily wage had become the 1942 hourly wage and

that TVA employees had, in large numbers, joined the A.F. of L.

In 1943 Googe was given much of the credit for the success of the Southern War Labor Congress. On that occasion, A.F. of L. representatives renewed their wartime no-strike pledge, made plans to continue the fight for the abolition of the poll tax, called for freedom of opportunity for all regardless of race, and urged the elimination of child labor. By 1946 membership in A.F. of L. Southern unions had increased to 1,800,000, as compared to 430,000 in 1936.

The *American Federationist* announced in May 1946: "The most intensive Southern organizing drive ever undertaken by the trade union movement is scheduled to get under way this month." Shortly before, the CIO had reported an expanded unionization drive in the South to be directed by Van A. Bittner⁴⁷. Googe, who was heading the craft union campaign, asserted that A.F. of L. would not deliberately seek competition with CIO. (By early 1947, one out of five NLRB elections was an A.F. of L.-CIO-no union contest). Usually spending about three million dollars annually on its Southern organizational activities, the A.F. of L. planned to add another two million to the regular fund; Googe's staff of about three hundred organizers was to be doubled. By January 1947 the union had won about four out of every five of the three hundred and fifty elections in which it had taken part in the South; by October, four hundred and eighty-five thousand workers were new members of the American Federation of Labor.

The A.F. of L. is reportedly more popular with Southern employers than the CIO, and Googe is trying to better this advantage, according to *Fortune*, by "selling" A.F. of L. "as a loyal, dependable, 100 per cent American organization." The same magazine (in November 1946 *Fortune* published a detailed discussion of the rival organizing drives) has reported that an occasional detriment to the federation's Southern campaign is John L. Lewis'⁴² District 50 of the United Mine Workers. Although officially affiliated with A.F. of L., this branch of the miners' union has opposed the parent A.F. of L. in some NLRB elections and, in general, is less cooperative than the other unions under Googe's jurisdiction.

George Googe has been a member of, or an adviser to, a number of Federal and State boards dealing with labor and civic questions. He has served on the National Defense Labor Board and on the President's Special Commission on Education, and has also been an official on the War Labor Board. Googe's writings, which deal with union problems, have appeared mainly in the *American Federationist*. Harlan Trott (*Christian Science Monitor*) has said: "Mr. Googe [a Democrat] has had a hand in the election of nearly every United States Senator from the South for better or worse, for many years. He points with pride to Secretary of State James F. Byrnes⁴⁴ as one whom he personally persuaded to run for the United States Senate."

Googe belongs to the Baptist Church. His wife is the former Evelyn Elliott, to whom he was married December 4, 1928. The Googes have two daughters, Joyce Evelyn and Sonia Logan. The labor leader, who has blue eyes and light brown hair, is five feet six and a half inches in height, weighs 160 pounds. In July 1946 Harlan Trott quoted an appraisal of Googe made by a CIO member: "Googe is sharp as a razor; he's the shrewdest, keenest one of the lot." Trott's own opinion was, "One of the most devastating weapons in Mr. Googe's arsenal is his ready smile."

GOSDEN, FREEMAN F(ISHER) (göz'-dēn) May 5, 1899- Actor; radio comedian; writer

Address: Beverley Hills, Calif.

CORRELL, CHARLES J. (kôr-rēl') Feb. 2, 1890- Actor; radio comedian; writer

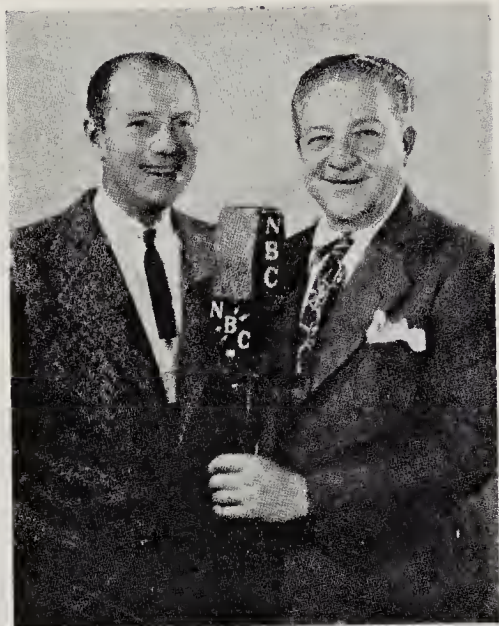
Address: Beverley Hills, Calif.

For more than nineteen years the financial status of the "Fresh-Air Taxicab Company of America" has been common knowledge among those who follow its fortunes in the *Amos 'n' Andy* radio program. The partners of this earliest of major radio teams, who began to drive their topless "jalopy" in 1928, are Freeman F. Gosden (Amos) and Charles J. Correll (Andy).

One of four children, Freeman Fisher Gosden was born May 5, 1899, in Richmond, Virginia. Walter Gosden, the boy's father, had entered the Confederate Army at the age of seventeen; he was one of the seventy-five Rebel raiders, under Confederate Army cavalry officer General Moseby (one of his relatives), who refused to surrender with Lee at the end of the Civil War. Three generations before his birth, Freeman Gosden's forebears settled in Virginia. Educated in Richmond, with the exception of one year at military school in Atlanta, Georgia, Gosden left school to sell tobacco "on the road," after which he sold automobiles. In World War I he served as a radio operator and electrician in the United States Navy, and, upon demobilization, again became a salesman for a short time.

As was to be the case with Correll, Gosden's real interest throughout this period was in a theatrical career. At the age of ten, in a carnival act he had dived into Annette Kellerman's tank, and at the age of twelve had held eggs for Thurston as the magician pulled them from a hat. Gosden also appeared in amateur "home talent" shows, speaking some lines and clog dancing; he also played the ukulele and sang. He eventually made himself known to the Joe Bren Company, which hired him to direct one of its production units. The first assignment took him to Durham, North Carolina, on August 12, 1919, where he was to learn much from an "old-timer" in the business, Charles Correll.

Of Scotch-Irish descent, Charles Correll was born February 2, 1890, in Peoria, Illinois, to which his people had moved after leaving the South during the Reconstruction period. (They were related to Jefferson Davis.) Educated in



NBC Photo.

FREEMAN F. GOSDEN (left)
and CHARLES J. CORRELL

the elementary schools of Peoria, Correll, who sold newspapers after school, also attended high school, where he studied shorthand. After graduation he worked for one year as a stenographer in the office of the State superintendent of construction in Springfield, Illinois. Then, "old enough to distinguish a hammer from a rip saw," he returned to Peoria to learn the craft of the stonemason from his father. (His father and uncles were in the bricklaying business at the time.) During World War I Correll was employed at the Rock Island Arsenal.

While Correll spent his days as a construction worker, he spent his evenings learning to play the piano. He later played that instrument in local motion picture theaters. He wanted also to be an actor, and did, indeed, win contests as a "hooper," in addition to singing in quartets and in minstrel shows. As for local theatricals, Correll was ready to take bit parts at a moment's notice. A producer then in Peoria to stage one such performance with local talent liked Correll's work and offered him a job managing rehearsals in another town. Thus in 1918 Correll joined the Joe Bren Company of Chicago, which was to send him to Durham, North Carolina, on August 12, 1919, to "break in" a new man named Gosden.

The Joe Bren Company was an organization which produced shows for fraternal and charitable groups throughout the country, the company furnishing scripts, music, costumes, scenery, and direction. After Charles Correll worked with Freeman Gosden on the occasion of the latter's first assignment—the production of *The Jollies of 1919* for the Durham Elks benefit fund—the men parted. Each traveled about the country training amateur choruses to sing patter songs, teaching them simple dances, routing scenery and equipment, and supervising

productions from town to town. In their autobiography, *All About Amos 'n' Andy* (1929), Correll and Gosden tell how they crossed each other's path during the years that followed. When, in 1924 the Bren company added indoor circuses or carnivals to its repertory, Gosden and Correll were called to the home office in Chicago, Gosden to be manager of the circus division, Correll to manage the show division.

Division managers Correll and Gosden shared a bachelor apartment in Chicago after arriving there in 1924. From that time forward their neighbors heard them sing duets, with Correll at the piano and Gosden on the ukulele. They developed a "song and chatter" routine which they tried out over radio Station WEBH (owned by the Edgewater Beach Hotel) in March 1925. Radio was in its infancy and the team of Correll and Gosden felt themselves amply rewarded by the free meals the Chicago hotel gave them at the end of their weekly stint for the following eight months. (There had been one previous radio appearance for the two men in New Orleans, according to accounts, which was either a publicity idea or a test as to whether or not the station's radio equipment was in order). The production of two theatrical shows they wrote in this period, *Red Hot* and *Paul Ash in Hollywood*, were followed by offers to appear in radio shows in Columbus (Ohio) and St. Louis. Vaudeville, however, attracted them more; after completing a number of these out-of-town appearances, Gosden and Correll returned to Chicago, resigned from the Bren company, and entered the radio field. In the meantime, the Chicago *Tribune's* Station WGN offered them in November 1925 what they considered a handsome salary to remain in radio (between \$100 and \$125 a week each).

After three months of singing, telling jokes, announcing, and playing the piano as staff members of WGN, Gosden and Correll were asked to develop a radio comic strip serial. Legend has it that Ben McCanna of the Chicago *Tribune's* radio division originated the idea; he raised the salary of Gosden and Correll to 150 dollars a week each as added inducement to develop the idea. McCanna wanted a radio program similar to *The Gumps* comic strip, but agreed to a comedy serial about two Negro boys named Sam and Henry. The first episode was broadcast on January 12, 1926—the first of its kind in the history of the radio. Correll and Gosden wrote and acted all the parts in the ten-minute show broadcast each evening. In February 1926 they signed a contract for their exclusive services with the Chicago *Tribune*, which was renewed the following year. This proved a barrier when they desired to form "a chainless chain" of recorded broadcasts to be syndicated to stations throughout the country. Since WGN owned the exclusive rights to the *Sam 'n' Henry* program, when Gosden and Correll left the station to found their own syndicate, *Sam 'n' Henry* stayed behind. (Two other writers took over the program after they left.) Station WMAQ, owned by the Chicago *Daily News*, was the

station to which Gosden and Correll next turned. Casting about for a new name for the program, the team, according to Leonard Lyons (New York Post), found it when they overheard an elevator operator greet one passenger as "Handy Andy" and another as "Famous Amos."

When, on March 19, 1928, Amos and Andy were heard over WMAQ for the first time, Gosden and Correll made recordings of their first words and subsequently sold these and other transcriptions to forty-five stations in a national makeshift network. In the summer of 1929 Gosden and Correll were approached by a national network, the National Broadcasting Company, which offered the writer-actors a contract for one hundred thousand dollars a year. Their first commercial sponsor was the Pepsodent Company, the tooth paste manufacturing firm for which *Amos 'n' Andy* was broadcast from August 1929 until December 1937. Then, from January 1938 until February 1943, they were sponsored by the Campbell Soup Company (in March 1939 the show had moved to the Columbia Broadcasting Company's network). Until 1943 the *Amos 'n' Andy* program was in serial form, the fifteen minute episodes being heard Mondays through Fridays, beginning at seven in the evening. After an eight-month interval off the air, *Amos 'n' Andy* returned in the fall of 1943 with a new format: the program became a half-hour one in the evening on the NBC Network; there were guest stars, an orchestra, outside writers, and, for the first time, a studio audience. Their sponsor from October 8, 1943, and continuing in 1947, is the Rinso Company. In the fall of 1947 the *Amos 'n' Andy* show was scheduled for Tuesday evenings at nine o'clock, Eastern time.

Amos 'n' Andy is the story of two Negro boys from Atlanta, Georgia, who have come up North to make their fortune. After a year, the two found themselves the owners of one broken-down, topless automobile; hence the name of the Fresh-Air Taxicab Company. Amos (Gosden) is the simple, trusting soul given to high pitched exclamations. He drives the cab, does the work. Andy (Correll) "supervises," explaining in his domineering voice that he is working on the books. While there are a number of other characters in the show, Correll and Gosden played all male parts until 1943, more than 550 characters in all. In 1947 they were still playing 90 per cent of the roles.

"Amos 'n' Andy are authentic," wrote Louis Reid in *Motion Picture Magazine*. "It is their genuineness, their ability to reflect with uncanny humanness the bewildering life of two Harlem Negroes that has made them outstanding figures in the amusement world." At the peak of their popularity they were credited with forty million listeners: at that period of the 1930's the New York Telephone Company reported a sharp drop in telephone calls for the nightly fifteen minutes they were on the air. In October 1947 a Hooper poll placed them fourth in radio popularity.

In addition to their appearances on the air, Gosden and Correll have been seen in two motion pictures, *Check and Double Check* (RKO, 1930) and *The Big Broadcast of 1936* (Paramount, 1935). In their early years *Amos 'n' Andy* was also a comic strip in the Chicago *Daily News*, with captions from the daily script written by Correll and Gosden. A book of their adventures (in dialogue form) appeared in 1931 as *Here They Are—Amos 'n' Andy*. Previously there had been the autobiographical *All About Amos 'n' Andy* (1929) and *Sam 'n' Henry* (1926). In the 1930's the Victor Talking Machine Company issued *Amos 'n' Andy* dialogue records, as well as their song records. In August 1946 Gosden and Correll were reported to be stockholders and directors of Audience Records, Inc., a phonograph company owned by radio stars. Previously, in 1945 Jack Gaver and Dave Stanley, in *There's Laughter On the Air*, had written that Correll and Gosden planned to televise their show.

Although the radio characters of Amos and Andy have chosen to remain bachelors (Amos with considerable difficulty), both of the actors are married men. Charles J. Correll was married in January 1927 to his first wife, Marie Janes. His second wife is the former Alyce Mercedes McLaughlin. Correll's children are named Dorothy, Barbara, and Charles, Jr. Freeman F. Gosden was married to Leta Marie Schreiber in June 1927; their children are Freeman, Jr., and Virginia. After a divorce, Gosden was married on September 1, 1944, to Jane Stoneham, daughter of the owner of the New York Giants baseball team.

Two of radio's best-dressed men, in the opinion of Dorothy O'Leary (New York Times), the shorter, stockier Correll has gray hair and black eyes; his taller, slenderer partner Gosden has light hair and blue eyes. Golf, swimming, and riding are sports they have in common, Correll being the more "tireless" golfer of the two (*Newsweek*). Gosden also spends time playing tennis, breeding dogs, and collecting tropical fish. Correll holds an air pilot license, while Gosden, an enthusiastic amateur photographer, was licensed by the FCC in 1938 to operate his short-wave Station W6QUT. According to *Newsweek*, Correll is the "serious" member of the *Amos 'n' Andy* combination, and Gosden the "carefree" one. According to Gosden and Correll, they are "just a couple of boys trying to get along."

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GOUDY, FREDERIC W(ILLIAM) (gou'-di) Mar. 8, 1865—May 11, 1947 Typographer; created more than one hundred type faces—among the most famous are Camelot, Kennerley, Forum Titling, Village, Goudy, Goudy Bold, and Goudy Old Style—with which he is regarded as having rescued printing from "standardized ugliness"; his type designs were employed for fine books and for magazine advertising pages; founder of several private presses; author of a number of books on typography. See *Current Biography* 1941 Yearbook.

Obituary

N Y Times p21 My 12 '47 por

GOULD, BEATRICE BLACKMAR See Gould, C. B., and Gould, B. B.

GOULD, (CHARLES) BRUCE July 28, 1898- Editor

GOULD, BEATRICE BLACKMAR Editor

Address: b. c/o Ladies' Home Journal, Independence Sq., Philadelphia; h. Hopewell, N. J.

Editing the largest magazine for women in the world is the joint task of Bruce and Beatrice Blackmar Gould, who, as a husband-and-wife team, assumed the direction of *The Ladies' Home Journal* in 1935. In a summary of their editorial policy they point out that, from the beginning, it has been based on their belief in, and their liking and respect for, the so-called "average American." Instead of "editing down," they have said, they have endeavored to "edit up" to the high level of taste and intelligence which they are convinced are characteristic of the American woman. Further, they state, they were resolved to edit for an audience to which they themselves could be proud to belong, "pub-

lishing fiction of the highest literary quality obtainable and, to a degree unknown in previous women's-magazine practice, serious and authoritative articles on politics, foreign affairs, education, etc." Another aim—to keep Americans accurately informed about each other—led to the long series of "How America Lives" articles. These policies, with a new, enlivened format, quickly increased the *Journal's* circulation: by 1942 it was the largest in the world and had attracted the greatest volume of advertising ever carried by a single issue of any magazine.

Charles Bruce Gould is the son of Wilbur Samuel and Edna Earle (Davidson) Gould, who were residents of Luana, Iowa, at the time of his birth on July 28, 1898. Of ancestry that includes English, Scotch, Irish, Dutch, and French strains, Gould is a descendant of the Goulds who had come from Ipswich, England, to found Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1638. He grew up in Des Moines, and was graduated in 1916 from East Des Moines High School. There he had edited the school monthly and its yearbook, the *Quill*, and had acted in the school plays. After one year at Grinnell College, he left to join the United States Naval Reserve Flying Corps as an ensign in World War I.

On his return from service in 1919 Gould matriculated at the University of Iowa, majoring in English, in which Beatrice Blackmar was also working for her B.A. degree. At Iowa, Bruce Gould, with two friends, founded an undergraduate magazine, *Frivol*, which was turned over to the university on his graduation in 1922. He was president of the University Players and of Sigma Delta Chi, and a member of the staff of the *Daily Iowan*, of which Beatrice Blackmar was the editor for one term.

Beatrice Blackmar, who was to become Mrs. Bruce Gould, was born in Emmetsburg, Iowa, to Harry E. and Mary Kathleen (Fluke) Blackmar. Through both her father and mother she is descended from families, mainly of English and Dutch origin, that had been established in America in the seventeenth century. Harry Blackmar, a superintendent of public schools, was among the first to introduce the serving of milk and hot lunches to schoolchildren, and to establish "ungraded" classrooms. Beatrice Blackmar attended the elementary and high schools of Iowa City and Ottumwa, then went on to the University of Iowa. After her graduation from the State university she worked as a reporter on the Ottumwa *Courier*, the Des Moines *Capital*, and the Des Moines *Evening Tribune* (1921-22) before entering the School of Journalism of Columbia University on a Lydia Roberts Fellowship.

On October 4, 1923, shortly after receiving her B.S. degree in journalism, Beatrice Blackmar was married to Bruce Gould, who had begun his intermittent postgraduate study at Columbia after receiving his B.A. degree from Iowa in 1922 and spending a summer as a reporter on the Des Moines *Tribune*. Gould, whose decision to be a playwright had been determined when he saw *Sure Shot Sam* in Des Moines, a decision strengthened by a later



BRUCE GOULD

judicious reading of Shakespeare, studied play-writing under Hatcher Hughes in 1923-24 while he was working as a reporter on the *New York Sun*. In 1924 he joined the staff of the *New York Evening Post* as a reporter, became its literary editor in 1927, and its aviation editor in 1928. From 1928 to 1931, as a sideline, he contributed drama criticisms to the *Wall Street News*.

Beatrice Blackmar Gould returned to newspaper work in 1926 as a writer and woman's editor on the *New York Sunday World*. It was during her three years' tenure of that position that her daughter Sesaly was born (in 1927) and the first of the Goulds' jointly written plays, *Man's Estate* (1927), was presented by the Theatre Guild. After the collapse, in the depression, of some of the newspapers for which the Goulds had been writing, the journalists devoted themselves to free-lancing, their contributions appearing in the *Saturday Evening Post*, *Cosmopolitan*, *Liberty*, *Vanity Fair*, the *North American Review*, the *American Mercury*, *Pictorial Review*, and the *New Republic*. In 1929 Bruce Gould published his first book, *Skylarking*, and in 1931 his second, *Flying Dutchman*, a biography of Anthony Fokker.

After three years of free-lancing, Bruce Gould became an editor of the *Saturday Evening Post*, because, he explains, he missed a train. Once, while he was absorbed in talking over a projected story with Graeme Lorimer, then an associate editor of the *Post*, the time for Gould's train to his suburban home in Hopewell, New Jersey, passed before either noticed it. As the conversation continued Gould said that his writing commitments did not occupy all his time and that he was thinking of starting a publishing business. Lorimer replied with the suggestion that Gould join the staff of the *Post*, to which, with Mrs. Gould, he had been contributing a series of stories about a literary agent named Jimmy Faraday. George Horace Lorimer, then editor of the *Post*, approved of the idea and Gould was appointed to the editorial staff. Meanwhile, Mrs. Gould contributed frequently to *Collier's*, *Cosmopolitan*, and the *Ladies' Home Journal* until, in 1935, the Goulds were appointed co-editors of the *Journal*, succeeding Loring Ashley Shuler.

Under the Goulds' management the *Ladies' Home Journal* instituted a policy of probing into and analyzing the interests of women in a transitional society. Their fiction and editorials from the beginning were notable for the absence of the condescension and saccharinity that had been generally characteristic of writing for the woman reader. The result of the new policy was a quick and steady growth in readership and prestige. By 1943, according to the Audit Bureau of Circulations, the *Journal's* net paid circulation was 4,375,000, the highest in the world, and, after having been voluntarily cut back to lower figures as a war necessity, it rose again by the end of 1946, to 4,682,191, the highest in its history to that date. The magazine's October 1946 issue set a new all-time record in publishing history by



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BEATRICE BLACKMAR GOULD

exceeding two million dollars in gross advertising revenue.

In discussing the joint editorship, Bruce Gould has said: "For some reason or other, Mrs. Gould and I find that though we approach matters from masculine and feminine points of view, we seldom disagree in our appraisal of any material, whether it is a short story, an article, or the picture of a beautiful girl in a lovely hat to be used on the cover of our magazine. We agreed at the beginning that we would not publish anything in the *Journal* unless we both were enthusiastic about it. That means that even when one of us likes something very much, it isn't published if the other isn't also strongly in favor of it. The same rule holds in our writing of plays and short stories, although here, the creative fervor being so much stronger, our opinions are likely to be more violently expressed. Editing a magazine is a tame occupation compared to the writing of a play." (The Goulds have written, besides *Man's Estate*, *The Terrible Turk*, produced in 1934, and *Reunion*, a screenplay, released in 1936.)

Both the Goulds made trips abroad during World War II to study military and social conditions in the combat areas, the first a joint six-week visit to the United Kingdom and Ireland. In the early spring of 1945 Mrs. Gould toured the liberated areas and battle fronts to observe the effects of the war on the families of Europe. In the same year Gould traveled around the world, returning from the Far East just before the war's end. From the early years of the war until after V-E Day, Mrs. Gould, who had been advocating aid to Great Britain since 1939, was foster mother to two child evacuees from England.

Recognition of the Goulds' achievements in editorship has come from a number of sources. In 1946 Mrs. Gould received the award be-

GOULD, BRUCE, and GOULD, BEATRICE BLACKMAR—*Continued*

stowed by the Association of Women Directors of the National Association of Broadcasters; in 1947 she was given an achievement award by the Women's National Press Club; and in 1946 both editors received from the University of Missouri its annual award for distinguished service to journalism.

Mrs. Gould's college sorority was Kappa Kappa Gamma. She is a member of the Cosmopolitan Clubs in both New York and Philadelphia. Gardening, swimming, and the study of old houses used to be her favorite recreations, but now she prefers bicycling, tennis, and travel. In appearance, according to the *New York Post*, she is "tall, lissome, and honey-blond."

Mrs. Gould's editorial office activities have always been on a three-day-a-week basis so that she might have time to be with her daughter and to manage her home. She does not believe that a married woman should let any outside job take too much of her time from her home: "You may have the most competent governess in the world," she told a *New York Post* reporter, "but you still want to interview your child's teachers and buy her first party dress yourself." Her concern for the welfare of all children was expressed in two of her wartime editorials for the *Journal*: "Let's Have No Neglected Children," a plea for the expansion of women's activities in child care, and "For Forty Million Reasons," a suggestion for the organization of "Women in National Service," with community services to children as a chief objective.

Bruce Gould belongs to the National Press Club in Washington, to the Coffee House, Dutch Treat, Players, and University in New York and to the Rittenhouse in Philadelphia. He is a member of Sigma Delta Chi and Kappa Sigma. His religious affiliation is Methodist. Blue-eyed, sandy-haired, just under six feet two inches tall, he lists tennis as his favorite sport, and his other recreations have been variously reported as "dancing, traveling, reading, avoiding public dinners and following Hollywood divorce suits." He evades interviewers seeking autobiographical anecdotes. "Life is so short," he says, "I haven't got started yet."

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GOULD, MRS (CHARLES) BRUCE *See* Gould, C. B., and Gould, B. B.

GOWER, PAULINE (MARY DE PE-AULY 1910—Mar. 2, 1947 Commandant of the women's section of the Air Transport Auxiliary in Great Britain during World War II; member of the board of the British Overseas Airways Corporation. *See Current Biography* 1943 Yearbook.

Obituary

N Y Times p25 Mr 4 '47

GRADY, HENRY F(RANCIS) Feb. 12, 1882— United States Ambassador to India; international trade expert; educator

Address: b. United States Embassy, New Delhi, India

Establishing full diplomatic relations with the Interim Government of India in 1947, President Truman named Henry F. Grady, international trade expert and former steamship company president, as the first United States Ambassador to India. Prior to this appointment Grady had carried out various Government assignments at home and abroad, building up a reputation as "something of a diplomatic trouble shooter." Once Assistant Secretary of State, from 1934 to 1941 he held several posts in the Department of State, where he had helped implement the reciprocal trade agreements program. He had also taught at a number of universities, including the University of California, at which he had been professor of international trade and dean of the College of Commerce.

One of seven children, Henry Francis Grady was born in San Francisco, California, on February 12, 1882. His parents, John Henry and Ellen G. (Rourke) Grady, were both native Californians. (The elder Grady was one of the founders of the Native Sons of the Golden West.) Henry may have come to the attention of San Franciscans as a student when he was selected to lay the cornerstone of the city's second high school in the mid-1890's. For his college education, he went East to St. Mary's University in Baltimore, Maryland, and after obtaining his B.A. degree there in 1907, he enrolled for graduate courses in philosophy and sociology at Catholic University in Washington, D.C. (1907-08). Subsequently he studied economics at the University of California in 1915-16 and at Columbia University in 1916-17. He received his Ph.D. degree from Columbia in 1927 and holds, in addition, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of San Francisco (1943).

While attending Columbia University in 1916-17, Grady obtained his first teaching post, in the evening session of the College of the City of New York, as a lecturer on money and banking and on the industrial history of the United States. In the summer of 1917 he lectured on economics at Columbia, where he remained for the 1917-18 semester. During World War I, from March 1918 to February 1919, he was a special expert in the Bureau of Planning and Statistics for the United States Shipping Board. As the first United States trade commissioner to London and the Continent in 1919-20, he made studies of the postwar financial conditions in European countries. He was acting commercial attaché at the American Embassy in London from August 1919 to February 1920 and served in the same capacity in Holland during April-July 1920. Then, from January to June 1921, after his return to the United States, Grady was in Washington, D.C., working for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as acting chief of its division of research, and also lec-

turing at the Foreign Service School of Georgetown University.

Later that year Grady went back to his native State to teach at the University of California (Berkeley), on the faculty of which he remained until 1937. After seven years as a lecturer on foreign trade, he became professor of international trade and dean of the university's College of Commerce. The summer of 1932 he spent in Hawaii, as visiting professor at the Institute of Pacific and Oriental Affairs, Honolulu. During these years Grady's activities outside the classroom encompassed memberships in a long list of organizations, his work in which gained for him a reputation for "getting things done." As trade adviser to the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce for twelve years (1922-34), he led that body's campaign for improved trade relations and the elimination of economic warfare, and for the abolition of extraterritoriality and the repeal of immigration restrictions against the Chinese. (Grady subsequently served as a director of that Chamber of Commerce, as its vice-president in 1944, and its president in 1945.) At the same time, from 1922 to 1934, Grady was chairman of the Foreign Commerce Association of the Pacific Coast; in 1930 and 1933 he was a director of the Institute of World Affairs (Riverside, California); and during 1933-34 he served as the impartial chairman of the Regional Labor Board for San Francisco and as president of the Pan-American Society in that city. He also held the presidency of the American Association of the Collegiate Schools of Business (1934-35).

In 1934 Grady, long an advocate of reduced tariff barriers, was called to Washington to assist in the development of the reciprocal trade agreements program. On leave from the University of California, he was for two years chief of the Department of State's Division of Trade Agreements and chairman of the Trade Agreements Committee. From 1937 to 1939 he held the vice-chairmanship of the United States Tariff Commission and also the chairmanship of the Committee for Reciprocity Information, by this time having given up his academic duties. In August 1939 Grady succeeded Francis B. Sayre⁴⁰ as Assistant Secretary of State in charge of economic and trade affairs. The new Assistant Secretary, wrote *Fortune* several months after Grady's appointment, "lacks the evangelical fervor of his predecessor; however, that lack is offset by [his] extraordinary technical knowledge and ability to get along with people—a particularly valuable trait inasmuch as trade-agreements work depends heavily on cooperation among Government departments." He was chairman of the Executive Committee on Commercial Policy, an agency coordinating the Government's economic policies, particularly in the field of foreign trade.

In articles in such periodicals as the *International Digest* and the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, Grady has described the dangers of trade barriers and stressed the advantages of the reciprocal trade program as an instrument for



Wide World Photos

HENRY F. GRADY

national prosperity and world peace. Claiming that the decline of American foreign trade after 1929 had greatly influenced the economy of the United States, a view which the proponents of high protectionism did not share, he pointed to the control of production, particularly in agriculture, which the loss of export outlets had entailed, and the failure to restore markets abroad for normal production.

Grady continued as Assistant Secretary of State until January 1941, when he resigned to assume the presidency of the American President Lines, then under the control of the Maritime Commission. As head of this large Pacific Coast company, Grady took an important part in directing the transport of rubber, tin, and other strategic defense materials from the Far East to the United States in President Lines ships. In 1941, several months before the attack on Pearl Harbor by the Japanese, he made an economic survey of this region as President Roosevelt's⁴² personal representative, visiting such countries as the Dutch East Indies, British Malaya, Thailand (Siam), Burma, India, and Ceylon to determine the availability of strategic defense materials for the democracies and to prevent their shipment to the Axis nations.

While continuing to head the President Lines until April 1947, Grady held the posts of chairman of the board of directors and Federal Reserve Agent of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco. Grady also served on various other Government missions during and after World War II, seeming "to thrive on living out of a suitcase." In March 1942 he headed the American Technical Mission to India, designed to stimulate the production of war materials in this Far Eastern country and to ascertain the means by which the United States might assist the development of India's industrial resources toward this end. From

GRADY, HENRY F.—*Continued*

December 1943 to July 1944 he was vice-president of the Economic Section of the Allied Control Commission in Italy, holding the rank of United States Minister.

Then, in October 1945 President Truman⁴⁵ appointed Grady to head the American section of the Allied Mission for Observing the Greek Elections. Holding the personal rank of United States Ambassador, he went to Greece to supervise about six hundred Americans, who, together with six hundred Britons and two hundred French officials, comprised inspection teams for the much-disputed elections which took place on March 31, 1946. Later, as alternate for Secretary of State Byrnes⁴¹ and as chairman of the board of alternates of the Cabinet Committee on Palestine and Related Problems (some commentators, who criticized the appointment, thought him unfamiliar with the Palestine problem), Grady conferred with British officials in London in July-August 1946. (He held the personal rank of United States Ambassador.) Said to believe that Jewish immigration to Palestine could not be considered apart from long-range plans for settling the highly controversial question of the Holy Land, Grady, in agreement with his two associates on the board of alternates, advocated American acceptance of the British plan for partition and federation of Palestine as a basis for negotiation; this plan was rejected by Arabs and Jews alike, and was also criticized by some members of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry, which had recommended the immediate entry of one hundred thousand Jews into Palestine.

The veteran of Government assignments abroad became the first United States Ambassador to India in May 1947, severing his shipping and banking connections. Before this he had made several trips to India, and from January 1945 through 1946 he had been the national chairman of the board of directors of American Relief for India, Inc. Speaking as Ambassador, Grady asserted that India could raise the standard of living of her four hundred million inhabitants only through "increased production, particularly industrial production."

During the period in which plans were being formulated for India's independent status, Grady was criticized by the Moslem League newspaper *Dawn* for "harping on what he calls national unity." (When India was divided into two dominions, Grady's assignment was the Hindu area.) Another point on which the paper chided Grady was for giving voice to United States "greed" for Indian goods. On charges similar to the latter, Grady, in September, addressed the Rotary Club of Bombay, "Speaking for the capitalists of my own country, I can say that while, under proper terms and conditions, they are willing to lend money to this country and other countries, they are not prepared to beg that their capital be received. One gathers the impression that there are some here who feel that American capital is so eager that it will accept any terms. . . . This emphatically is not the case. Neither is there basis for the contention . . . that America is seeking

control over other countries through the extension of capital assistance to them."

From the list of advisory affiliations and directorships Grady has held, commented a *Christian Science Monitor* staff correspondent, one might be inclined to think "that this was not one man but three." *Who's Who in America* mentions among these his membership on the directorial board of the National Federation of American Shipping and on the Raw Materials Committee of the League of Nations; he was also a member and then chairman of the League's Economic Committee. He has served as chairman of the California State Employment Commission (May 1941 to November 1942); of the United States delegation to the International Business Conference (held in Rye, New York, in November 1944); and of the San Francisco Citizens' Committee on the United Nations Conference on International Organization (April and May 1945). Among his other memberships are the Foreign Policy Association, the American Economic Association, several Greek-letter societies, India House in New York, and the Pacific Union Club in San Francisco. The author of two books, *British War Finance, 1914-19* (1927), and *The Port of San Francisco* (1934), the latter of which he wrote in collaboration with Robert M. Carr, Grady has also contributed to *Currencies After the War* (1919), *Pioneers in World Order* (1944), and various business, economic, and trade journals. In 1936 he was decorated by the French Government as Officer of the Legion of Honor.

Since 1917 he has been married to the former Lucretia del Valle, who has also been active in civic life: she was once vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee and in 1940 helped to reorganize the United Nations Forum in Washington. The Gradys' four children are Reginald del Valle, Patricia Louise (now Mrs. John Davies, Jr.), Henry Francis, Jr., and John Weston. Of large physical proportions, Grady has an air of hearty joviality.

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GRAHAM, WALLACE H(ARRY) Oct. 9, 1910- United States Army medical officer; surgeon

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The man to whom has fallen the task, since September 1945, of preserving the health of President Harry Truman and his family is

Brigadier General Wallace H. Graham of the United States Army Medical Corps. In this post the young surgeon, who saw four years of active duty in World War II before he replaced Vice-Admiral Ross T. McIntire⁴⁵ as White House physician, must also act as a "conscience" to the chief executive "telling him when to slacken the pace of his White House routine and prodding him into an occasional week end away from the pressures of office."

Wallace Harry Graham was born in Highland, Kansas, on October 9, 1910, one of two sons of James Walter and Elizabeth Maria (Veneman) Graham. Wallace's father, a physician and surgeon, is of Scottish ancestry and numbers among his forebears members of the Wallace and Graham families and of the clan to which Sir Walter Scott belonged. His grandmother, from the Veneman line, was born a Reeser. When the boy was eight years the Grahams moved from Highland to Kansas City, Missouri, where they have since made their home. As his father had, Wallace Graham was to make the medical profession his career. He attended the Paseo High School (Kansas City), from which he was graduated in 1928. His extracurricular pursuits during his early school years comprised boxing, scouting, and the study of botany. While young Wallace attended the University of Missouri (1928-30) and the Central Missouri State Teachers College in Warrensburg (1930-32), specializing in biology, he continued to participate in athletics—he was selected for the university's track team and boxed for both institutions. About this time he was also a winner in the Golden Gloves Sectional (Boxing) Championship. He received his B.A. degree from the Missouri college in 1932.

After graduation, Graham matriculated at the Creighton University Medical School in Omaha, Nebraska. With a preparatory course of studies completed he was granted a B.S. degree (1934) and two years later (1936) was awarded his M.D. degree. This period at medical school Graham devoted to extrascholastic activities also, becoming a member of Phi Rho Sigma, the medical fraternity, and of the Pan-Hellenic Council. In 1935 he had studied surgery, too, at Harvard University Medical School, serving a surgical externship at Harvard and at the Massachusetts General Hospital, and afterwards he was intern and president of the house staff at Kansas City General Hospital. His first connection with the United States Army came in June 1936 when he was appointed first lieutenant in its Medical Reserve Corps.

Dr. Graham pursued postgraduate medical studies in surgery, a field in which most of his training thus far had been concentrated. This postgraduate work included courses at the Cook County Hospital (Chicago, Illinois) in 1937, and abroad at the University of Vienna in the following year, at the University of Budapest and in Szeged (Hungary) in 1939, and then at the University of Edinburgh and the Royal College of Surgeons in the same city. Until early in April 1941, when he was called into



Fabian Bachrach

BRIG. GEN. WALLACE H. GRAHAM

service as a reserve officer, Dr. Graham's professional duties centered about the private practice in Kansas City he shared with his father, a friend of Harry Truman, and his positions as member of the faculty and surgical staff of St. Joseph Hospital and of the surgical staffs of both the Kansas City General and the Research hospitals.

Before the spring of 1941 Dr. Graham had been assigned to short tours of duty at a number of United States Army stations, a task for which his reserve appointment had provided. It was as station hospital pathologist and surgeon at Fort Leonard Wood (Missouri) that he was launched into his initial major Army assignment, beginning in May 1941; later he served as ward and medical officer at the Missouri center, after which he was transferred to the Sixth Division, Eightieth Field Artillery Headquarters. His advancement in rank was to come rapidly, for in the meantime—after the entrance of the United States into World War II—he had attained the rank of captain (December 1941). During the period between January and June 1943 (he became a major in January) he performed the offices of surgeon at Camp Atterbury (Indiana), at Memphis (Tennessee), and at Camp Breckinridge (Kentucky) to the Eighth Detachment, Special Troops. At the headquarters of the Second Army his work was that of assistant surgeon and medical inspector, and at the Ninety-fifth Evacuation Hospital, executive and plans and training officer.

In July 1943 Major Graham was attached to the Sixteenth Detachment, Special Troops of the Second Army in the Tennessee Maneuver Area; with the termination of their maneuvers the detachment was stationed at Camp Tysor in the same State. There he saw duty in the capacity of ward surgeon, then as chief of surgery and as supply officer at the Twenty-fourth

GRAHAM, WALLACE H.—*Continued*

Evacuation Hospital of the Sixth Division. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel in January of 1944. In the spring of that year he was sent to England in company with the First Army in the European Theater of Operations. Lieutenant Colonel Graham took part in the Allied invasion of Normandy in June 1944: four days after D-Day he disembarked with the First Hospital Unit in the First Army on Easy Red Omaha Beach, "wading ashore," wrote Cabell Phillips in the *New York Times Magazine*, "with his staff of aides and nurses while the thunder of battle roared only a few miles ahead. He set up his ward and surgical tents in an open field that was still mired and blasted from the vicious fighting which had rolled over it a day earlier. By nightfall his 400-bed hospital tents had close to 900 patients."

All throughout the coastal and inland campaigns he accompanied the advance combat forces through France and into Belgium where they were united with the British Second Army and with sections of the United States Airborne Divisions. Near Nijmegen, Holland, and at the Battle of the Bulge (December 1944) he witnessed "some of the bitterest fighting of the war." Continued Phillips: "Several times his unit was in the direct line of enemy fire and suffered casualties. He himself was slightly wounded [at Nijmegen in October 1944]. And on one occasion a group of bypassed Germans raided his mess tent at gun point to get food for their famished comrades." Later he was assigned to the hospital unit of the Ninth Army which made the offensive trek into Germany and across it. For a time after V-E Day in May 1945 Lieutenant Colonel Graham was in Bremen with the Ninth Army and thereafter was stationed with the Ninety-seventh Evacuation Hospital in Stuttgart. During his stay in the Medical Corps in five major battle campaigns, for which he was subsequently awarded five major campaign stars, Graham, and often his unit also, were commended for their outstanding service to the wounded. Since then he has been the recipient of the Bronze Star and the Purple Heart from the United States, the Legion of Honor and Croix de Guerre with palm (France), the Service Medal (Great Britain), the Order of Military Merit with the Degree of Commander (Brazil), and various decorations from Holland and Belgium.

Late in August, the same month that he was granted a colonelcy, while he was in Stuttgart, Graham received an order summoning him to Brigadier General Harry Vaughn, Truman's military aide, who at the time was with the President in Potsdam for the Big Three conference. (At this time the physician was about to leave for the China-Burma-India theater.) Colonel Graham was questioned by Truman, who was seeking a successor to the resigning White House physician, Vice-Admiral McIntire. It was the first time the doctor had met the President or any member of the Truman family. "I guess I passed," he remarked in reference to the questioning, as reported in *Time*, "because the next day they asked me about the appointment." In the same

month Colonel Graham was returned to the United States where a brief period in the Surgeon General's office in Washington, D.C., followed for him. Early in September he was assigned to the Army Medical Center and officially to added service as White House physician. Commenting on his new position, Colonel Graham stated: "I asked Dad if this was a political appointment, because I like to stay away from that sort of thing, and Dad said: 'No, it certainly isn't.'" At the time Colonel Graham planned to continue his surgical studies at Walter Reed Hospital in the capital while he remained in the Army and to teach during his free hours.

As part of his routine of maintaining the good health of President Truman and the chief executive's wife and daughter Graham must, for example, watch their diet and see that they "get plenty of sleep and exercise." The Army Medical Corps physician, who was promoted to the rank of brigadier general in September 1946, finds that his Presidential charge is no trouble to him whatsoever: "He [Truman] does what I tell him to do as far as matters of health are concerned." His three main patients, according to the *New York Times Magazine* article, have been in such good health that Graham is said to be "probably the most disemployed doctor in the country today." Graham's duties, too, comprise accompanying the President on his short trips about the United States and on the brief vacations which the physician has prescribed for Truman to relieve some of the strain of domestic and foreign events. "I can tell pretty well how the President is feeling just from looking at him," Brigadier General Graham has said. In his suite of offices situated on the White House ground floor and furnished "with some of the most up-to-date gadgetry of the medical profession" as well as with dentistry equipment (when required, a dentist is called in), the surgeon also often cares for a number of the members of the White House staff.

When Secretary of Agriculture Clinton Anderson⁴⁵ published lists late in December 1947 of known grain traders, Graham's name was on the list as having speculated on October 5, 1947, in wheat futures. The publishing of this list came about as the result of the public discussion aroused by President Truman's statement that speculators in grain futures were causing price inflation. Graham insisted that he did not know that his brokers, Bache & Company, had invested his holdings in grain, and that he learned of this transaction only on October 7, at which time he instructed his brokers to sell, whether at a profit or loss.

Other medical activities (in Washington) of the Brigadier General include work as attending surgeon at Gallinger Hospital, and as member of the surgical staff and faculty and as professorial lecturer and surgeon of the George Washington University Medical School. Because of his interest in cancer research he spends much time, too, at Johns Hopkins University, in Baltimore, where he has been devoted to a "project which was interrupted by the war." Graham has also done research in

air medicine. He is the author of numerous treatises and articles on medical and surgical matters which have been published in the journals of the Missouri State, Southern, and Mississippi Valley medical associations, and in the *American Journal of Neurology and Modern Medicine*.

Brigadier General Wallace H. Graham is a member of the medical societies of Jackson County, of Missouri, and of the District of Columbia, and of the surgical societies of the District of Columbia and of George Washington University. Other associations in his field to which he belongs include the American Medical Association, Royal College of Medicine and Surgery (England), and the Association of Military Surgeons; he is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons and of the International College of Surgeons. The Cosmopolitan Club, the Masons, and the American Legion also claim Graham's attention. His church affiliation is Baptist, his political, Democrat. In September 1935 the White House physician was married to Velma Ruth Hill; they are the parents of a son and daughter, Wallace Scott and Heather Ellen. Gray-eyed and brown-haired, the 200-pound, five-foot-eleven-inch surgeon is known to be affable and unassuming, is said still to resemble a college athlete. He continues to make a hobby of the study of botany: during the war the physician "liked to brighten up battle-area hospitals with window boxes of flowers."

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GREENBERG, HANK Jan. 1, 1911- Baseball player

Address: b. c/o Pittsburgh Athletic Co., Forbes Field, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Recognized by sportswriters as "one of the greatest power hitters of all time," Hank Greenberg returned from four years in the Army to make "The Comeback of 1945." Twice voted the most valuable player in the American League, in 1935 as a first baseman and in 1939 as a left fielder, in 1947 he is the star of the National League Pittsburgh Pirates and, reportedly, the highest-paid player in baseball.

The third of five children of Rumanian-born David and Sarah Greenberg, Henry Benjamin Greenberg was born on New Year's Day 1911, in the Greenwich Village section of New York. He was reared there and, from the age of seven, in the family's sixteen-room house in the Bronx. While in grammar school "Bruggy," as the boy was called, played baseball eight hours a day during summer vacations. As a student at James Monroe High School, according to *Famous American Athletes of Today*, the boy spent the summer driving a delivery truck for his father's firm, the Acme Textile Shrinking Works; but he snatched a few minutes of baseball at sundown, and went to see Babe Ruth "play as often as he could,

Although naturally slow and awkward at athletics and handicapped by flat feet, Hank helped his high school to win city championships in baseball, basketball, and soccer, and also played interscholastic football and track. His old basketball coach once said, "Hank never played games, he worked at them." The lanky youth was "a great competitor because he hated to lose to smaller boys." He played baseball the year round, in the school gymnasium during the winter, and had found his adult batting style by the age of sixteen. "I hit now exactly as I did then," Greenberg wrote in 1939 ("How to Hit a Home Run," *Collier's*, April 22). "I have a habit of overstriding . . . and I'll always have it. . . . My body is in motion and my swing started before the ball reaches the plate."

Before entering college (he was graduated from high school in February 1929), Hank Greenberg joined a semiprofessional Brooklyn team, on which one of his friends was a pitcher. A scout for the world-champion New York Yankees had discovered Greenberg at high school. Later, after hitting three home runs in one game against the House of David team, he was sought by three other major league teams. (The neighboring Giants were not interested, however—"too awkward.") Yankee scout Paul Krichell persuaded the Greenbergs to allow their son to become a player instead of a lawyer. Then the youth accepted a contract with the Detroit Tigers, who paid him nine thousand dollars for signing, and agreed to wait until he finished college and to limit his farming-out to minor-league subsidiaries.

After one semester at the New York University School of Commerce, Greenberg decided to begin his baseball career at once. The Detroit management started him on option to the Hartford (Connecticut) club, but he batted only .214, his fielding was "ghastly," and after seventeen games he was sent to the Raleigh club, in the slower Piedmont League. "By 1931," (to quote Stanley Frank), "he was just another sweaty slave in the Tiger chain," and "got twelve hundred dollars for the entire season at Evansville." Advanced to Beaumont in the fast Texas League, at four hundred dollars a month, he fielded .989, batted .290, made 39 home runs, drove in 131 runs, and was voted the league's most valuable player in 1932.

Greenberg reported to the Tigers in February 1933, and after a few months replaced Harry Davis as the regular first baseman, a position in which he batted .301 and fielded .988 in 117 games that year. His 1934 averages went up to .339 and .990; he led the American League in two-base hits, and in the key fourth batting position is credited with ensuring the pennant by "singlehandedly pulling his colleagues out of their tail spin" in the last six weeks. During the final neck-and-neck pennant race with the Yankees, interest in Greenberg caused Detroit newspapers to become "steeped in Jewish lore." When he observed Yom Kippur, the Day of Atonement, Detroit lost.

Greenberg's part in the Tiger-Cardinal World Series of 1934 has been a subject of contro-



Press Assn., Inc.

HANK GREENBERG

versy. One side holds that he was valuable to his team, pointing to the fact that he drove in more runs than anyone else, as well as scoring a homer; the other side points to the fact that, while he made four runs in a game the Tigers were winning, he struck out when Detroit was losing. In 1935 he helped the Tigers to a pennant and won the Most Valuable Player award by leading the league in runs batted in with 170, by tying with Jimmy Foxx for the home run title with 36, and by reaching more bases than anyone else. He hit one homer in that year's Series, but broke his wrist in the second game. The Baseball Writers Association voted Greenberg the first base position on their all-star "dream" team that year.

Known for his continuous practice, Greenberg cut his regular eight-hour day down to three hours during the 1936 season when unable to play because his left arm was in a cast. His wrist had been broken again in the twelfth game of the 1936 schedule, and he did not play another game that season; but his teammates voted him a full share of their second-place money. The year 1937 was Greenberg's top year for runs driven in (183), and 1938 was his year for home runs. The fifty-eight homers he blasted out are tied with Foxx's 1932 tally as the major-league record for right-handed hitters (American League parks favor left-handers), and place him second only to Babe Ruth. Greenberg hit two or more homers in eleven games during the season, a big-league record. The next year (1939) he batted .312, made 33 homers, tied for leading first baseman of the league, and contributed errorless fielding to the benefit all-star game. A ruling by Baseball Commissioner Landis⁴⁴ about that time illegalized the "rat trap" glove Greenberg had invented to prevent him from dropping caught balls.

A fifth-place club in 1939, the Tigers climbed to the top in 1940 largely because twenty-nine-year-old infielder Hank Greenberg mastered the tools and techniques of an outfielder, thus allowing heavy-hitting Rudy York to play first base. He kept up his batting, averaging .340, led the league in RBI's (150), doubles (50), and home runs (41). In the Series he hit one homer, drove in six runs, and pocketed a loser's share of \$3,531.80. He also received the American League Most Valuable Player award, becoming the first person ever to receive it at two different positions, and was chosen as the baseball writers' all-star left fielder.

The highest salary in any ballplayer's contract for 1941 was Hank Greenberg's—\$55,000 was the figure he later gave reporters. He received only \$7,500 of it for nineteen games, however. In May he was drafted for military training—and signed more than a thousand autographs on the day of his induction. On December 5, 1941, Sergeant Henry B. Greenberg of the Second Infantry's anti-tank unit was released under the "over twenty-eight" ruling. A few days after Pearl Harbor the star applied for reinstatement to active duty (the Baseball Writers Association voted him a plaque for this action). Assigned to the Air Corps, he entered officers' training school that May, was commissioned in August, and had risen to a captaincy by the time he arrived in China. There he served eleven months as administrative commanding officer of the first overseas B-29 Superfortress base, flew the Hump, and took part in the first land-based bombing of Japan in June 1944. In the United States he was assigned to help stimulate war plant production. Greenberg was discharged in June 1945, with a Presidential unit citation and four battle stars.

The first star ballplayer to enter war service, Greenberg was the first to attempt a comeback after so long an interval. He hit a homer in his first game in July 1945, and added a dozen more in his seventy-seven other games of the season. One of them, scored in darkness and mist when the bases were loaded and Detroit behind, gave the Tigers the pennant on the last day of the season. A three-run homer from Greenberg's bat won the second World Series game. In the sixth game, however, he injured a hand bone and was barely able to swing in the seventh.

For the 1946 season the thirty-five-year-old veteran returned to first base, despite the greater strain on an infielder of being in every play. In April one writer reported, "At first base . . . nobody generates more power, nobody gives the bag a more conscientious whirl." "Hammering Hank" outdistanced Ted Williams⁴⁷ in the race for seasonal home-run honors, getting 44 to Williams' 38. He led also with 127 runs driven in, more than twice as many as those made by his highest teammate. During the season, he obtained an unprecedented addition to his contract—twenty thousand dollars severance pay, according to general manager Billy Evans.

In January 1947 Hank Greenberg heard over the radio the news that his contract had been

"waived out" of the American League and sold to the National League Pittsburgh Pirates. At first Greenberg planned to retire although the Pittsburgh owners offered him a substantially higher salary than he had ever received. When persuaded to sign, the star worked as hard as usual at first base, and reportedly "made a big hit with his modesty and his genuine eagerness to help younger players." Because of his drawing power, he was the only player manager Billy Herman started every day. But in the 1947 season Greenberg's batting average dropped to .251, the number of home runs to 25, and runs batted in to 74 (reportedly he asked to be "benched" in July for the good of the team). Early in the season, an arm ailment was diagnosed as floating bone chips and an operation was scheduled. At his own request Greenberg was given an unconditional release from the Pittsburgh team; his 1948 plans were uncertain. During the season Greenberg had been honored by New York fans at a "Hank Greenberg Day" at the Polo Grounds; the first baseman, however, asked that the money equivalent of the gifts customarily given to ballplayers on such occasions be sent to Rehabilitation Institute, an organization which aids the physically handicapped.

Greenberg lived with his parents in the Bronx until his marriage to Carol G. Gimbel in February 1946, following her divorce from Edward Lasker. Mrs. Greenberg, a daughter of the New York department-store magnate Bernard F. Gimbel, has won prizes for horsemanship, individually and as a member of her family hunt team. The couple have a son, born in January 1947. Tall (nearly six feet four inches) and dark (black hair, brown eyes), 215-pound Hank Greenberg was listed among the best-dressed men of 1946 by the Custom Tailors Guild. Unlike most ballplayers, he prefers city life and recreations, keeping in condition on four-wall handball and squash courts and in swimming pools. He has made a few broadcasts, endorsed one or two products, done a little writing, and received royalties from the sale of bats and gloves. Sports-writers use such words as "gracious" and "dignified" in describing Greenberg; Arthur Daley once wrote of him in the *New York Times*: "Easily the most articulate and interesting athlete in the business . . . he still has something of the small-boy quality in him, surprised at his success and never quite believing it."

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GRIFFITH, ERNEST S(TACEY) Nov. 28, 1896- United States Government official; social scientist

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"Researcher for Congress" might be an alternate title for Ernest S. Griffith, director of the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress. An economist, historian, and former university dean who has written five books on government, Griffith directs a staff which *Newsweek* has called "strictly non-political, serving all [members of Congress] alike with unslanted data." Griffith, a Republican, is considered to hold middle-of-the-road opinions himself.

Ernest Stacey Griffith was born November 28, 1896, in Utica, New York, where his father, George Griffith, was superintendent of schools. The death of his father occurred in 1904, when Ernest was about seven years old. The three children were reared by their mother, Elizabeth A. (Stacey) Griffith, who had been a school-teacher before she became Superintendent Griffith's second wife. (In 1947 Griffith's brother is a New England real estate dealer, and his sister, once a missionary to India, is married to a Sweet Briar College professor.) Summers were spent in the Adirondack Mountains. Griffith remembers particularly the excellent family library.

After his graduation in 1913 from the Utica Free Academy, where he managed the track team, young Ernest entered Hamilton College, his father's alma mater. Majoring in the classics and mathematics, he won prizes in Greek, Latin, mathematics, and debating; was president of the Latin Club; was a cheerleader; worked on the school yearbook; represented Hamilton in two-mile races; and was an elder in the college church. The student also taught a class for boys at a near-by Presbyterian Sunday school, and directed boys' clubs. He was pledged to the fraternity Delta Upsilon. By the time of his graduation in 1917, Griffith had been elected to Phi Beta Kappa and later, as a faculty member at Syracuse, to the general honor society Phi Kappa Phi. One of the major influences in his life, he has said, was the public affairs course given by Professor F. M. Davenport, whose daughter was to become Griffith's wife.

The graduate's first position was physical training and health education supervisor and athletic coach in the schools of Oneida County's fifth district. Then, in 1918, he volunteered for World War I service in the Naval Air Corps. Back in the United States and at the Utica Free Academy as a civics teacher in 1919, Griffith took a particular interest in the campaign for city manager. He has a record of activity in the New York Young Republican organization, and is said to have voted for every Republican Presidential candidate since he came of age, except Harding. At that time he was a preceptor and instructor in economics at Princeton University (1920-21). Griffith's



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economic thinking has frequently been described as middle-of-the-road; his general viewpoint on government may be found in articles by him in the December 1941 *American Labor Legislation Review* and the October 1941 *Special Libraries*.

Awarded a Rhodes Scholarship, the American studied for three years at Oxford University; then and later he also set mountaineering records and played rugby for Merton, the college of the university with which he was associated. His doctorate was granted to him in 1925, when he was serving in his second year as warden of the Liverpool University Settlement and the David Lewis Club. In this position (described as "pure social work at a moderate salary"), he succeeded Frederick Marquis, later Lord Woolton⁴⁰. His work, which required him to live in a slum area, consisted of the usual settlement activities and directing the practical application of the studies of the university's social science students. In 1926 he was made an honorary lecturer in social studies. According to Congressman Mitchell Jenkins of Pennsylvania, the American also "had the practical experience of the business world and the requirements of meeting a payroll as manager of a theater during this five-year period," 1923 to 1928.

Under the supervision of Professor W. G. S. Adams of Oxford, in 1926 the settlement director completed the research for his two-volume book, *Modern Development of City Government in the United Kingdom and the United States* (1927). "At the outset," Griffith wrote, "I was a believer in centralization; but as the evidence began to unfold, my opinion reluctantly but none the less surely changed to a profound suspicion of the wisdom of central interference in city government. This and the belief in the efficacy of a tax on the capital value of land as part of a sound system of

taxation are the main conclusions." Griffith's next book was *Current Municipal Problems* (1933). His third, the initial volume in a projected history of American municipal government, appeared in 1938 and was characterized by the *London Times* as "a book of great clarity and learning."

Griffith returned to New York State in 1928 and became associate professor of political science at Syracuse University. After a period as visiting professor of government at Harvard University (1929-30), he returned to Syracuse as dean of its lower division, and also taught comparative government. This was one of his chief interests, another being tax policy and the interrelationship of government and economics. Called to Washington, D.C., in 1935 to become dean of the American University Graduate School, Griffith continued to teach political science. In 1937 the dean became a member of the Council of Social Agencies of the District of Columbia. He was to be elected to its vice-presidency in 1941, and to its presidency in 1944. His 380-page *The Impasse of Democracy, A Study of the Modern Government in Action* was published in 1939.

In December 1940, during the second Roosevelt⁴² Administration, Dean Griffith was appointed director of the Legislative Reference Service by Librarian of Congress Archibald MacLeish⁴⁰, who was expanding the LRS as far as the budget permitted. Griffith's duties, to quote the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Appropriation Act of 1915, are "to employ competent persons to gather, classify, and make available, in translations, indexes, digests, compilations, and bulletins, and otherwise, data for or bearing upon legislation, and to render such data serviceable to Congress and committees and members thereof." Griffith has described the function of the LRS as that of obtaining and presenting, on a given issue, "the findings of all research agencies, and the opinions of all competent persons." A new unit established by him is the consultant service, by which a Senator or Representative may send for an expert to "straighten him out" on a question. Not all requests for information concern Governmental matters—one legislator asked for the proper form for a letter of acceptance of a son-in-law, and another requested a poem honoring the birth of triplets.

The new director of the LRS did not cut himself off entirely from the teaching profession. In 1941 he was a lecturer at Swarthmore College in Philadelphia, and he continued to write for specialized journals and to contribute to symposia. In 1942 his Swarthmore essays, published as *The Modern Government in Action*, were described as "most stimulating" by the *New Republic*, which thought also that his suggestions might "very well serve as a charter for postwar political planning." The *Springfield Republican's* Marshall Bragdon stated that the book deserved the widest attention. Griffith accepted an invitation to prepare the article on government for the *Encyclopedia Americana*. The official was chairman of the American Political Science Associa-

tion's Research Committee (1942-47), having previously sat for three years on its executive council. As community service during World War II, he took part in Red Cross, blood donor, and War Fund campaigns, and in 1946 the Commissioners of the District of Columbia appointed Ernest Griffith to the Citizens' Planning Committee for the District.

The La Follette "Monroney Congressional Reorganization Act of 1946 not only increased appropriations for the service of which Griffith was head, but drew public attention to it for the first time. Another form of attention the LRS attracted was insinuations of Leftist orientation in the Congressional Library staff membership. Washington *Post* reporter Jerry Kluttz said that Griffith and Librarian Luther Evans "blew these suggestions into bits" by their "forceful and convincing" answers at a House Appropriations subcommittee hearing. (Congress reduced the LRS budget for the 1948 fiscal year from the requested \$475,000 the previous year to \$450,000.)

Meanwhile, the service was handling legislators' questions at the peak rate of thirty-three thousand a year for 1946-47. In 1947, reports on managing the public debt, on the effect of the atomic bomb on naval strategy, on Communists in the State Department, and on food shipments to Britain were among those in preparation by Griffith's staff of a hundred researchers and fifty clerks. Their *Communism in Action*, prepared at the request of Representative Everett M. Dirksen and printed as a House document, was a best seller, and the Government Printing Office was besieged with requests for their *Fascism in Action*, which Representative Wright Patman "had requested. All sides of a question are presented in LRS reports and no recommendations are made. Most of these reports are edited by Director Griffith, who is on the lookout for any sign of bias. *This Week* writer Robert Hewitt remarked in June 1947, several months after the director had been empowered to hire senior specialists at ten thousand dollars a year, "Dr. Griffith now bosses a faculty that few universities could match." The writer added, "He recently set some sort of precedent in bureaucratic Washington by nonchalantly asking his subordinates to rate his efficiency."

Griffith's memberships include the Authors' Club and several learned societies. A Methodist, he is on the Washington Round Table of the National Conference of Christians and Jews and was its president in 1940-41. Since June of 1929 Griffith has been married to Professor Davenport's daughter, Margaret Dyckman Davenport, a Phi Beta Kappa student who was graduated from Smith College. Their five children are Margaret Dyckman, E. (for Elizabeth) Alison, Lawrence Stacey Cameron, Julia Bourne, and Stephen Loyal.

"Tall [five-foot-eleven-inch], stooped, gray-ing" Ernest Griffith has gray eyes; he describes his hair as "dark brown—what there is of it." The 165-pound scholar plays tennis and basketball twice a week with some of the hundred high school boys in his Sunday School

class, and is said to speak with "all the bounce and enthusiasm of a college undergraduate." Still fond of mountain climbing, he is treasurer and executive councilman of the Wilderness Society and a member of the Potomac Appalachian Trail Club; in England he climbed two thousand feet in twenty-one minutes, in the Adirondacks he scaled fourteen peaks in one day, and he set speed records for the ascent of several mountains.

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GRIFFITH, PAUL H(OWARD) Apr. 8, 1897- Veterans leader; public relations counsel

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As a climax to seventeen years of active service in local, State, and national posts of the American Legion, Paul H. Griffith, a business executive and public relations counsel, who served in the United States Army in World Wars I and II, was elected in October 1946 to the position of national commander of the veterans' organization. For one year, Griffith, as chief executive, was primarily responsible for directing the Legion, which contains approximately 16,000 posts and has a membership of 3,500,000 veterans of both World Wars, in its program to obtain various benefits including hospitalization for the disabled and housing and employment for other servicemen. He was succeeded in August 1947 by James F. O'Neil "as the new national commander of the Legion.

Paul Howard Griffith was born on April 8, 1897, in Uniontown, Pennsylvania, the only son (he has two sisters) of David A. and Anna May (Fleegle) Griffith. Paul is a third-generation American. His paternal grandfather was of Welsh ancestry, his paternal grandmother, of Irish; the Fleegles are of Dutch descent. The States of Maryland and Pennsylvania are the birthplaces of his American-born grandparents. Young Paul Griffith attended the Uniontown elementary and high schools. The United States declaration of war upon the Central Powers in April 1917 brought his formal education to an end: he left school to enlist in the United States Army.

Assigned to service in World War I as a sergeant in the 110th Infantry Regiment, 28th Division, the twenty-year-old soldier fought overseas in the Aisne-Marne, Oise-Aisne, Champagne-Marne, and Meuse-Argonne offensive sectors, and in what has been described as a "number of defensive sectors," as well. While he saw duty as a dispatch rider in the Toul battle area, he was wounded so seriously that a rumor reached his native city to the effect that he had been killed in action; his life was saved, however, by a hasty operation performed "on the open ground" without the use



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of an anesthetic by a French doctor. Griffith's two years' service record in the war made him the recipient of the Silver Star, Purple Heart, Victory, and 28th Division medals, and of four battle clasps from the United States Government, and of the Legion of Honor and Croix de Guerre from France. In addition, he was awarded a commission in the reserve.

After his discharge from the Army, Griffith went to work for some years in his father's dairy products business, the sales territory of which covered a large area in western Pennsylvania and in northern West Virginia. (He had worked previously as a coal miner.) Other of the veteran's activities included his interest in and association with the civic, fraternal, and political life of his town and State. Early in this period, too, in June 1920 he was married to the "girl who waited for him to come back" from overseas, Pearl Jennewine of Marion, Pennsylvania. (They have two children, a married daughter, Mrs. Nancy Lee Sweeney of Washington, D.C., and a son, Paul Howard Griffith, Jr., a World War II veteran with three years' service in the Army Air Forces, two of them in the South Pacific.)

Since the founding of the American Legion in November 1919, Griffith has been active in the veterans' organization, particularly in its rehabilitation program. He joined the Lafayette Post No. 51 (Uniontown), of which he is a life member, becoming its post commander for 1928. After the Griffith family sold their wholesale dairy products firm during the depression, Paul Griffith became a prominent legionnaire. For the year 1932-33 he was elected, "by acclamation," commander of the American Legion's Department of Pennsylvania. American Legion positions as chairman of the Americanism commission of the national organization (1934), as director of the Washington office, one of the branches of the na-

tional headquarters (1935-40), and then as director of the national employment and veterans' preferences committees (1937-44) followed for Griffith. "With his chairmen and committee workers," wrote Richards S. Jones in his book *A History of the American Legion*, "he made the Legion's employment program a driving power, first in the campaign for employment of the handicapped and the overaged, later in planning for the great demobilization and re-employment problem which would follow the second World War." The legionnaire's concern for the welfare of the veteran had led him previously, in 1933, to suggest a four-point program—among the things it advocated were an "adequate" Army and Navy of full treaty strength," and "cancellation of interest on loans secured by veterans' adjusted compensation certificates"—which was subsequently incorporated into the national group's policy.

In June 1940 Griffith was summoned again to active duty in the United States Army at the request of Louis A. Johnson⁴², then Assistant Secretary of War, a close friend of his. He was the first reserve officer to be recalled to service in the period during which the United States was occupied in mobilizing its national defenses because of the international conflict. With the rank of major, Griffith served more than two years as assistant executive in the Office of the Under Secretary of War, which under Johnson's administration supervised the country's industrial mobilization, and under Robert P. Patterson's⁴¹, was responsible for the negotiation of all War Department contracts. Meanwhile, in February 1942 Griffith attained the rank of lieutenant colonel. In March of the same year he received an appointment as military member of the American Technical Mission to India and became military aide and consultant to Johnson, then President Roosevelt's personal representative in the Middle and Near East. In this capacity Griffith had occasion to participate in the Cripps⁴⁰ negotiations in India which offered, among the proposals, postwar Dominion status to the Indians, and he helped undertake an industrial survey of the subcontinent for purposes of war conversion. Lieutenant Colonel Griffith, who toured every theater of World War II, was also present in Burma when the Allies began their retreat from that Asiatic battle area. The technical mission, too, collected reports and engaged in the formulation of plans for American Middle and Near Eastern and North African military operations.

On his return to the United States (September 1942), he was stationed, again as assistant executive, in the office of Major General Lewis B. Hershey⁴¹, director of the Selective Service System. His responsibilities in this assignment, which lasted sixteen months, included membership on the board that decided upon "essential activities and critical occupations" for the Selective Service System and the War Manpower Commission. His activities in veterans' affairs and his daily contact with Government officials and bureaus admin-

istering the servicemen's program made it possible for him to help formulate many veterans' policies, especially those dealing with civilian readjustment. After his promotion to a colonelcy in the Chemical Warfare Service, Army of the United States (January 1944), he was appointed chief of the Veterans' Personnel Division (originally the Reemployment Division) of the Selective Service System, a division first established under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 to aid reinstatement of men and women of the armed services, and men discharged from the merchant marine, in their preservice positions. To the arguments of labor leaders William Green⁴² and Philip Murray⁴¹ that this veteran job-priority right might disregard seniority rights accumulated by deferred workers, war widows, and even veterans among others, Griffith answered that he would uphold the job priority law and enforce it as it existed under Section Eight of the 1940 Act, "unless some court decides I am wrong, or unless Congress changes the law. . . . I am not antiunion, but I am proveteran." The Army's Legion of Merit was awarded him for "his two-fisted fight for this protection for veterans." The Supreme Court, however, decided against Griffith's interpretation.

Colonel Griffith's next post was in the Office of War Mobilization as Selective Service representative on the policy board of the Retraining and Reemployment Administration which was instituted by executive order of the President and was managed by General Frank T. Hines⁴⁴. The administration had "general supervision and direction over the activities of all Government agencies relating to the retraining and reemployment of persons discharged or released from the armed services or other war work." Later Griffith became assistant administrator in charge of the retraining and reemployment program of the newly established Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion. With V-E Day, in April 1945, Griffith was retired from active duty—his release became effective in August—and he returned to civilian status to assume his new duties as executive vice-president of the Conlan Electric Corporation, taking charge of its Washington, D.C., office and of the entire organization's public and industrial relations. In addition, he founded a company of his own, that of business consultant and public relations counselor, afterward becoming associated with the business consultants firm of Griffith, Konold, and Favret, with offices in Washington, D.C., and in Columbus and Cincinnati, Ohio.

At the annual American Legion convention held in San Francisco (October 1946), Paul H. Griffith was elected to succeed former national commander John Stelle⁴⁶, an outcome which was generally anticipated. The "expected rebellion" as predicted by the press of some of the delegations of World War II veterans in order to "liberalize" the Legion, to gain for their 68 per cent majority membership more than the 20 per cent representation granted them, and to set up their own candidate

for commander did not materialize. "Very much in the minority . . . the youngsters talked like their elders," according to *Time* (October 14, 1946) "and produced nothing more than a distant threat to the middle-aged hierarchy. World War II vets were content to bide their time. By next October 1947 they hope to comprise 80 per cent of the Legion's membership." Outlining a ten-point defense plan which includes recommendations for a universal military training system, a unified command for Army, Navy, and Air Forces, expansion and permanent maintenance of the American Department of World Intelligence Service, and establishment of "stockpiles of strategic material," the conventioners also advocated the control by the United States of "all secrets pertaining to the atomic bomb and other secret weapons created or developed" by the nation.

Griffith's first action in his new post was to end the series of disputes which had existed between former national commander Stelle and General Omar N. Bradley⁴³, Veterans' Administrator, by pledging the Legion's cooperation with the Veterans' Administration. Provision of hospitalization for all disabled veterans and removal of the two-hundred-dollars-a-month wage ceiling and of the two-year limitation to "on-the-job training" for former servicemen (this was one of the causes of the Legion-VA disagreements since Bradley had introduced the salary and time restrictions for "on the job training") are among Griffith's objectives in conjunction with the VA. He has opposed the entry of displaced persons into the United States as leading potentially to a relaxation of immigration laws and to a housing and employment shortage crisis. Other aims of the Legion under the new national commander include opposition to communism and all foreign "isms"; prompt action on a veterans' housing program—in November the Legion's executive committee, blaming the Government primarily for the shortage, called for an immediate 10 per cent increase in rents and for abolition of the National Housing Agency and the Office of the Housing Expediter, and advanced its own plan to replace the Veterans' Emergency Housing Program; and support of better salaries for teachers, and a universal four-month minimum military training system, to be amplified by further training. Earlier in the year (February) he had protested against the Congressional reduction of appropriations for the armed forces. In December, in an Omaha address, he spoke in favor of the entry of DP's, declaring the need for admitting two hundred thousand such persons (*New York Times*, December 21, 1947).

In the field of international relations, the Legion commander asked for curtailment of the veto in the Security Council in "cases of aggressions or preparation for aggression"; and he asserted that the United States should send troops to Greece to aid that nation "if and when" it is invaded. After he was succeeded by James F. O'Neil in August 1947, Griffith headed a Legion delegation of 150 persons on a seven-week trip to Europe to study the problem of displaced persons and German recon-

GRIFFITH, PAUL H.—*Continued*

struction. While abroad Griffith received the honor of the Order of Leopold from the Belgian Government.

The 1946-47 commander of the American Legion is a member of similar organizations such as the Veterans of Foreign Wars and Disabled American Veterans, in Uniontown. A past master of his Masonic lodge and a Shriner, Griffith has been connected with a number of Uniontown economic and fraternal societies. He belongs to the Christian Church. The black-haired, five-foot-ten-inch-tall Pennsylvanian, who has an "infectious smile," and who "talks briskly with a nice baritone voice and gestures freely," neither drinks nor smokes. Griffith's friends, it is said, regard him as a "real man whom honors have left unspoiled." Since World War I he has considered his hobby to be the American Legion.

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W. H. Grimes, editor of the *Wall Street Journal*, was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for "distinguished editorial writing during the year [1946], limited to the editorial page, the test of excellence being clearness of style, sound reasoning, and power to influence public opinion in what the writer conceives to be the right

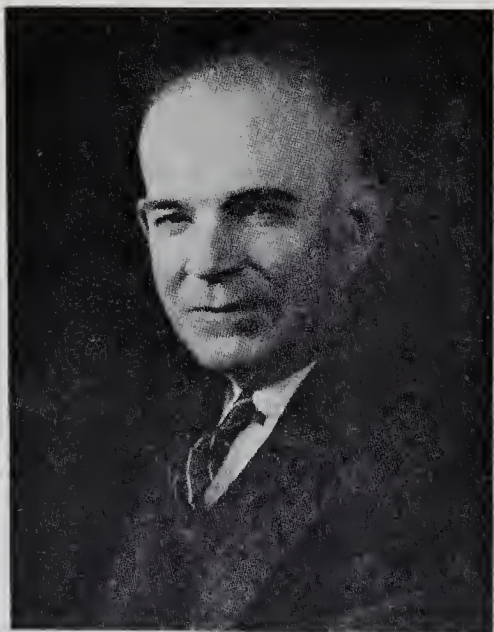
direction." A newspaperman of thirty-four years' experience, Grimes became editor of the financial daily in 1941.

William Henry Grimes, the son of Samuel L. and Lucy (Bush) Grimes, was born March 7, 1892. His birthplace is Bellevue, Ohio, which then had a population of about forty-one hundred. After being graduated from the Sandusky (Ohio) High School in 1910, young Grimes spent three years in Cleveland as a student at Adelbert College of Western Reserve University.

The Ohioan began his newspaper career on the Sandusky *Register* in 1913. During the next seven years he worked for the Cleveland *Leader*, Cleveland *Press*, the Scripps newspapers in Ohio, and the United Press. In 1920 Grimes was chosen to manage the U.P. Washington bureau, and the next year, to manage the New York office. He was back in the capital by 1923 to head the *Wall Street Journal*'s Washington staff, and remained there for eleven years. Then, in 1934 he was called to New York to become the newspaper's managing editor. Promoted to editor in 1941, Grimes headed the staff through World War II.

The *Wall Street Journal*, which is said to carry more detailed stock quotations than any other publication, issues a New York edition each weekday, and a Pacific Coast edition five mornings a week. As of September 1946 the Audit Bureau of Circulation's figures credit Grimes's paper with an eastern circulation of 69,464, and a western circulation of 12,220. This combined circulation is nearly two and one-half times the 1937 circulation, which was 33,104. ("William H. Grimes" is the form in which the editor's name has appeared on the masthead.) On May 7, 1947, in the sixth year of his editorship, the trustees of Columbia University announced that Grimes had won the Pulitzer Prize for distinguished editorial writing, a prize which includes a money award of five hundred dollars. The particular editorial or editorials which had attracted the judges' attention were not specified. "Winning this would not have been possible without the co-operation of Frederick A. Korsmeyer of our editorial staff," Grimes commented: the two men together draft most of the newspaper's editorials.

Among the editorials which won for Grimes the Pulitzer Prize were many on the theme "the overriding consideration of these times is the prevention of any extension of Government control," and many criticisms of "economic astrologers in Washington." The *Wall Street Journal* opposed the Full Employment bill, the Wyatt¹⁶ housing program, and what it called a tendency to "substitute a system of Government coercion for the free collective bargaining established by the National Labor Relations Act." Grimes opposed the Bretton Woods monetary agreement, declaring that the United States and Great Britain "have such divergent points of view concerning it that it must rapidly become a source of friction." Later the financial journal went on record against all peacetime intergovernmental loans, asserting that they serve neither peace nor economic



Blank & Stoller

W. H. GRIMES

progress; it asked further, "If the taxpayer must be mulcted to keep the industrial or the agricultural machines going, why give their production away outside the country?"

Under Grimes's editorship, his paper espoused "effective organization of the world for peace," and thought it obvious that all military use of atomic energy must be placed in the hands of the United Nations organization. Other editorials decried quota restrictions on immigration, the military caste system, the proposed merger of the Army and Navy, and the blanket use of the concept of academic freedom; and they recommended that businessmen be allowed, for tax purposes, to carry losses forward to the end of the war and postwar business cycle. Particularly wide attention was paid to the editorial "Apathetic and Pathetic" (March 7, 1946), an attack on what the writer considered a general moral decline, in which "public trust is openly accepted as an avenue to private gain . . . debt is prosperity and thrift a crime . . . men shout free enterprise, and then seek bigger and better Government subsidies . . . groups demanding 'When do we get ours?' no longer whisper but shout, and . . . officials no longer consider it necessary to conceal that they are the creatures of these groups."

William Grimes's writings have been confined to the pages of the newspapers which have employed him. A gray-haired, gray-eyed man of five feet six inches, the editor weighs 155 pounds. He has, he says, no party or church membership; the National Press Club and the American Society of Newspaper Editors are two organizations to which he belongs. Married to Iva Mae McCormick in August 1915, Grimes has a daughter, Jane, who is Mrs. R. B. Benton, and a son, former Marine John Alan Grimes, who is, in 1947, a student at Yale University. (Another son, William Henry, Jr., was killed in action in World War II.) "There hasn't been a lot of 'glamour' attached to my past," the senior Grimes said in May 1947. "It has been mainly that of a working newspaperman, with my recreational activities revolving around my family, my farm [a turkey farm in Dutchess County, New York] and occasionally a round of golf."

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Who's Who in America, 1946-47

GRISWOLD, DWIGHT P(ALMER) Nov. 27, 1893- United States Government official

Address: b. c/o American Mission for Aid to Greece, Athens; h. Gordon, Neb.

As director of the American Mission for Aid to Greece, Dwight P. Griswold, formerly Republican Governor of Nebraska for three terms, occupies a key position in the implementing of the Truman Doctrine. Before his appointment to that post in June 1947, Griswold had served as director of the Internal Affairs and Communications Division of the American Military Government in Germany, a country which he described as having "some of the same chaotic



DWIGHT P. GRISWOLD

conditions" as Greece. Regarding his work in Greece as primarily administrative, Griswold stated that his duty there would be to "see that the program moves along and that Greece is put back on her feet economically." That program is the three-hundred-million-dollar reconstruction and rehabilitation fund allotted by the United States to the Mediterranean nation.

A descendant of early New England settlers, Griswold was born in Harrison, Nebraska, in the cattle-range section of the State, on November 27, 1893, the son of Dwight Hubbard and Clarissa (Palmer) Griswold. His father was a homesteader who owned the town's first store and who later turned from merchandising to banking. Griswold received his early education in the Gordon (Nebraska) public schools. In high school he won a hundred-dollar prize for an essay, "How to Lay the Foundations of Good Government." He also attended the Kearney (Nebraska) Military Academy in 1910, and two colleges in Lincoln: the Nebraska Wesleyan University, from 1910 to 1912, and the University of Nebraska, from which he was graduated in 1914. His athletic interest there was football.

The following two years Griswold worked as a clerk in the First National Bank of Gordon, until, in 1916, he became a sergeant in the Fourth Nebraska Infantry and served at a post near the Mexican border. When the United States entered World War I Griswold was commissioned a first lieutenant and in 1918 was promoted to the rank of captain in the 127th Field Artillery. After his demobilization in 1918, he returned to the First National Bank of Gordon as its assistant cashier, and, after 1919, as cashier and member of the board of directors. His interest in finance diminishing, Griswold entered the newspaper field in 1922 as editor and publisher of the *Gordon Journal*, which he was to own for eighteen years.

GRISWOLD, DWIGHT P.—*Continued*

Griswold began his political career in 1920, when without much opposition he was elected on a Republican ticket to the State legislature. He ran for the seat again in 1922, but expecting another easy victory, he did little campaigning and was defeated by eight votes. Profiting by this mistake, in subsequent political contests he became known as an active campaigner. Then, for three terms, from 1925 to 1929, he served in the State Senate, resigning in 1930 to become State commander of the American Legion. Griswold also ran for Governor in 1932, 1934, and in 1936, but was defeated each time. But in 1940, upon his fourth attempt, he was elected, breaking the Nebraska gubernatorial electoral record by winning 74 per cent of the votes cast.

As Governor for three successive two-year terms (beginning in 1940, 1942, and 1944), he was praised for progressive measures and for efficiency and economy in government. Shortly after assuming office, he succeeded in gaining passage of a small-loan law which rid the State of loan sharks and which reduced the average legal interest rate from 19 per cent to 13 per cent. The old age assistance maximum was raised from thirty dollars to forty dollars a month, and the State workmen's compensation law was broadened to include occupational diseases as well as accidents. In 1945, following Griswold's recommendation, the legislature set up a State merit system. The budget which Governor Griswold submitted to the 1945 legislature called for a heavy increase in expenditures, with larger sums recommended for education and for postwar reconstruction. The State Executive assured the legislature that the increase in the budget could be provided without added taxation.

The Governor was to reveal himself an internationalist in prewar United States. In February 1941, ten months before Pearl Harbor, he endorsed Lend-Lease and opposed a negotiated peace with the Axis. As a staunch supporter of Wendell Willkie⁴⁰, he further showed himself as opposed to isolationism. Because of his position, Griswold took a prominent part in the 1944 Presidential campaign, and was considered a contender for the Vice-Presidential nomination, finally being eliminated in favor of John Bricker⁴³. Griswold made the keynote speech for Thomas E. Dewey⁴⁴ at the Republican national convention in 1944.

In 1946 Griswold ran unsuccessfully against incumbent Senator Hugh Butler in the Republican primaries for the Senatorial nomination and was defeated by about two-to-one in a heavy vote. In this contest he had the support of Harold E. Stassen⁴⁰, who stumped for him. Since isolationism was an issue in the campaign, it was believed that Griswold's internationalism was a factor in determining the outcome of the primary voting, for he had endorsed the World Charter at the Governors' Conference of 1945 and had supported the British loan of 1946. In November of the latter year Griswold was appointed, at the request of Lieutenant General Lucius D. Clay⁴⁵, to the staff of General Joseph McNarney⁴⁴, the Military Governor of the United States Zone

in Germany, to serve as Director of Internal Affairs in the American zone. Griswold supervised communication, public health and welfare, matters of public safety such as police and fire protection and denazification, education and religious affairs.

Griswold was named by President Truman in June 1947 to direct the American Mission for Aid to Greece. Of the three hundred million dollars allocated by the United States Congress for Greek reconstruction, Griswold stated soon after his arrival in Greece in July, tentative budget plans already called for the expenditure of the following amounts (specified by the *New York Times* on July 12, 1947): 150,000,000 dollars for military purposes and the same sum for rehabilitation. The second grouping was broken down into nineteen million for agricultural projects; forty-eight million for the reconstruction of bridges, ports, highways, and railroads; seventy-five million for civilian necessities, such as food and clothing; three million for public health services particularly in relation to tuberculosis and malaria; and one and a half million for civil service instruction. An initial five million dollars advance was made in August 1947 to facilitate the purchase of vital supplies; the head of the American mission allotted an additional ten million for the same purpose shortly afterward.

By the middle of July, action of the guerrilla forces in the north of Greece had increased, which impeded the implementation of the reconstruction program. In his conversations with Greek officials, Griswold stressed the importance of internal peace to national reconstruction. The rebuilding of communications and industry in Greece was assigned by contract to several American construction firms in August. At about the same time Premier Demetrios Maximos presented a request to Griswold for increased delivery of armaments. Upon the Premier's resignation late in August, Constantin Tsaldaris⁴⁶ formerly Premier and at this time Deputy Premier, was invited to form a new Cabinet, but his efforts were thwarted by the refusal of other Greek leaders to serve in his Government. With the prompting of Griswold and American Ambassador Lincoln MacVeagh⁴¹, as well as with that of Loy W. Henderson, Director of Near Eastern Affairs for the United States Department of State, a coalition Government of the Populist and Liberal parties, under Liberal leader Themistocles Sophoulis⁴⁷ as Premier, was formed at the beginning of September.

With the support of Griswold, Sophoulis offered amnesty to the guerrillas and promised to work for the reconciliation of all political elements. By the third week of September, the *New York Times* reported, the Greek Government had requested and received from the United States permission to double the 130,000-man Army by the addition of 70,000 regular troops and 70,000 national guardsmen for the defense of rural communities. Griswold, after advising the Greeks that reconstruction from United States aid funds would be curtailed, stated that "internal security must be restored quickly if the Greek people are to benefit from

the rehabilitation program." Attacks on the chief of the American mission appeared in the Greek Leftist press, but, although requested to do so by the Greek Government, Griswold refused to permit any censorship of news or opinion. Griswold's work in Greece was done with the aid of American personnel, including one hundred civilians, sixty-four Army, and thirty-four Navy officers.

By November the number of refugees from northern Greece had grown, and the guerrillas dominated a larger area than they had at any time since 1944. Griswold requested a further fifteen million dollars for refugee relief, which was refused by the State Department on the ground that fund allocations had already been made. Meanwhile, relations between Griswold and Ambassador MacVeigh, which had been strained by the indefinite allocation of power between them, were smoothed out by a State Department directive clarifying the points in question.

Offices Griswold has held have included those of State president of the Nebraska Press Association (1931) and of the American Legion (1930); his fraternity is Alpha Tau Omega, and his social organization the Shriners. Griswold is a Presbyterian. With him in Athens is his wife, the former Erna Elliot, to whom he was married in September 1919. Of their two children, Dorothy Helen (Mrs. John Gayer), and Dwight Elliot, a student at the University of Nebraska, the latter accompanied them to Greece for the summer of 1947.

During World War II, Griswold received nation-wide publicity when he wagered a hog with each of twenty-seven other Governors that Nebraska would outdo their States in the war bond drive; he lost. Described in *World Report* as "a vigorous man, physically active, plump, round-faced and double-chinned," Griswold is of medium height and weighs 196 pounds. He is an outdoorsman, hunting and fishing affording him his favorite method of relaxation; he will also play baseball and wrestle with his son. For mental stimulation he plays bridge and poker. "Griswold," reported Marquis Childs from Greece to the *New York Post*, "does very little talking either on or off the record. The impression he gives is of a man who knows he has a tough job and is getting down to it in a hard, slogging sort of way."

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GRUBER, KARL May 3, 1909-, Austrian Foreign Minister

Address: Ballhauspl. 2, Vienna

Austria's foreign relations, rendered more delicate by the four-power partition of the

country and the ensuing diplomatic complications, are in the hands of Dr. Karl Gruber. He has concerned himself mainly with trying to regain the Southern Tyrol for Austria: the Peace Conference sustained Italy's claim to the territory, but Gruber insured autonomy and other political and economic concessions for the German-speaking minority in the province.

Karl Gruber, the son of Maria (Runggatscher) and Peter Gruber, was born May 3, 1909, at Innsbruck in the Province of Tyrol, Austria. Gruber's early education was obtained in Innsbruck, where he eventually was graduated as an electrical engineer. By then, however, his interests had changed and he attended the University of Vienna as a student of law, receiving his doctorate in 1937. During 1938, the year of the annexation of Austria by Germany, Gruber was employed by the Austrian Postal Department, where his anti-Nazi opinions soon led to his dismissal. After unsuccessfully trying to secure a job as lecturer at an American or British university, the young engineer-lawyer decided to remain in Austria in order to work with the underground movement.

From March 1938, when resistance to the Nazis began, until the liberation of Austria by the Allies, Gruber worked as an electrical engineer in one of the great plants at Berlin, where he established a radio service between Austrian underground workers in Germany and those in his native country. An offshoot from this was the transmission of information to Allied intelligence officers in Switzerland. Toward the end of the war, Gruber returned to Austria to lead the resistance groups of the province of Tyrol which collaborated with the United States Seventh Army in liberating the country. His last act as a resistance leader was to arrest the German commanding general and his staff.

Until October 1945, when he became Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Gruber helped the American military authorities establish a civil Government in the Tyrol. According to the terms of the Moscow Declaration signed by Hull, Molotov, and Eden, Austria's right to become an autonomous state once again would be based on her opposition to the Nazis. Since the Russians, whose army was the first to arrive in Austria, vouched for the Austrians' participation in the liberation of their country, a provisional Government under Russian auspices was set up in the Russian zone, in May 1945.

This Government, headed by Dr. Karl Renner⁴⁵ and officially recognized by all the Allies in October 1945, was succeeded the next month by a coalition Government elected in nation-wide balloting under a reversion to the terms of the 1920 constitution. Not actually an independent state, since it was subservient to the rule of the Allied Council for Austria, the Second Austrian Republic functioned by teamwork among three parties: the Socialist represented by President Renner, the People's Party (Catholic and Conservative) by Chancellor Leopold Figl, and the Communist, by Ernest Fischer, Minister of Education. Gruber,



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a member of the liberal wing of the People's Party, joined the coalition in September 1945 as Minister (without portfolio) for Foreign Affairs.

For a Tyrolese, as Gruber is by birth, one of the most burning problems confronting the new Government in external affairs was that of the South Tyrol, ceded to Italy in 1919. The unceasing agitation for the return of the Tyrol, with its predominantly German-speaking population and record of about six hundred years of Austrian rule, had continued until the *Anschluss*, when Hitler confirmed the Italian title to the territory, and it was revived after the liberation of Austria. Besides claiming the Tyrol, committees of Austrian patriots visited President Renner and Chancellor Figl to urge the return of certain parts of Hungary and Yugoslavia, as well as the Berchtesgaden area of Bavaria.

On his departure for the Foreign Ministers Council in Paris in May 1946, Gruber announced that, in accordance with the principle of self-determination, a plebiscite would be held in any territory granted to Austria. In view of the fact that the Italians had developed the hydroelectric power of their Tyrolean province, the Foreign Ministers Council confirmed Italy's possession of South Tyrol; economically, the area was of equal importance to Austria, Gruber brought out, since its agricultural products could supplement the severely curtailed Austrian food ration. The Austrian Foreign Minister subsequently accepted the decision of the Council, but countered it by asking for another territorial modification awarding the Puster Valley and its railroad to Austria on the ground that possession of the railroad would enable Austria to maintain vital communications with the South.

After a short visit to England's Foreign Minister Bevin⁴⁰ in London at the beginning

of June 1946, Gruber returned to Austria where he reported to the Austrian Parliament the following month. His address revealed that Austria had not yet completely relinquished her claim to the Tyrol, but would continue to press it, preferably with American support. "It fills the Austrian people with grief," Gruber said, "that that great nation cannot use its influence to protect the interests of the people of the South Tyrol who stand so greatly in need of it."

Despite Russian objections, Austria, as one of the nations affected by the peace treaty with Italy, was invited to participate in the Paris Peace Conference in August. The provisions suggested by Gruber for insertion in the Italian treaty were clauses insuring autonomy for the German-speaking minority in Bolzano (the Italian name for the South Tyrol), nontransferability of population, free passenger and freight traffic through the province to the Austrian Tyrol, and the formation of a customs regime tantamount to a customs union. With these factors voluntarily agreed upon by Italy and Austria, the two nations could enter into reciprocal trade agreements, allowing Italy possession of her power plants and industries and insuring a supply of agricultural products to Austria.

Protests in Prague and Belgrade led Chancellor Figl to repudiate Gruber's plan for a customs union shortly afterwards; the other Danubian states bordering on Austria feared that she was seeking a westward, rather than an eastward orientation. About the same time, the Austro-Italian agreement was attacked by the Austrian Communist Party as having "no validity for Austria." Among the ranks of Gruber's own party, the Volkspartei, there was consternation over the Tyrolean agreement, for it was feared that Italy would include Italian-speaking Trentino in the autonomous area, thus relegating the German-speaking portion to a minority; this was mitigated by Gruber's assurance that Trentino was an internal Italian affair with no effect on the Tyrol. On September 28, 1946, in his native city, Innsbruck, the young Foreign Minister was attacked bodily by some of the Tyroleans and obliged to strike one of his assailants.

At the end of October Gruber visited the United States to work out arrangements with the American Government for increased food shipments to Austria. (The Austrian calorie ration was then the lowest in Europe.) One result of a conference with President Truman was the recognition of Austria as a liberated area comparable in status to other liberated countries and entitled to the same privileges; this change of status made Austria eligible to apply for membership in the U.N. While in the United States, Gruber addressed the New York *Herald Tribune* Forum, touching in his speech upon the major problems confronting the new Austrian republic.

When he returned to Vienna, Gruber turned his attention to the problem of the more than five hundred thousand displaced persons, representing almost 10 per cent of the Austrian population, whose repatriation had been re-

tarded by the difference of opinion over refugee policy between the Western powers and Russia. The problem of continuing to play unwilling hosts to thousands of refugees after the shutdown of UNRRA represented economic disaster to Austria which, however, was averted by a British loan amounting to ten million pounds in grants and credits. Hector McNeil⁴⁶, the British Minister of State, defined the terms of the loan in December 1946: the grants were to be used for relief imports and the credits for reconstruction.

Negotiations toward the Austrian peace treaty occupied Gruber during the early portion of 1947. At the February meeting of the Foreign Ministers' deputies in London, it was decided that Austria and Czechoslovakia could settle their border disputes by bilateral agreements, subject to the approval of the control council in Vienna. Gruber summarized, at London, Austria's objections to Yugoslavian claims to the province of Carinthia, which he reiterated at the Moscow meeting of the Big Four Foreign Ministers in March. Disagreement arose over this point and over those of Soviet claims entered under the Potsdam Agreement, as well as over claims by other United Nations to war-damaged property formerly owned by their nationals. By the end of April it was evident that the peace treaty would not be drawn at this meeting. Two months later Gruber came under attack by Ernst Fischer, the chief of the Austrian Communist Party, who contended that the Peace Treaty would not be accomplished as long as Gruber remained in the Cabinet. Fischer demanded an investigation of Gruber's "affiliations with the American Government" and his resignation; both demands were rejected by the Austrian Parliament. It was reported by the *New York Times* in August 1947 that Gruber hoped to achieve the evacuation of the Soviet Army from Austria by agreeing to economic concessions and that he hoped to secure United States agreement to such a plan before November 1947.

In a ten-thousand word treatise published in the Vienna organ of the People's Party late in August 1947, Gruber appealed to the Austrian people to guard their country's democratic institutions against "blackmail threats." He stated that "there must be no compromise between a democratic constitution and a Communist dictatorship." Against the opposition of the censor in the Russian zone, Gruber broadcast a speech announcing Austria's approval of the Marshall plan. Meanwhile, negotiations on the peace treaty were still in progress; Britain officially ended her state of war with Austria in September 1947 in order to promote agreement on the treaty.

Reiterating in October his contention that Russian administration was deleterious to certain aspects of the Austrian economy, Gruber said in November that Austria would accept no terms that did not guarantee Austria's economic independence. At the meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers in London that month, the Austrian treaty draft, with its seventeen clauses unsettled, was discussed, but by the end

of the conference in mid-December no agreement had been reached.

Gruber, whose party represents the middle-of-the-road course in Austrian politics, has written a book on centrist politics (*Politik der Mitte*, Zurich, 1945) and one on provisions for full employment (*Voraussetzungen der Vollbeschäftigung*, Vienna, 1946), a subject on which he lectured at the University of Vienna in 1946. On his visit to the United States, when he received an honorary LL.D. from the University of Southern California, Gruber was accompanied by his wife, the former Helga Algrim. An enthusiastic hiker and swimmer, blue-eyed, light-haired Gruber has been described by Klaus Mann as a "man of action—simple, straightforward, practical—tall, handsome, athletic. . . . He looks like a Tyrolean skiing champion, rather than a politician or diplomat."

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N Y Herald Tribune p38 Nov 8 '46

GUERRERO, JOSE GUSTAVO (gě-rě-rō hō-sā' gōōs-tā'vō) June 26, 1876—President of the International Court of Justice
Address: b. Peace Palace, The Hague, Holland; h. La Villa Chispa, Liserb Supérieur, Nice, France

For more than two decades José Gustavo Guerrero, president of the International Court of Justice, has been identified with the efforts to build an international organization that would enable the world to solve its problems without resort to arms. Once El Salvador's Minister to Italy, France, and Spain, he served on the Council and Assembly of the League of Nations during the period from 1920 to 1930, then becoming vice-president and president of the Permanent Court of International Justice, which has been superseded by the International Court of Justice. As president of the tribunal which, according to the legal authority Philip C. Jessup, "ranks with the General Assembly and the Security Council as the top mutually independent organs" of the United Nations, Guerrero will continue to take an important part in trying to maintain permanent peace. He has been regarded by his admirers as "the most prominent Latin American in world affairs."

José Gustavo Guerrero, who was born June 26, 1876, is the son of Francisco and Luisa Lara de Guerrero. Although a native of San Salvador, capital of the Central American republic of El Salvador, where he attended the National Institute of San Salvador, he "should be regarded in the . . . light of his European experiences," observed the *American Review of Reviews* in 1928. After attending the universities of San Salvador and Guatemala, of both of which he is doctor of laws, and serving as deputy governor of San Salvador for a year (1900-1901), twenty-five-year-old Guerrero entered his country's diplomatic corps and lived abroad. In 1902 he was in France as consul in Bordeaux, and in 1903-7 he was consul-general at Genoa, Italy. Secretary of the



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JOSE GUSTAVO GUERRERO

Legation in Washington, D.C., he returned to Italy for four years as chargé d'affaires at Rome. "He first reached prominence in 1912," wrote the New York *Sun* columnist Delos W. Lovelace, when he became Minister Plenipotentiary to Italy, Spain, and France. Then, after two years he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Italy and Spain, continuing in that post until 1923.

In the meantime, the diplomat, a staunch advocate of arbitration, conciliation, and disarmament, was gaining a reputation for his efforts on behalf of international security. A permanent delegate at the League of Nations, he did valiant service, said Erwin D. Canham⁴⁵, editor of the *Christian Science Monitor*, as a member of the League's Council (1927) and as head of the Salvadoran delegation to the Assembly for ten years (1920-30). According to Canham he also "boasted the most exquisitely curving mustache on the shores of Lake Lemman," looking "more distinguished and more fully diplomatic than, perhaps, anyone else present." He was president of the tenth Assembly, in 1929. In addition, Guerrero participated in various international conferences in Washington, Geneva, Paris and Rome; he was vice-president of the international conference on the commerce and traffic in arms and headed the Salvadoran delegation at the Paris international conference on the treatment of foreigners.

At the 1928 Pan American Conference in Havana, Guerrero, leader of the Salvadoran delegation, sought the adoption of a resolution against intervention by one nation in the internal affairs of another. This was interpreted in editorial comment as a rebuke to United States policies in Latin America. Not discouraged by the defeat of the proposal in committee, where it was decided to postpone the question for consideration at a future meeting in 1933, Guerrero again raised the issue of in-

tervention during one of the last plenary sessions of the conference, but without success. One of the results of the Havana conference was the setting up of a committee of jurists on the codification of international law, of which Guerrero was made chairman. He was also head of the Salvadoran delegation at the conference on the codification of international law at The Hague in 1930.

That year the jurist was elected to the Permanent Court of International Justice, commonly called the World Court, which had been created in 1921. As its vice-president from 1931 to 1936 and then as its president from 1937 to 1945, Guerrero contributed to the progress which the court made in "the development of the body of customary international law which, although still primitive and inadequate, is sufficiently extensive to afford the basis for numerous decisions of courts, both national and international." The legality of the customs union between Germany and Austria, on which an advisory opinion was requested by the League of Nations Council, and the dispute between Denmark and Norway over the sovereignty of Eastern Greenland were among the important cases which came before the World Court during the 1930's, a period when the rise of the Axis powers cast a shadow on international organization. Although having compulsory jurisdiction only in certain disputes involving nations that were signatories to the optional clause of its statute, and although such large powers as the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics were not members, the court, according to Manley O. Hudson in *International Tribunals Past and Present* (1944), rendered thirty-two judgments, two hundred orders, and twenty-seven advisory opinions in all before it was forced to leave The Hague in 1940 following the Nazi invasion of the Netherlands. Guerrero and the registrar of the court went to Geneva, where they continued to carry on the correspondence of the organization.

In 1945 Guerrero attended the San Francisco conference, which brought into being the International Court of Justice as "the principal judicial organ of the United Nations." With a statute based on that of the Permanent Court of International Justice, the new court differed from its predecessor, pointed out Philip C. Jessup in *Foreign Policy Reports* (August 15, 1945), in that it was made an integral part of the international organization rather than a separate, related organ. In February 1946, at the London sessions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, Guerrero, who represented El Salvador on the Assembly, was one of the fifteen judges elected to the court, and two months later he was elected by his colleagues on the international bench to serve as president. Meeting for the first time on April 18, 1946, at the Peace Palace at The Hague, the tribunal began preparing its rules of procedure.

By August 1946, twenty of the fifty-four United Nations (all are members of the court), including the United States and Great Britain,

had signed the optional clause of the court's statute, committing themselves to compulsory jurisdiction in cases involving the interpretation of treaties, questions of international law, breaches of international obligations, and reparations to be made for breaches of international obligations. (Unless a country is a signatory of this clause, it is not obliged to appear before the court except on a voluntary basis.) Declaring that "all nations deserve justice," Guerrero has urged that the jurisdiction of the court be extended to the entire world including Germany, Japan, and Spain—such a step, he believes, will help strengthen the court as well as the United Nations as a whole. He has also maintained that the decisions of the international tribunal, including those of the old World Court, rather than international treaties, should form the basis for the codification of international law. The president of the International Court in May 1947 assumed additional duties as head of the court's panel on summary procedure. At the plenary meeting of the General Assembly on September 30, 1947, Guerrero announced that the first decision of the International Court, on litigation between the United Kingdom and Albania, would soon be available. According to the *United Nations Bulletin*, he reminded members that they were welcome to submit all litigational and consultative cases to the court, which could not be active without their cooperation.

To widen the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, Guerrero suggested nations be allowed to appeal directly to the court, rather than having to proceed through one of the eight qualified U.N. bodies. These, observed the Judge, enjoy "a more favorable position than a state, which would not itself have the right to appeal to the court on its own initiative." He also recommended making the services of the Court available in an advisory as well as a judiciary capacity.

Guerrero, who has been Minister of Foreign Affairs, of Justice, and of Public Instruction in El Salvador, has continued to take an active interest in Central American affairs. Long a proponent of greater unity in Central America, he invited the presidents of the five Central American republics to confer early in September 1946 to draft an agreement for federating their countries. The declaration, adopted by the presidents of El Salvador and Guatemala (the only two that attended) and left open for ratification by Costa Rica, Honduras, and Nicaragua, paved the way for a commission which would make concrete proposals for federation by March 1947. According to a report in the September 30 issue of *Time*, however, it appeared that difficulties which had previously hindered the cause of greater unity in Central America might prevent the commission from meeting.

Guerrero, writing in French and Spanish, is the author of *La Responsabilidad internacional del estado*, *La Codification du droit international*, *L'Ordre international hier-aujourd'hui-demain*, and *La Panamericanisme*, as well as of many articles, mainly on juridical subjects. Vice-president of the Académie Diplomatique

Internationale in Paris, he is a member of the Union Juridique and the Association de Législation Comparée et du Droit International (both are in Paris), of the Netherlands Academy of Science, and other organizations. He is Commander of the Order of Isabella the Catholic, Grand Official of the Crown of Italy and of the Legion of Honor, and has also received other decorations. The Salvadoran jurist has a French wife, Adrienne Premi, to whom he was married in 1911. Five feet five and a half inches tall and 137 pounds in weight, he now has a clipped mustache.

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HALLECK, CHARLES A(BRAHAM)
(hăl'lĕk) Aug. 22, 1900- United States Representative from Indiana

Address: b. House Office Bldg., Washington, D.C.; h. Rensselaer, Ind.

The Republican majority floor leader of the Eightieth Congress is Charles A. Halleck, whose selection for that post in January 1947 came at the beginning of his thirteenth year in the House. His votes during that period have classified him as a conservative.

Demotte, Indiana, is the birthplace—August 22, 1900, the birth date—of Charles Abraham Halleck. Both his parents, Lura I. (Luce) and Abraham Lincoln Halleck, were attorneys and active in politics, his father having served two terms in the Indiana State Senate. When young Abe (the name by which he was called in his boyhood) was two years old, the family moved to Rensselaer, the county seat, and there Halleck attended elementary and high schools. After serving in the United States Infantry in World War I, he enrolled at Indiana University. In 1922 he was graduated with the degree of B.A. *cum laude* and a Phi Beta Kappa key, having stood sixth in his graduating class. Two years later, when he received his LL.B. from Indiana, he stood first in his class and was elected a member of the honorary law society Order of the Coif.

In the year 1924 Halleck was admitted to practice at the bar of the Indiana Supreme Court and the United States District Court in Indiana, and entered his parents' law firm. At the same time he sought nomination to the Indiana circuit judiciary and toward the end of 1924 was elected prosecuting attorney of the Thirtieth Judicial, or Jasper-Newton, Circuit. In this position he served for five two-year terms, from 1925 to 1935. Then, in November 1934 Frederick Landis of Halleck's home district died a few days after his election as the first Indiana Republican in Congress following the Democratic landslide there in 1932. Recognizing the vacancy which resulted as a good opportunity for himself, Halleck in the space of about three weeks got promises of enough votes from county G.O.P. chairmen and vice-chairmen to win the nomination on the sixth ballot of the party caucus, and on



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CHARLES A. HALLECK

January 29, 1935, he was elected Representative from the Second Indiana Congressional District. He won the election, wrote Vance Johnson in the *New Republic* for February 3, 1947, "by sheer lung power and endurance."

When he entered the House in 1935, Washington reporters spoke of Halleck as "Indiana's Republican hope," and he himself is reported to have said: "I consider that I am the advance guard of an increasing number of Republicans who will be sent to Washington." He was that, for in 1947 the Republican delegation from Indiana numbered nine of a possible eleven Representatives and one of the two Senators. It was the first of many times that Halleck was to be correct in his predictions, Vance Johnson (of the *New Republic*) has pointed out, adding that he has always seemed to know in advance which would be the winning side. As a newcomer, Halleck set out at once to make himself known, accepting numerous invitations as speaker before Republican associations, attending important social functions even when Democrats thereat heavily outnumbered his own colleagues, and in other ways earning the reputation of a "good fellow." The reporters came to like him because his statements were easily translatable into headline phraseology. As the older Republicans retired from active service, Halleck moved up on the party seniority list. Although he was not to become a figure in the eye of the general public until 1940, among his colleagues he was rapidly acquiring a reputation for getting things done.

Halleck was re-elected, with little opposition, to each of the Seventy-fifth to Eightieth Congresses with the single exception of the Seventy-seventh, when in the May 1940 primaries he encountered resistance from a coalition of Townsendites and other political forces. He

won, however, with the help of the small businessmen of Indiana. Although he later split with the late Wendell L. Willkie⁴⁰ on matters of foreign policy, Halleck first attracted nationwide attention when he was chosen to nominate the Indiana lawyer and businessman for the presidency of the United States at the Republican national convention in Philadelphia on June 26, 1940. On that occasion Halleck displayed an aplomb and dogged persistence in completing his speech despite the mingled applause and jeers which almost drowned out his words. Thereafter he also rose more rapidly in party prominence. He began to take a part in the direction of Republican affairs in the House, a seat often being reserved for him as a special lieutenant at the table of Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr.⁴⁰, of Massachusetts, after 1939 House minority floor leader. He became a member of both the powerful Rules Committee and the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. In December 1943 he was unanimously elected chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, composed of one delegate from each State having Republican representation in Congress, of which he had been a member since 1935. In September 1945 he was named to head a committee to prepare a Republican election platform.

Halleck has a voting record which places him at times with Republicans of the Center but more often with the Old Guard of the party. Before Pearl Harbor he was an outspoken noninterventionist; in 1937 he is reported to have said that the enemy would have to enter the Potomac before he would become a party to a declaration of war; in November 1941 he refused to vote for amendment of the Neutrality Act; in August 1941 he had voted with the 202 Representatives who had been prevented by one vote from ending the draft. However, after the United States was attacked by Japan on December 7, 1941, Halleck began to work "hard and earnestly" (in the words of Vance Johnson) "for legislation to support the military effort." Where he had hitherto voted against the Lend-Lease and reciprocal trade acts, he now voted for appropriations to support the former, and for legislation to continue the latter; and he supported United States participation in the United Nations, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, and the International Monetary Fund and Bank for Reconstruction and Development outlined at Bretton Woods. On the other hand, he did not vote for the extension of reciprocal trade in June 1945 or the loan to Great Britain in July 1946. He voted to cut the 350-million-dollar foreign relief fund appropriation to 200 million dollars in April 1947, but favored the Greek-Turkish aid program of the same period.

On the domestic front his voting record shows consistent opposition to President Franklin D. Roosevelt's⁴² New Deal, and in the middle 1940's he became a leader in that opposition, helping to forge the Republican coalition with the Southern Democrats which defeated so much of the New Deal program. In the period just prior to World War II, he voted against

such measures as the appropriation of public funds for soil conservation, power development, the Works Progress Administration, the Civilian Conservation Corps, the National Youth Administration. He opposed the food stamp plan, supported the "freezing" of Social Security rates at 1 per cent, and voted for liquidation of the Home Owners Loan Corporation. He voted with the powerful farm bloc to end price-lowering subsidies and in favor of raising farm prices. During the war years he supported the price-control program reluctantly and voted for many of the amendments designed to strip the OPA of its powers, attacking especially the OPA's grade labeling program. In labor legislation he favored curbing strikes in essential and Government-controlled industries and bringing labor unions under antitrust laws; in 1945-46 he helped to write the original Case⁴⁶ antistrike bill and as a member of the Rules Committee authored the parliamentary coup which brought that bill to the floor in place of a milder Democratic measure. In 1947 he voted for portal-to-portal pay curb legislation, income tax reduction, and the Taft⁴⁰-Hartley⁴⁷ labor relations act.

Following the November 1946 elections which gave the Republicans 246 of the 435 House seats as well as 51 in the Senate, the Indiana Representative became the center of a short-lived intra-party battle between the Dewey⁴⁴-for-President and the Taft-for-President forces. He was opposed for the post of House floor leader by Representative Clarence J. Brown⁴⁷ of Ohio, a Taft man. That he won was considered by many, though not all, commentators as indicative of the strength of the Dewey forces and a demonstration of the control of the party by the Middle West. (The Republican Committee on Committees chose eleven of the nineteen House committee chairmen from that area; and in the Senate three of the four leaders, Vandenberg⁴⁰, Taft, and Wherry⁴⁶, are Middle Westerners.) What could be expected from this conservative leadership in 1947 and 1948 was analyzed by Thomas L. Stokes⁴⁷ in his column in the *New York World-Telegram*: "It will tend toward strong labor-regulatory legislation, particularly in the House; economy in government; tax reduction; less interference with business; emphasis on state rather than federal management in social welfare matters; tariff protection, and a less broad view of the United States role in international affairs, as to tariffs, loans, and relief."

Halleck, who as House floor leader was in a position to exercise much influence on legislation, gave some indication of the course he would follow when he began this phase of his career by advising Republicans not to begin Congressional investigations without careful consideration, and when he addressed the thirtieth anniversary convention of the National Automobile Dealers Association in Atlantic City on February 17, 1947, on industrial relations. "It is folly," he said on the latter occasion, "for anyone to talk about wiping out the Wagner⁴⁴ act altogether, passing laws absolutely prohibiting all strikes and taking similar drastic all-out steps. This kind

of legislation simply is not going to be passed. . . . I especially want to emphasize . . . that the mere writing of new legislation is not going to cure the evils that have grown up under our present employer-and-employee relation system. . . . After that, the participants in the game will have to see that it is played not only in accordance with the legislative rules set down in black and white but also with a generous degree of fairness on both sides."

In the early days of the first session of the Eightieth Congress, legislation moved slowly, with some observers voicing criticism of the Republicans' failure to live up to their campaign promises of speedy action. By the close of the session, some measures still remained to be considered, but the new Republican-controlled legislature had presented laws of major significance to the President for his signature. Bills to curb portal-to-portal pay and Presidential tenure had been acted upon in February. The slashed foreign relief fund appropriation had been voted in April. Then, in rapid succession in May and June came the Greek-Turkish aid appropriation under the Truman Doctrine, the individual income tax reduction bill (passed over the presidential veto by the House but not by the Senate), the Taft-Hartley labor relations bill (passed over the President's veto on June 20, 1947), and the bill to establish a national science foundation (vetoed by Truman at the end of the session). Concerning the two most controversial measures, Halleck stated that the tax reduction was designed to aid those with low incomes and the labor bill to protect the public interest and the worker against exploitation by union officials. He claimed that economies of more than four billion dollars had been effected during the session and that the Republicans had re-established a solid foundation for the American way of life, claims disputed by Democratic leaders. Halleck believed that foreign aid, not Republican measures, bore a large share of responsibility for high prices.

The Indianan has been described as "brisk, direct, and confident, especially confident." Much of the credit for the successful prosecution of the 1946 campaign was given to him as chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee and administrator of its funds. "As a parliamentary strategist," said the *United States News*, "he is shrewd, resourceful, and aggressive. He knows the House rules thoroughly, and understands how to squeeze the last ounce of party advantage out of them." Said a colleague, "He never bosses you around. He just asks you to do something, but his approach is so persuasive you find yourself breaking your neck to get it done thirty minutes ago." Halleck himself, wrote Vance Johnson, "constantly gives the impression that he is five minutes late and trying to catch up." Commenting on Halleck's ability to change pace, Johnson continued, "Around his home he can give a perfect picture of a man with no ambition whatever—and this, five minutes after having crowded all speed limits in a dash from the office."

HALLECK, CHARLES A.—*Continued*

Mrs. Halleck was Blanche A. White of Indianapolis, to whom he was married on June 15, 1924. Their children, Charles White and Patricia, are twins. Off duty the Congressman is an expert fisherman.

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HARBORD, JAMES G(UTHRIE) Mar. 21, 1866—Aug. 20, 1947 Radio corporation executive; retired United States Army officer; in 1889 entered the United States Army as a private, served in the Spanish-American War, and later in various posts in Cuba and the Philippines; gained renown in World War I, during which he led the famous Fourth Marine Corps Brigade of the Second Division in some of the decisive battles of the war; retired (1922) from the Army as a major general (in 1942 he was made a lieutenant general on the retired list); in January 1923 he became president of the Radio Corporation of America, and in 1930 chairman of the RCA board of directors, retiring in July 1947; active in other corporations and in New York City affairs—he was anti-Tammany Hall; author of three books dealing with his war experiences. See *Current Biography* 1945 Yearbook.

Obituary

N Y Times p23 Ag 21 '47 por

HARDING, MARGARET S(NODGRASS)

Jan. 6, 1885- Editor; publishing executive

Address: b. e/o University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis 14, Minn.; h. 58 Orlin Ave., S. E., Minneapolis 14, Minn.

For Margaret S. Harding, former schoolteacher and author, 1947 marked her twentieth anniversary as the director of the University of Minnesota Press. Under her guidance the press has developed into one of the outstanding university publishing houses in the United States—sociology, economics, history, education, psychology, literary criticism, poetry, nature lore, and the domestic arts are subjects of books bearing the imprint of that press.

Margaret Snodgrass Harding is the daughter of James Hathorn and Florence (Bearce) Snodgrass. At the time of her birth, on January 6, 1885, her father was a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, but soon afterward he became a grain and commission merchant in Marion, Indiana, where Margaret, the eldest of his seven children, grew up. Her father

encouraged her intellectual interests, allowing her, even as a small child, to listen to political discussions and to accompany him on business trips. As did her four younger sisters after her, Margaret went on to college upon her graduation from the Marion High School in 1901. She has said that the education of the five girls was achieved by great sacrifices on the part of their parents.

At the University of Indiana, Margaret Snodgrass majored in history under the supervision of Professor Samuel Bannister Harding, her future husband, with whom she was to collaborate on several educational and writing projects. As part of the work toward the B.A. she received in 1904, she presented a senior thesis on the English Poor Law Reform of 1832. Her other college activities included student teaching, membership in the Kappa Alpha Theta sorority, and participation in campus politics. From the time of her graduation in 1904, until 1918, Margaret Snodgrass taught history and English in the high schools of Bloomington and Indianapolis (Indiana), and Chicago. For three years, from 1906 to 1909, she was principal of the Broadripple High School in a suburb of Indianapolis. Among her Chicago students in the winter of 1917 was John Gunther⁴⁴, who, she recalls, turned in a "remarkable job," a study of the Russian Revolution. Another of her students at the Lakeview High School in Chicago (where she was faculty adviser in charge of the school publications) was Margaret Saunders, later to become known, under the name of Rackham Holt⁴⁴, as the author of *George Washington Carver*.

During her summer vacations the young schoolteacher enriched her knowledge of her various interests: one summer was devoted to the study of poetry, another to a field trip with a surveying party in Colorado, and a third to serving as a volunteer officer at the Bedford Hills Reformatory for Women in New York State. Out of the surveying trip she garnered enough material for a piece which she submitted in a vacation story contest sponsored by *Collier's*; the twenty-five dollars she received as a prize was the first money she was to earn in the publishing field. Her formal education was also continued during this period: in 1911 she obtained her M.A. in history and English from the University of Indiana, writing, as her thesis, "The Whig Party and Parliamentary Reform."

In the spring of 1918 Margaret Snodgrass was married to Professor Harding. While her husband was associated with the Committee on Public Information in Washington, she served (in 1918-19) as executive secretary of the Department of Women in Industry for the Women's Committee of the National Council of Defense. On the same committee was Mrs. Florence (J. Borden) Harriman⁴⁰, with whom she often served on joint committees. The year following the Hardings' marriage saw the publication of their *Old World Background to American History*; previously, before their marriage, they had collaborated on *The Story of Europe* (1912) and *New Medieval and Mod-*

ern History (1913). Samuel Harding, who spent the years immediately following the end of the war as managing editor of *Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia*, joined the staff of the University of Minnesota in 1921 as a member of the history department. Mrs. Harding herself returned to teaching three years later, instructing in history (until 1926) at Macalester College in St. Paul, the twin city of Minneapolis.

The sudden death of Professor Harding in January 1927 left his wife with only a small legacy and three children to support. Two months later, on March 1, Mrs. Harding began work as a part-time editorial assistant to the faculty committee charged with implementing the plan for a university press established by the University of Minnesota regents two years earlier. Within four months she was given a full-time appointment as editor, and subsequently was named director. Her staff consisted of three employees: a shipping clerk, a part-time accountant, and a student helper, Howard Haycraft⁴¹, who later became vice-president of the H. W. Wilson Company, author of *Murder for Pleasure* (1941), and editor of *The Art of the Mystery Story* (1946).

On the twentieth anniversary of Mrs. Harding's appointment to the university press, the editorial staff consisted of fifteen full-time and eight part-time employees. The university press has no endowment, and all profits are applied to the expenses of future publications. The catholicity of subjects represented by the press's trade list has been discussed by Mrs. Harding: "We have cultivated our own garden, but not behind provincial walls. We have tried to make scholarly books more usable and less forbidding, to bridge the gap between the specialist and the layman, and to represent the region without provincialism." Some of the Minnesota Press books, such as M. L. Faegre and J. C. Anderson's *Child Care and Training* and Helen Clapesattle's *The Doctors Mayo*, have been best sellers.

Most of Mrs. Harding's editorial assistants are women—"not by design," she has explained, "but perhaps because women are attracted to publishing and find in it a career in which their sex works few handicaps." Mrs. Harding finds overemphasis on her so-called "feminism" distasteful—"at least," she says, "if feminism implies antagonism to men. I have been exceptionally fortunate in my personal relationships. . . . But in my professional life I have met discrimination, as has almost every other woman. I have always objected to and worked against the domination of any group or the oppression of any group on the basis of sex, nationality, color, religion, birth, wealth, or other category. I believe that such discrimination creates a society in which neither dominant nor oppressed groups can be really happy—that is, make the most of life's potentialities."

The organizations to which Mrs. Harding belongs or has belonged are the League of Women Voters, the Zonta International, the National Women's Trade Union League, the American Association of University Women, the American Federation of Teachers (of



Univ. of Minnesota

MARGARET S. HARDING

which she was the first national secretary, 1916-18), the League for Planned Parenthood, the Minnesota Historical Society, the Minnesota Institute of Arts, and the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions. In 1946 and 1947 she was a member of the National Commission on Children and Youth of the United States Children's Bureau. A registered Democrat, she says, however, that she rarely votes a straight ticket.

The three Harding children are John, Margaret, and Mary Katherine. A brown-eyed, dark-haired woman, about five feet two and a half inches tall, Mrs. Harding has said: "As my weight [140 pounds] indicates, I am fond of good food and drink." She also enjoys reading, attending the theater and ballet, gardening, walking, and talking—she likes to give parties.

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Who's Who in America, 1946-47

HARRISON, REX Mar. 5, 1908- Actor
Address: b. c/o Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp., 444 W. 56th St., New York 19

"A master of the sophisticated manner and the flippant phrase," Rex Harrison has appeared on the English stage and in films widely distributed in the British Empire and in the United States. "Indeed, the sun never sets on Mr. Harrison," observed a writer in *Photoplay*. The actor is under contract with Twentieth Century-Fox to make three pictures in Hollywood, the first of which was *Anna and the King of Siam* (1946), a tour de force for Harrison's initial appearance in American-made films.

Rex Carey Harrison was born on March 5, 1908, at Huyton in Lancashire, England. The son of William Reginald and Edith (Carey)



REX HARRISON

Harrison was sent to the Birkdale Preparatory School, then to Liverpool College. It was there, in Liverpool, that he made his first professional appearance as an actor: in September 1924 the sixteen-year-old Harrison was given the part of the husband in *Thirty Minutes in a Street* at the Liverpool Repertory Theatre, a company with which he remained for three years. During the next years he toured the provinces in a number of plays, among them *Charley's Aunt*, *Potiphar's Wife*, *Alibi*, *The Chinese Bungalow*, and *A Cup of Kindness*.

London theater first-nighters saw Harrison for the first time on November 26, 1931, at the Everyman Theatre as the Honorable Freddy Thrippleton in *Getting George Married*, and later, in February of the next year, as Rankin in *The Ninth Man* at the Prince of Wales Theatre. During 1931 he played repertory at Cardiff and toured (as Ralph) in *After All*; the following year he was again on tour in *Other Men's Wives* and in *For the Love of Mike*. After a short run at London's Lyric Theatre in *Another Language* in 1933, Harrison finished the 1933-34 season on tour with *Road House* and *Mother of Pearl*. Later, in May 1934, he returned to the London stage as Peter Featherstone in *No Way Back* at the Whitehall Theatre. By November he was back with the Piccadilly Theatre repertory group as John Murdoch in *Our Mutual Father* and as Anthony Fair in *Anthony and Anna* at the Fulham. After the season in repertory, Harrison was cast as Paul Galloway in *Man of Yesterday*, which began its run at the St. Martin's Theatre in February 1935. November found him as Mark Kurt in *Short Story* at the Queen's Theatre, but this soon closed and the actor joined the Aldwych Theatre Repertory Players for the part of Rodney Walters in *Charity Begins*.

Six months before his twelfth anniversary on the English stage, Harrison appeared in the United States in *Sweet Aloys* at New York's Booth Theatre. Although the play closed soon after its March 2, 1936, premiere, the part of Tubbs Barrow, which Harrison originated, remained one of his favorites. Back in London by June, he played Tom Gregory in *Heroes Don't Care* at the St. Martin's before being cast in his other favorite role, that of the Honorable Alan Howard, which was the lead in *French Without Tears*. The success of the play was so great that it ran at the Criterion from November 1936 until 1938. At the Haymarket Theatre for the next two years Harrison played the parts of Leo in Noel Coward's *Design For Living*, which opened in January 1939, and that of Gaylord Esterbrook in S. N. Behrman's *No Time for Comedy*, which ran in 1940-41.

While Harrison had made his debut in pictures as early as 1929, it was not until 1936 that he devoted any large amount of time to them. After 1936 he synchronized his theater with his film work—he often played before cameras in the mornings, before theater audiences in the evenings and for matinees. His early films included *The School for Scandal*, *The Great Game*, *Get Your Man*, *All At Sea*, and Wainwright Productions' *School for Husbands*, before United Artists released *Men Are Not Gods* in the United States. The latter company also brought to American audiences *Storm in a Teacup* (1936) and *Over the Moon* (1938)—between those two pictures Harrison had made *St. Martin's Lane* (1937) for Mayflower. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer released *The Citadel* (1938) in which Harrison played the cynical society physician of A. J. Cronin's ⁴² novel, and the following year Columbia Pictures released *Ten Days in Paris* (1939), which British audiences had seen as *Missing Ten Days*. Other of his vehicles subsequently released in the United States through Hollywood studios were: *Sidewalks of London* (1940) through Paramount, *Night Train* (1940)—made originally as *Night Train to Munich*—through Twentieth Century-Fox, George Bernard Shaw's ⁴⁴ *Major Barbara* (1941) through United Artists-Pascal, and *Continental Express* (1942) through Monogram.

Rex Harrison was thus no stranger to American audiences when Noel Coward's "magical spook play" *Blithe Spirit* (1945) was released by United Artists. As the mystery novelist with both an earthly wife and one "out of this world" (i.e., a ghost), Harrison repeated his London stage performance in a manner "so flawless as to merit some critics' charge of underacting." *Variety* also pointed out with approval that Harrison's "impression of condescending to play a Noel Coward lead would seem to be just about the tops" in the matter of courage. While many reviewers felt that *Blithe Spirit* had suffered in the transition from play to motion picture, the film received favorable notices as a whole, with praise in particular for the "effortless urbanity" of Harrison's "masterful performance," which Alton

Cook of the New York *World-Telegram* found to be "full of debonair, carefree glitter." Concurring in that evaluation, Otis L. Guernsey, Jr., of the New York *Herald Tribune* went on to explain Harrison's method: "He shapes his lines with a fluid, cultured English drawl, colors them with a smile that is both knowing and ingratiating, and tosses them off with deceptive carelessness." Earlier in the year *I Live in Grosvenor Square* (1945) had been released in the United States by Twentieth Century-Fox under the title *A Yank in London*; said *Variety*, "Rex Harrison as the major is sure to impress American femmes in the service, even though the heroine jilts him." In a later vehicle, Harrison had ample revenge as jilter rather than jiltee in *The Rake's Progress* (1945), retitled *Notorious Gentleman*, which he helped to write and direct.

Harrison's first American-made picture, *Anna and the King of Siam*, drew the praise of virtually all major reviewers, many of whom shared Alton Cook's opinion: "During the filming, one of the unpredictable visitations of greatness blessed the work . . . [in] the remarkable performance of Rex Harrison as the King. This characterization is so vividly and imaginatively detailed, the whole emphasis has been altered, and it is the King, not Anna [played by Irene Dunne⁴⁵], who becomes the central figure"—the film was based upon Margaret Landon's⁴⁶ biography of Anna Leonowens. Howard Barnes of the *Herald Tribune* found Harrison's portrayal "nothing short of perfect," being "unquestionably the finest" of the actor's career; Archer Winsten of the New York *Post* thought the characterization "positively superb," particularly "the hissing laughter and capricious changes of mood"; Bosley Crowther of the New York *Times* gave Harrison credit for commanding authority while clad as the king in "droopy bloomers," spiked headgears, and silken jerkins. For the Radio Theatre adaptation over the Columbia Broadcasting System, Harrison was able to wear a business suit.

For the part of King Mongkut, Harrison changed his speech and actions, as well as his appearance, for, he told reporters, "I could leave Rex Harrison in England and become a Siamese king. It was the kind of challenge that actors like." The challenge had been extended by Twentieth Century-Fox with whom he signed a contract to make three pictures in the United States after his October 1945 arrival; the second film was to be *The Ghost and Mrs. Muir*, in which he had been cast in one of the title roles, that of the ghost. The film was seen by critics as an "enchanted fantasy" that "unfortunately dissipates a delightful notion in a stilted and preposterous climax" involving the ghost's sacrifice of his haunt and Mrs. Muir. "Harrison's disappearance," wrote Eileen Creelman in the New York *Sun*, "stops the picture pretty dead. He makes a robust ghost, complete with beard and fiendish laugh. When he goes, audience interest goes with him."

When Harrison's third American-made film opened in September 1947, the New York *World-Telegram* reviewer said that the *Foxes*

of Harrow was "brought to life merely by his walking into a scene." Of Harrison's performance, Bosley Crowther wrote: "Rex Harrison plays the top Fox with a grim and somewhat testy air which is mildly sardonic and intriguing but doesn't reveal anything." Harrison was among the British and American film stars who participated in a stage presentation in London for the benefit of the Cinematograph Trade Benevolent Fund in November, a performance attended by the King and Queen.

As to American and British films Harrison believes that "the more exchanging back and forth we do between the two countries, the better for all of us concerned." He found Hollywood production facilities "unbelievably wonderful"; he told an interviewer "the sense of urgency and working against time is very invigorating." This was in contrast to the English studio pace of often allotting six months to shooting a picture, the work being particularly slow since World War II. "Of course," explained Harrison, "we don't have anything like the modern equipment your studios have and our technicians are not nearly as proficient." The English actor felt a prevalent intellectual isolation of the American film capital, which he attributed to the paucity of international news carried in Hollywood papers and to a large degree of factionalism there.

In addition to the stage and screen mediums, Harrison had made appearances on the radio with the Theatre Guild in *Berkeley Square*, with the Screen Guild Players in *Love Letters*, on the *This Is Hollywood* program in *Notorious Gentleman*, and on the *Academy Award* show in *Night Train*, recreating the roles he played on the screen in the latter two.

After volunteering in the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, Harrison saw active duty during World War II with the RAF radar section, starting as a pilot officer, advancing to a flying officer, and, at the time of his discharge in 1944, serving as a radar flight lieutenant. The English actor, who had been married in 1934 to Marjorie Noel Collette Thomas, by whom he had one son, was married a second time, on January 25, 1943, to Lilli Palmer, the Viennese actress (they had appeared together in *No Time For Comedy* and later in *Notorious Gentleman*). Their home outside of London was partially demolished shortly after their marriage when a German bomb landed about fifty feet away. Pieces of the ceiling and walls fell upon them and, while Harrison and his wife were not seriously injured, the actor did receive a gash across his forehead. Again, in 1945, at another residence near by, a V-2 rocket exploded in the front yard, shattering glass over a perambulator in which lay Rex and Lilli Harrison's son Carey—the child was unharmed. In May and June of 1945 Harrison toured Europe, including Germany, to play before English and American troops in a revival of *French Without Tears*.

The blue-eyed, dark-brown-haired actor has been described as "a tall [he is six foot one], slim [he weighs 154 pounds], handsome master of sophisticated high comedy technique." Off

HARRISON, REX—*Continued*

stage he has the same quick wit and suave manner "of a Noel Coward hero en route to a cocktail rendezvous." Harrison plays golf and tennis, rides, fishes (he is an expert angler), enjoys gardening, and plays the trumpet—his swing collection outweighs his wife's library of opera recordings. His clubs are the Green Room in England, the Players, and the Lambs in New York.

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HARRISON, WALLACE K(IRKMAN)
 Sept. 28, 1895- Architect

Address: b. c/o Harrison & Abramovitz, 45 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20; h. R.F.D. 2, Huntington, N.Y.

In January 1947 Wallace K. Harrison was appointed director of planning for the United Nations world capital site in New York City. President of the Architectural League of New York, Harrison is best known as co-designer of Rockefeller Center and of the trylon and perisphere theme center of the New York World's Fair of 1939; and from 1941 to 1946 he was an important figure in the Federal Government Office of Inter-American Affairs.

A New Englander by birth, but long a resident of New York, Wallace Kirkman Harrison was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, on September 28, 1895. His father was James Henry Harrison, superintendent of a machine shop and foundry in Worcester; his mother, the former Rachel Kirkman. Young Wallace went to school in Worcester until he was fourteen but left without obtaining a high school diploma and secured work as an office boy in an architect's office. A few years later he became what he has called a "sort of advanced office boy" with the noted architectural firm of McKim, Mead, and White in New York. At night he continued his education with courses at Columbia University—in 1916, when he expected that the United States would eventually enter World War I, he included a course in navigation among them. When the United States did enter the war in 1917, Harrison, commissioned a lieutenant in the Navy, was second in command of a submarine chaser based on the island of Corfu off the coasts of Greece and Albania in the Ionian Sea.

Between April 1917 and the end of the war, in addition to his routine duties, Harrison watched the forming of the modern state of Yugoslavia which began with the signing of the Declaration of Corfu on July 20, 1917, and helped take over the Austrian fleet for the Allies. Then, because his little subchaser was incapable of crossing the Atlantic in

winter, he spent six months cruising around the Mediterranean, and developing a curiosity about Europe. Thus, when he was finally discharged from the Navy, his first desire was to return to the Continent. Taking his savings, he sailed for Paris, where, having passed the school's architecture examinations, he began a year's study at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. When his funds gave out he returned to the United States, was fortunate enough to win the Rotch Traveling Scholarship, a one-to-two-year award offered in competition to qualified architects from Massachusetts, and in 1921 he once more returned to Europe. For the next two years he traveled and studied in various architectural centers there and in the Near East. Part of this time he spent at the American Academy in Rome.

Returning to New York in 1923, Harrison worked first for McKim, Mead, and White for about a year and then for B. H. Goodhues, acquiring the practical experience he needed to supplement the theoretical knowledge he had obtained in Europe. In 1925-26, he says, "when a million-dollar school building was built every three days," he became an associate architect with the New York City Board of Education. Five years later he was to collaborate with C. E. Dobbin and R. W. Sexton on a volume entitled *School Buildings of Today and Tomorrow*, dealing especially with the problems involved in standardization of school design. In 1926-27 he was an associate professor in the School of Architecture of Columbia University. Harrison's name first appeared on an official letterhead in 1927, when he was made a junior partner in the firm of Helmle, Corbett, and Harrison. Two years later this became Corbett, Harrison, and MacMurray. And in 1935 Harrison set up his own office, taking into partnership the Paris-born architect J. André Fouilhoux. From 1938 to 1941 Harrison also served at the Yale University School of Architecture as associate professor and head of the department of design and city planning; and in 1941 Harrison and Fouilhoux became Harrison, Fouilhoux, and Abramovitz.

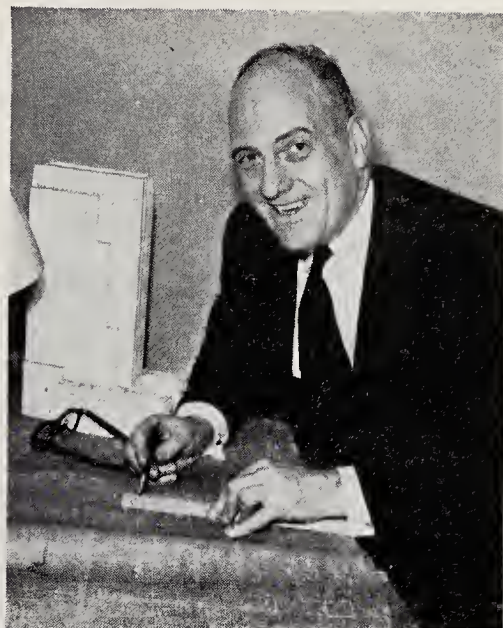
From among the many buildings he has designed or helped to design, the architect's name is connected in the public mind particularly with Rockefeller Center and with the trylon and perisphere of the New York World's Fair of 1939-40. The former project, which marked Harrison's first official association with Nelson A. Rockefeller⁴, the center's director, was the work of three firms: Corbett, Harrison, and MacMurray; Reinhard and Hofmeister; and Hood and Fouilhoux. It was praised by the magazine *Architectural Forum* as an example of what New York City could look like if it were architecturally planned. Talbot Hamlin (in his volume *Architecture Through the Ages*) pointed to the project as an example "in the best commercial work . . . of the way in which high buildings with steel and reinforced-concrete frames are treated to give the best possible effect which modern materials and methods can produce." In 1937 it won for its designers the first Gold Medal in Archi-

tecture awarded by the Architectural League of New York since 1933.

The trylon and perisphere as finally constructed represented the one thousand and thirty-sixth design produced by Harrison and Fouilhoux in a search which enlisted the talents of their consulting engineers Weiskopf and Pickworth and of everyone in their own office, and which examined everything from abstract painting and constructivism to ancient monuments for possible suggestions. It would have been difficult to find a harder assignment, said the *Architectural Forum* in June 1937 after the solution had been approved by the Fair's Board of Design. For without a determinable point of departure, the problem had been to create a focal point for the fair at once practical enough to house a key exhibit, appropriate, and recognizable. Never once had a conventional building been considered, the magazine continued, but a form had been sought as symbol, and the resulting composition of sphere, triangular tower, and circular ramp for the first time gave to an American fair a theme structure with an imaginative appeal equal to that of the Eiffel Tower built for the Paris Exposition of 1889.

At the World's Fair, Harrison and Fouilhoux were also responsible for the Consolidated Edison Building design, which employed fountain jets spurting up against a deep blue façade and, in the phrasing of the *Architectural Review*, thereby "raised the control of water from the level of the merely impressive to that of constructive architectural form." In Caracas, Venezuela, in the Avila Hotel built for the Rockefeller interests, the North American architectural designers had the rare opportunity of designing for an equatorial but semi-alpine climate of moderate and stable year-round temperature. This permitted utilization of both northern and southern exposures as living quarters, for which they evolved a three-pronged plan with open galleries and protecting balconies on either side of the bedroom wings. Among their other outstanding projects have been the luxurious Rockefeller Apartments a few blocks north of Rockefeller Center, the Fort Greene Houses in Brooklyn, the African habitat group for the New York Zoological Society, the buildings of the American air fields protecting the Panama Canal, the Pepsi-Cola canteens for Army and Navy personnel; in association with others, the first large-scale modern college building, erected for Hunter College of the City of New York. Wallace Harrison was consulting architect for the first postwar skyscraper in New York, the thirty-three story Esso building. For the immediate future they have been retained to design the new Time and Life Building and the Aluminum Company of America Building planned for Park Avenue in New York.

In August 1941 the architect was taken temporarily from the offices of Harrison, Fouilhoux, and Abramovitz to become assistant coordinator in the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs (headed by Nelson A. Rockefeller) and director of that agency's cultural relations division. He remained assistant coordinator until 1944, in 1943-44 with special



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WALLACE K. HARRISON

reference to informational functions. Then, in the latter half of 1944 he returned to architectural practice merely with an option on his services as special consultant to the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. When Rockefeller was made an Assistant Secretary of State early in 1945, however, Harrison came back to Washington as acting chief of the office, and on March 24, 1945, by one of the last acts of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt⁴², he was appointed to succeed his former chief. Although he had wished to resign in September 1945, for reasons of personal business, Harrison served as Director of the Office of Inter-American Affairs (the new name of the agency) for a little more than a year, eventually relinquishing the position when the agency was transferred to the State Department in April 1946. It is his belief that the United States must work toward a higher standard of living in Latin America, as without a higher standard of living there can be no real trade between the continents, and without trade no permanent understanding.

The architect was confirmed as director of planning for the world capital site donated to the United Nations by John D. Rockefeller, Jr.⁴⁴ on January 6, 1947. He was chosen by United Nations Secretary-General Trygve Lie⁴⁶ as "the best possible man" for a post which has been described as one of the choicest architectural assignments ever made and was unanimously approved by the sixteen-nation advisory committee of the U.N. Headquarters Commission. In preparing the general plans for presentation to the U.N. General Assembly in September 1947 Harrison was assisted by a board of design consultants composed of ten of the world's leading architects, selected by the member nations, and a staff of other architectural and engineering experts. Their first report recommended the improvement of

HARRISON, WALLACE K.—*Continued*
the neighborhood around the U.N. headquarters and a development of the area directly across the East River from the project as a residential area for U.N. personnel.

When the first model of the U.N. capital was unveiled by Harrison on September 17, 1947, the Secretariat Tower was shown to be a forty-story skyscraper of plate glass and steel, with provisions for the circulation of air-conditioning in the interstices of double-hung panels of glass. The General Assembly building, a fan-shaped structure, is to be constructed of the same materials as the Secretariat Tower. Harrison pointed out that the estimated cost of building the group had been reduced from 84 million dollars to 65 million.

Harrison, since 1945 senior partner in Harrison and Abramovitz, was elected president of the Architectural League of New York on May 2, 1946, and elected for a second term May 9, 1947. In addition to receiving the League's Gold Medal, he has been honored by the New York chapter of the American Institute of Architects for his work on the Rockefeller Apartments (1940) and has been cited by the national institute for "the most outstanding contribution through public service to the prestige of the profession" (1945). He has been at various times a member of the Art Commission of New York City, a trustee of the Museum of Modern Art, and a director of the New School for Social Research. Together with Nelson Rockefeller, president, and others, he is a director of the International Basic Economy Corporation set up in January 1947 to sponsor a variety of agricultural, industrial, and technical developments in Latin American countries. The architect's club and organization memberships include the Knickerbocker and Century Clubs in New York, the 1925 F Street Club in Washington, the Foreign Policy Association and the Council of Foreign Relations. He is an Episcopalian. Brown-haired and brown-eyed, he is six feet two inches tall, weighs 210 pounds; and he and the former Ellen Hunt Milton, to whom he was married on February 13, 1926, are the parents of one daughter, Sarah Moore.

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Who's Who in America, 1946-47

HARTLEY, FRED A(LLAN), JR. Feb. 22, 1903- United States Representative from New Jersey

Address: b. House Office Bldg., Washington, D.C.; 405 Kearney Avenue, Kearney, N.J.; h. 52 Livingstone Ave., Kearney, N.J.

The chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee and thus the man who will influence, to a large degree, labor legislation in the Eightieth Congress is Fred A. Hartley, Jr., a Representative from New Jersey. After serving in municipal offices in Kearney, New Jersey, Hartley was elected in 1929 to the House of Representatives, at the age of twenty-six. A Republican who for fourteen years was supported by the American Federation of Labor, Hartley was the author of the 1947 House measure drastically curbing labor union activity.

Frances Alice and Fred Allan Hartley are the parents of Fred Allan Hartley, Jr., who was born February 22, 1903, in Harrison, New Jersey. Young Fred received his secondary education from a high school in Kearney, New Jersey, and at Rutgers Preparatory School. After two years of study at Rutgers University, he left college. At the age of nineteen he was appointed a member of the Library Commission of Kearney, and in 1923 "bucked the local bosses" to win election as library commissioner. Two years later he began the first of the two two-year terms he served as both police and fire commissioner of the town. A member of the Republican party, in 1925 he was elected chairman of a New Jersey county committee and he won re-election the following year.

When Fred A. Hartley's second term with Kearney's police and fire departments expired in 1929, he ran for election to the United States Congress as Representative of New Jersey's Eighth District. On the first tabulation, Hartley appeared to have lost. A recount, however, revealed that he had won the seat by 344 votes. When Hartley entered the House of Representatives in the Seventy-first Congress, he was twenty-six, the youngest Representative in that session, and one year older than the minimum age requirement. In 1947 he was serving his tenth consecutive term: early in his career he had become the Representative from New Jersey's Tenth District when Essex County, from which he had been elected, was reassigned to this Congressional district.

Hartley's first committee assignments were to the Labor, Patents, and Public Buildings and Grounds committees. He retained membership in the first two in subsequent sessions, and also joined the Post Office and Roads, and Irrigation and Reclamation committees. In 1943 Hartley was chairman of a subcommittee studying the petroleum shortage in the East; he is credited with the 1943 OPA allowance of additional gasoline, sufficient for vacationists' single trips to summer resorts. A critic of OPA, he sponsored an amendment to the 1944 price control bill to abolish the "highest price line" which prohibited retail stores from raising prices on clothing above the 1942 level. By 1946 Hartley had formed a coalition of anti-OPA Democrats and Republicans (the New York Times reported that this group would also oppose the Patman⁴⁶ housing bill and support the Case⁴⁶ labor bill). The Democrats in this coalition became known as "Hartley" Democrats. Hartley himself had stated that he was opposed not to the theory but to the

administration of price control: thus he voted for a number of amendments removing certain powers from OPA or allowing some increase in prices, but favored food and livestock subsidies and the compromise OPA extension bills of the summer of 1946.

When the Republicans won control of the Eightieth Congress, Hartley, as ranking party member, became chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee. Until 1943 Hartley had the added support of the A.F. of L. (he had voted for pro-A.F. of L. amendments to the Wagner⁴¹ Act); from its formation, however, the CIO-PAC had actively opposed Hartley's re-election. During World War II, Hartley voted for strike control bills and the ban on strikes against the Government. In 1947 he approved the bill prohibiting suits for portal-to-portal pay. Shortly after Hartley assumed chairmanship of the Labor committee, he asserted, "The mandate of last November [the Republican victory] was to protect the public from violence, loss of output, and class hatred due to increasing labor disputes, to protect the workers from political and financial exploitation by union leaders, and to save the American system of free opportunity and free enterprise." According to the *New York Times*, the House labor committee, which during Hartley's chairmanship won the right to subpoena witnesses, would investigate any "shady" aspects of unionism, while the Senate's labor committee, headed by Senator Taft⁴², would study possible changes in the labor laws. Hartley is reported to have said that he stands "a little to the Right of Senator Taft." In 1947 he was the youngest man in Congress (he was then forty-four) to be chairman of a committee.

Both the Senate and House labor committees and their chairmen received national attention in the spring of 1947, when Congress began to draft a new labor law. The measure, which was passed by the House in April 1947, was known as the Hartley bill; it would replace the National Labor Relations Board with a labor-management board; prohibit the closed shop and limit the right to maintain a union shop; greatly restrict industry-wide bargaining; permit, in specific instances, the use of injunctions against labor union activity by the Government and by private employers; make unions subject to the antitrust laws; establish a compulsory "cooling-off" period; and exclude Communists or Communist-sympathizers from union leadership. Peter Edson, NEA correspondent, found the Hartley measure "far more drastic than proposals of the National Association of Manufacturers and other employer spokesmen," while Marquis Childs (*New York Post*) asserted, "The Hartley bill is not merely anti-labor. It is anti-industry—anti-everything." Some newspapers (among them the *Cincinnati Inquirer* and the *Denver Post*) and individuals felt that the bill was a measure necessary to afford protection to labor as well as industry and the public. Hartley himself felt that "the bill is not drastic or punitive, it is designed to prevent labor from performing punitive acts against the American people."



Harris & Ewing

FRED A. HARTLEY, JR.

The Senate, in the meantime, had passed a bill imposing milder restrictions on labor (Victor Riesel of the *New York Post* claimed that the Hartley bill was planned to be over-harsh so that the Senate would be forced to draft a strong measure). Both bills were denounced in labor rallies, nation-wide newspaper advertisements purchased by unions, and a series of A.F. of L. radio broadcasts; in New York City, Mayor William O'Dwyer⁴³ named a special day on which opponents would protest against the labor measures. In June the Senate-House Conference Committee, of which Hartley was a member, reported a bill which was less severe than the Hartley bill: the compromise bill enlarged the NLRB, redefined unfair labor practices, gave NLRB the right to seek injunctions on behalf of employers, prohibited strikes by Government employees, prohibited the closed shop (but eased the Hartley-proposed restrictions on the maintenance of a union shop), and, in other clauses, established a mean between the Senate and House bills. Labor unions also opposed the measure, which is referred to as the Taft-Hartley bill, on the basis of its implied restrictions; but supporters of the measure, some of whom have called it the individual worker's "Bill of Rights," have said (as expressed in a *New York Times* editorial), "It is an attempt . . . to see to it that organized labor, in the exercise of its rights, does not trespass, as it has been doing so flagrantly in recent years, upon the rights of management, the individual worker, and the general public." Passed by both chambers in June, the measure was vetoed by the President. On June 23 the veto was overridden, and on August 22 the Labor Management Act of 1947, as it is officially called, became law. On Hartley's insistence that the judicial and administrative functions of NLRB be separated, provision had been made for a general counsel with consid-

HARTLEY, FRED A., JR.—*Continued*

erable power. Robert N. Denham "was chosen for that post in June 1947. (A four-month "score" of the effect of the act was tallied by *United States News* in its December 19, 1947, issue.) A joint Congressional committee, established to survey the operation of the Taft-Hartley Act, is headed by Senator Joseph Ball⁴³, with Hartley as vice-chairman.

Hartley has introduced a number of other bills: prominent among them are measures to establish a commission to promote a nationwide program of physical training, to give the franking privilege to members of the armed forces, and to allow any author of a novel textile design to copyright his creation for a year. The Congressman has written articles opposing hidden taxes and favoring income tax consideration for homeowners. In 1947 he voted for the House tax-reduction bill (he had, in the past, favored simplification of individual income taxes and pay-as-you-go plans). On other domestic issues, Hartley has voted for establishment of a permanent House Committee on Un-American Activities, the Full Employment Act, the abolition of the poll tax, and the tidelands oil bill. He has opposed the measures establishing or continuing publicly owned power projects, extending the Home Owners Loan Corporation, and, in 1939, continuing the National Youth Administration and the food stamp plan.

Hartley has been classified as a pre-Pearl Harbor isolationist: he voted against the various arms appropriations measures introduced during the 1939-41 period, against the early Lend-Lease bills, and the Neutrality Act revisions; he favored the fortification of Guam. During the war years, he approved the extensions of the reciprocal trade agreements, conscription, and arms appropriations measures. He also voted for the Fulbright⁴³ resolution (pledging the United States to international cooperation), United States membership in the United Nations, and participation in and appropriations for UNRRA. After UNRRA was dissolved, Hartley voted for a reduction in the amount of appropriations for foreign relief requested by the President. He approved the loan to Great Britain and aid to Greece and Turkey.

Hartley has written a number of articles, and lists himself as a lecturer and a farmer. He holds honorary membership in the American Guild of Variety Artists (A.F. of L.). He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Elks, and, according to the *Congressional Directory*, "the only living person after whom an aerie of the Fraternal Order of Eagles has been named." In 1944 the Congressman pinned bomber wings on his elder son, Henry Allan. Married to Hazel Lorraine Roemer on January 30, 1921, Hartley has two other children, Fred Jack and Frances Lorraine. Once a Rutgers athlete (*United States News* has said that Hartley played professional soccer and basketball and semiprofessional football), Hartley sponsors Kearney baseball and basketball teams and, yearly, awards a boxing trophy. He

weighs 195 pounds and is five feet ten inches in height. The color of his eyes is blue and his hair is blond—"what's left," he says.

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HASKELL, WILLIAM N(AFEW) Aug. 13, 1878- Director of relief organization

Address: b. c/o Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe, Inc., 50 Broad St., New York 4; h. 139 E. 79th St., New York 21

After a long career in the United States Army, William N. Haskell became the executive director of CARE (Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe), the means of sending food to eleven European nations after World War II. About twenty-five years earlier he had organized another relief program, the relief to famine-stricken Russians after World War I. Continuing as special adviser to CARE, Haskell resigned his post as executive director in April 1947, when he believed that the organization was in "full and effective operation."

One of the four children of William Nafew and Sarah (Churchill) Haskell, William Nafew Haskell was born in Albany, New York, on August 13, 1878. The Haskell family were descended from William Haskell, who had come to Connecticut from England late in the seventeenth century. William Nafew Haskell, Sr., who was in the hotel business, served as Speaker's Clerk of the New York State Assembly in the early 1870's, and later became president of the village of Bath-on-Hudson. William, Jr., was graduated from the Albany high school in 1896, and from the West Point Military Academy in February 1901. He then proceeded to the Philippines, where he was stationed with the Fourth Cavalry. Except for two years (1902-04), during which he attended, and was graduated from, the Army School of the Line and the Army Staff College, and four years (1907-11) as secretary of the Signal Corps School in Nebraska, Haskell served in the Philippines until the end of 1914. Then he returned to the United States to become inspector-instructor of Cavalry of the National Guard of New York and Vermont.

In August 1916, with the temporary rank of colonel, Haskell took command of the 69th Infantry of the New York National Guard on the Mexican border. He "weeded out the politicians" and made a well-disciplined unit of the famous old "Fighting Irish" regiment. When the nine hundred men returned to New York, Haskell organized a committee of Irish businessmen to see that jobs were obtained for all the men who had been away for nine months. After Haskell had spent the next two months helping to organize Camp Upton in New York, on February 25, 1918, he sailed for France.

In June 1918, just after being graduated from the Army General Staff College at Langres, France, Haskell became Assistant Chief of Staff of the Fourth Army Corps. In that post he prepared the orders which sent the Rainbow Division, including New York's 69th, into the battle of Saint Mihiel, earning for himself the Distinguished Service Medal for his work as Chief of the Operations Section. After that he helped to organize the Second Army, and just before the Armistice, participated in the offensive south of Metz.

In April 1919 Haskell arrived in Bucharest as Director of the American Relief Mission to Rumania. Three months later the Supreme War Council sent him to the Near East as Allied High Commissioner to Armenia and as director-general of all relief in the Caucasus. Haskell directed famine relief in Armenia, Transcaucasia, and Rumania, "ruling with all the pomp and circumstance of an Oriental potentate," according to Hickman Powell of *This Week*. "For months," wrote Powell, "his mission fed nine hundred thousand people a day . . . and after a year he had the country on a self-supporting basis."

Haskell's work in Armenia was only a prelude to his part in what has been called the "greatest philanthropic achievement in history"—famine relief in Russia from September 1921 until the end of 1923. Appointed chief of the American Relief Mission to Russia by Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover, "on a few days' notice and without any planning" Haskell set out to alleviate the Russian famine. Under his direction, twenty thousand kitchens were organized. Herbert Hoover raised seventy million dollars and sent the food, but it was Haskell, wrote Powell, "who worked miracles with freight trains in a revolution-torn country, calmed the fears of suspicious Bolsheviks, and for months fed eleven million people a day." Haskell himself has said: "Lenin used to ask me what kind of town this was or that. He'd never been there and I had. . . . Stalin-grad, Kuibyshev, Poltava, Kiev, they're all old towns of mine." During this period, in 1922-23, Haskell also went to Greece as head of American Red Cross Relief to help the twelve hundred thousand refugees pouring into Athens after the Smyrna disaster. It was during this time, too, that a rumor reached Herbert Hoover, Haskell's chief, that the American colonel had been eaten by wolves. Hoover is said to have replied, "If the wolves came near enough to him, Haskell has probably made draft animals out of them by this time."

Lieutenant Colonel Haskell returned to the United States in 1923. He was stationed at Governors Island, New York, as National Guard officer until January 1926, when he resigned from the Regular Army to accept an appointment from Governor Alfred E. Smith to the post of major general commanding New York's National Guard of some twenty-five thousand men. Early in 1940, with Europe at war, General Haskell warned that the National Guard had neither proper equipment nor train-

ing. "Give us guns!" he said. "You can't stick out your tongue at a tank!" But despite the fact that he had less than one gas mask for every ten soldiers, and only two tanks—both obsolescent—for a tank company, Haskell was proud of his National Guard troops: "They know a lot more than they have any right to know, considering the time they put in on it," he said. "If they had the equipment we could turn them into first-line troops in sixty to ninety days."

When the National Guard was put under the War Department in 1940, Haskell went on active duty as major general commanding the Twenty-seventh Division at Fort McClellan, Alabama. During February and May 1942 Haskell organized Army Emergency Relief Headquarters in Washington. Meanwhile, in April 1942 he had announced his imminent retirement; he was soon to be sixty-four years old, the statutory limit for active duty. After promoting him to lieutenant general on the eve of his retirement, Governor Herbert Lehman⁴³ named Haskell the New York State Director of Civilian Protection. Haskell instituted air raid alarm procedures and blackout drills, but resigned at the close of 1942 to take another post under Lehman, who in the meantime had been appointed Director of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation of the State Department. In Lehman's emergency relief program Haskell was to be an administrator in charge of field operations in war-devastated countries.

In August 1943 the retired soldier suddenly found himself faced with a new kind of battle—a political campaign. Haskell was the unanimous but "dark horse" candidate of the Democratic Party for the office of lieutenant governor left vacant by the death of Thomas W. Wallace, Republican, serving under Governor Thomas E. Dewey⁴⁴. In November, Haskell won a majority in New York City, but was defeated by Joe R. Hanley, Republican, by a State-wide plurality of about 325,000. The following March, President Franklin Roosevelt named Haskell National Director of the Office of Civilian Defense.

In November 1945 twenty-two agencies for overseas relief formed a Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe, which is known by the descriptive abbreviated name CARE. Haskell had been for two months vice-president in charge of the overseas program of one of the cooperating agencies, Save the Children Federation, Inc. Shortly afterward he became executive director of CARE, and in July 1946 visited Europe to survey food package distribution. By November 1946 Haskell announced that CARE was sending an average of nine thousand packages a day to Europe, each package containing about twenty-nine pounds of food, and each costing the sender ten dollars. CARE took orders from anyone in America for food packages to be delivered to friends, relatives, or other needy persons in eleven European countries. The nonprofit organization was "selling the very best buy in



WILLIAM N. HASKELL

the way of a package for overseas" and offered "the surest and quickest delivery" with a minimum of red tape. Since his resignation in April 1947 Haskell has served in an advisory capacity. In recognition of his wartime services Haskell received a United States Government Certificate of Merit in 1947.

The "bluff, ruddy, iron-jawed" General stands five feet nine inches tall and weighs 175 pounds. Of late he has given up his hobbies, which were polo, tennis, and golf. He is a Roman Catholic, and lists himself as an independent Democrat. Mrs. Haskell is the former Winifred Farrell, to whom he was married in July 1901. Colonel Joseph Farrell Haskell, one of their three sons—the others are William N., Jr., and John Henry Farrell Haskell—received a Croix de Guerre from General de Gaulle for his part in the liberation of Paris. The Haskell family also have a daughter, Mary. The General, who has traveled in every European country except Portugal, through all except one country in South America, and in China, Japan, the Philippines and Hawaii, holds decorations from many foreign lands. Georgetown University awarded him an honorary LL.D. He belongs to the India House, the Century Club, and the Army and Navy Club. A lover of music, he also frequents the theater. He is rated an excellent extemporaneous speaker and, in a small way, a linguist—he speaks a little Russian.

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HASSAN, MAHMOUD (hă-săn' māk'-mōd) May 7, 1893- Egyptian Ambassador to the United States; United Nations official Address: b. Egyptian Embassy, 2310 Decatur Pl., N.W., Washington, D.C.; h. 2301 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.

The responsibility for cementing cordial relations between Egypt and the United States rests with Mahmoud Hassan, the Egyptian Ambassador to the United States who was awarded the title of Pasha by King Farouk I⁴² in recognition of his efforts toward that end. Hassan Pasha's rise through the diplomatic ranks was preceded by service as a jurist in Egypt's courts; he is thus distinguished among the Arab delegates to the United Nations (he was a member of the Security Council in 1946) for his ability to view issues from "a juridical standpoint." It was he who submitted the Palestine independence resolution for consideration on the agenda of the U.N. General Assembly's special session in the spring of 1947.

Mahmoud Hassan is the son of Dr. Hassan Pasha Mahmoud, of Cairo, Egypt, where the future diplomat was born on May 7, 1893. The maiden name of Mahmoud Hassan's mother is Aziza Topozada. After receiving his Master of Laws degree from the Faculty of Law, he entered the judicial branch of the Egyptian Government in 1917, in which he was later to become public prosecutor of the Egyptian Mixed Court. By appointment to His Majesty, King Fuad I, Hassan served as Master of Ceremonies to the Egyptian court before joining the ministry of Hussein Rushdi Pasha as Chief of Cabinet.

When, in 1923, Mahmoud Hassan entered the diplomatic service of his country, he was assigned to the Egyptian Legation in Brussels and then to the one in Paris as first secretary. Two years later Hassan was returned to Belgium, where he served again as first secretary and subsequently as chargé d'affaires at the legation before being sent to Czechoslovakia. From 1928 until 1930 Hassan acted as chargé d'affaires of the Egyptian Legation in Prague. He went back to Egypt in 1930 to accept a post in the International Courts of Egypt. Established under the Capitulations of 1875, these international tribunals had jurisdiction over certain penal matters and over civil disputes between Egyptians and foreigners, or between foreigners of two different nationalities. Until 1936 Hassan remained on the bench of one of the three Mixed Tribunals of First Instance. Cases adjudicated by the Egyptian and foreign justices of these courts could also be referred to the Court of Appeals in Alexandria for ultimate decision. Hassan's six years as a jurist were terminated by his appointment as Egypt's first Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Sweden, where he remained until September 1938, when he was transferred to the United States with the same rank.

A year after he received the title of Pasha from King Farouk for improving the relations between Egypt and the United States, Hassan

attended the San Francisco Conference on International Organization. At this 1945 meeting the unity among the delegates from five of the seven Arab nations was already evident. The following year Hassan was appointed to the United Nations Security Council on the same day that Iran notified the council of the presence of Soviet troops on Iranian soil, although the Soviet-British-Iranian treaty of 1942 had designated six months following the end of the war as the date for the withdrawal of Russian troops from Iran. Upon presentation of the Iranian notice, Hassan, as well as Oscar Lange⁴⁵ and Quo Tai-chi⁴⁶, conferred with Iranian Ambassador Ala Hussein. A resolution offered by United States Secretary of State Byrnes⁴¹ eventually ended the Security Council's month-long discussion; the resolution proposed deferment of the case until May 6, 1946, by which time the withdrawal of Soviet troops, already under way, would have been completed. The first endorsement of the American proposal came from Hassan, and it was adopted by the Security Council.

To some extent the Egyptian situation at that time was analogous to the Iranian. British troops had been quartered in Egypt during World War II under the terms of the Anglo-Egyptian treaty of 1936, and they were not withdrawn, as agreed, at the end of the war. It was rumored that Hassan was about to submit the problem to the Security Council, but he informed the press that the treaty was then under review by Egyptian and British representatives and that he did not anticipate an unsatisfactory conclusion to their negotiations. Hassan was among the representatives of the Arab nations who, on May 11, 1946, presented a memorandum to Acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson⁴¹, concerning the late President Roosevelt's⁴² promise that both Arabs and Jews would be consulted beforehand about any changes in the government of Palestine; the late President's pledge was reiterated by the State Department official.

At the close of 1946 Hassan's term on the Security Council ended. His was the first speech of farewell to the group. "I feel sure," he stated, "that the world at large now thinks we are accomplishing some contribution in keeping the peace of the world after such a devastating war." In a letter to U.N. Secretary-General Trygve Lie⁴⁶ on April 21, 1947, Hassan proposed the insertion of an item on Palestine in the agenda of the April 1947 extraordinary meeting of the General Assembly, an addendum which referred to the termination of the mandate over Palestine and the declaration of its independence. The proposal was supported by the Soviet Union and opposed by the United States and Great Britain, those two countries favoring the establishment of a commission of inquiry and recommendation for Palestine. The Egyptian Ambassador led the debate for the acceptance of the proposal, but it was rejected by a General Assembly vote on May 1, 1947; instead a special committee was established to report on Palestine in September. The substance of the Arab proposal would be



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considered, however, by the political committee of the special session, which would be almost equivalent to consideration by the plenary session, since the composition of the political committee virtually duplicated that of the plenary session. Upon Hassan's threat of an Arab boycott of the proceedings, an agreement was reached on the subject of Palestinian representation to the political committee, for it was decided to allow delegates of the Jewish Agency and the Arab Higher Committee to give evidence.

On behalf of the Egyptian Government, Ambassador Hassan on July 11, 1947, presented to the U.N. Security Council an appeal for the withdrawal of British troops from the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, an area that had been under the rule of a joint British and Egyptian condominium since 1899. The agreement between the two states made at that time was re-affirmed in the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936, which, said the Egyptian appeal, "cannot bind Egypt any longer, having outlived its purposes, besides being inconsistent with the Charter." In a letter to the New York *Herald Tribune*, Hassan wrote: "Suffice it to say that the mass of people of Egypt and the Sudan, alike as to race, religion, and interests, desire a firm and friendly union between themselves without the intervention of any alien power with its own axes to grind."

The Egyptian diplomat has been a delegate to the Conference on Private International Law for Civil Aviation (Paris), the Conference on International Tourism (Paris), the International Conference on Aviation (Chicago), and the International Conference of UNRRA (Montreal). He is the recipient of a number of orders, both from his own and other governments: he is an Officer of the Order of the Nile (Egypt), an Officer of the Legion of Honor (France), a Commander of the Order

HASSAN, MAHMOUD—*Continued*

of Leopold I and of the Order of the Crown (Belgium). Hassan has also received the decorations of the Order of the Star (Sweden) and the Order of Dannebrog (Denmark).

Since 1931 Ambassador Hassan has been married to Amina Menchawi: they have three children, Amr, Nawal, and Sana. Golf and tennis are the favorite sports of the Egyptian envoy. He is light-complexioned, with gray eyes and brown hair. A weight of 150 pounds and a five-foot-eleven-inch height give him a slender appearance. According to the *Christian Science Monitor*, the diplomat is "suave, casual, polished, and experienced."

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HAUTECLOCQUE, JACQUES-PHILIPPE LECLERC DE *See* Leclerc, J.-P.

HECHT, GEORGE J(OSEPH) Nov. 1, 1895- Publisher

Address: b. c/o Parents' Institute, Inc., 52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York 17; h. 730 Park Ave., New York 21

In the field of the special magazine designed for parents, children, and teen-age boys and girls, are the thirteen published by Parents' Institute, of which George J. Hecht is president. In 1926 Hecht founded *Parents' Magazine*, the oldest of his publications.

George Joseph Hecht was born in New York City on November 1, 1895, the son of Meyer and Gella (Stern) Hecht. Both of his parents, of German descent, were likewise born in New York; and his father, like his grandfather, was in the hide and skin business. Young George was educated at the Ethical Culture School in New York, which he entered in 1902 at the age of seven. In 1913 he enrolled at Cornell University, from which he was graduated four years later with the B.A. degree. His major was economics, and his extracurricular activities were centered in advertising and publishing. He became interested early in the contest form of advertising and won many prizes. As one writer expressed it, "It looked like he had a couple of relatives among the judges." Later, as business manager of the university's monthly magazine the *Cornell Era*, he sold so much advertising space that during some months the *Era* led all American college publications in the number of pages devoted to it. While at Cornell, he was also compiler and editor of *Above Cayuga's Waters*, published in 1916.

After he completed college, Hecht wanted to enter the publishing field immediately, but World War I interfered with his plans. He served first in the office of the director of the American Ambulance Field Service and later in the statistical division of the General

Staff of the United States Army. While with the research division of the War Trade Board, he conceived the idea of a bureau of cartoons to furnish war cartoon material to local newspapers. Having persuaded George Creel⁴⁴, chairman of the Committee on Public Information—the World War I equivalent of the OWI—to establish such an office, Hecht became its head and retained the position until after the Armistice. *The War in Cartoons* (1921), compiled and edited by Hecht, was a result of this work.

With the return of peace, Hecht took a position in his father's firm, but he was not interested in the hide business. Publishing was what he wanted, and before a year had passed he was issuing a magazine, *Better Times*, devoted to charitable and social welfare work in New York City. The first number came out in 1920 and, like all the issues during the next two years or so (Joseph Katz related in an article for *Advertising and Selling*), was entirely written by Hecht, at night after his day's work for his father was done. Hecht edited *Better Times* until 1931 and during the decade conducted a number of successful crusades. In one case, the United States Naturalization Office in New York City was completely reorganized. In another, the Welfare Council of New York City was formed to coordinate the work of the city's philanthropic agencies. Hecht was made secretary and director of the new body, a post which he held for twenty years, until 1945.

Parents' Magazine, originally named *Children, the Magazine for Parents*, was launched in 1926, the outgrowth of a chance remark by a prominent woman of Hecht's acquaintance. She told him that her children, then adult, were no credit either to her or to themselves, and that it was her own fault because she had not known how to bring them up. Shortly thereafter, as Joseph Katz tells the story, Hecht was circularizing advertising agencies with a leaflet asking *Why Another Magazine?* In it he outlined the need for his projected publication for parents, and his qualifications as its publisher—notwithstanding the fact that he was a bachelor at the time. Soon he had the backing of the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Foundation, which gave grants to Teachers College (Columbia University), the State University of Iowa, the University of Minnesota, and Yale University for the purchase of stock in The Parents' Institute, Inc.

Hecht established two policies. He made it clear that *Parents' Magazine* was being published with the cooperation of these universities, and he added to his masthead page a long list of prominent educators acting in an advisory capacity—following the example of charity organizations, with whom it is axiomatic to "put everybody's name on the letterhead." As editor he chose Clara Savage Littledale⁴⁶, herself a mother and a well-known writer. The articles in the periodical have covered every aspect of child development, guiding parents at each step of the way with what not to do, what to do, and how to do it better, and touching upon many related sub-

jects in national and international life. They are written by experts in the respective fields. Within less than a year after the first issue came out in October 1926, the circulation had reached fifty thousand copies; by the tenth anniversary it had reached four hundred thousand, and in 1947 it is over a million.

As time went on, Parents' Institute established a number of subsidiaries to publish additional magazines in certain specialized categories. The first of these was *School Management*, begun in 1932, a controlled circulation magazine intended for school boards, school superintendents, and high school principals. On the same order are *Baby Care Manual*, since 1940 distributed free to eight hundred thousand or more new mothers annually through the cooperation of some fifteen hundred hospitals; and *Your New Baby*, a quarterly begun in 1944 as *So You're Going to Have a Baby* and distributed to parents through one department store in each of two hundred and sixty cities. *True Comics*, established in 1941, was the first to use the comic strip technique to interest young people in the facts of history and current events. It was followed by *True Animal Picture Stories*, a quarterly comic magazine for young children, *Sport Stars*, later issued in rotogravure format, *Real Heroes*, and *True Aviation Picture Stories*, later expanded as *Aviation Adventures and Model Building*.

Calling *All Girls*, for the teen age, was the first in a series of Hecht's magazines which in 1947 include *Calling All Kids* and *Polly Pig-tails* for young children, *Calling All Boys* and *Sweet Sixteen* for the junior high school group, and *Varsity* for the high school boy. Of these, the ones for the younger children use the comic strip technique to some extent. The circulation of *True Comics* is five hundred thousand; of *Calling All Girls* nine hundred thousand; of others, between two hundred thousand and three hundred and fifty thousand. A new comic magazine, *Jack Armstrong*, was added to the list by December 1947. At one time the corporation also published *The Boys' and Girls' Newspaper*, *Funny Book*, a magazine similar to *Calling All Kids*, and *Predictions by Experts*, a pocket-size magazine presenting forecasts by authorities in many fields. Books published have included *The Mother's Encyclopedia*, a six-volume publication of digests from *Parents' Magazine*, *Your Child Year by Year*, *If Parents Only Knew*, *Family Fun*, and the "Keep-Worthy Books," pocket-size condensations of the classics.

The employment of the comic strip technique for educational purposes, in which Hecht pioneered, was developed during World War II and extended to special projects related to the war effort. From *True Comics* there were reprinted for nation-wide distribution *Mercy for Millions*, the story of the National War Fund; *The Story of the Scapegoats of History*; and *There Are No Master Races*. A single-issue "comic" book told *How Boys and Girls Can Help Win the War*. Another, for the American Association for the United Nations, told the story of that organization. Two in Spanish and Portuguese were distributed by the United



GEORGE J. HECHT

States Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs to explain America's objectives in the war. Others were prepared for the Association of Community Chests and Councils, the Family Welfare Association of America, the Federation of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, and the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. Comics, Hecht believes, far from being necessarily sensational, can be used both to disseminate information per se and to serve as an introduction to more serious study. It is human nature to like pictures, he has observed, and the medium can fit in well with modern theories of visual education.

Other activities conducted by Parents' Institute include the Parents' Magazine Consumer Service Bureau, which tests all products submitted for advertising in *Parents' Magazine*, the Parent Education Clearing-House, the preparation of several weekly features used by the country's smaller newspapers and radio stations, and the sponsorship of pertinent legislation on local and national levels. Grants have been made to finance special projects, as ten thousand dollars to the American Association for the United Nations for the dissemination of information on the purposes, principles, and activities of the U.N. and another ten thousand dollars for the development of a program for the education of school children about social welfare work by the Bureau of Educational Research of Ohio State University. It was largely with *Parents' Magazine* funds that Hecht organized the Child Welfare Information Service, later called the Social Legislation Information Service, of Washington, D.C., which regularly and impartially reports on Federal Government activities affecting family living. It has been estimated that about two-thirds of the profits of Parents' Institute are used for child welfare research and parent education. It is planned that these sums shall

HECHT, GEORGE J.—*Continued*

henceforth be administered by the Parents' Magazine Foundation, which is being set up especially for this purpose; Hecht is expected to become president of this body. He has become chairman of the American Parents Committee, Inc., a group which has registered as a Congressional lobby. It will advocate legislation providing Federal aid to education, increased funds for the national school lunch program, and aid for needy children in migrant farm-worker families. Another office held by Hecht is that of director of the executive committee of the National Social Welfare Assembly.

The publisher, Joseph Katz said, is the kind of person who "talks, thinks, and sleeps" his work. Hecht has been a family man since 1930, when he was married to Frieda Epstein of Baltimore, a teacher who had majored in child psychology at Johns Hopkins University. The Hechts, who are the parents of a boy and girl, Susan and George, are seen together everywhere, whether it is at an advertising convention or on the golf course. Besides golf, George Hecht enjoys fishing in the way of sports.

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HEINZ, H(ENRY) J(OHN), 2D July 10, 1908- Manufacturer

Address: b. c/o H. J. Heinz Co., 1062 Progress St., Pittsburgh, Pa.; h. Rosemont Farms, Sharpsburg, Pa.

President of the H. J. Heinz Company is H. J. Heinz 2d, grandson of the founder of one of the largest concerns producing packaged foods for distribution both nationally and internationally. The company maintains plants in England, Australia, Canada, and Spain. Heinz, who has been active in philanthropic work, was named chairman of the Community Chests of America campaign for 1947, sponsored by the 875 Community Chest civic organizations in the United States and Canada.

Henry John Heinz 2d was born the heir apparent to the "House of Heinz," at Sewickley, Pennsylvania, on July 10, 1908, the elder son of Howard and Elizabeth Grainger (Rust) Heinz. (His younger brother, Rust, is deceased.) After attending the Shady Side Academy in Pittsburgh and the Choate School near New Haven, Connecticut, Heinz entered Yale University in 1927. He received his B.A. in 1931—his father had received his at Yale in 1900. In England young Heinz spent an additional year as a student, at Trinity College, Cambridge, during 1931-32.

Although Winston Churchill, according to *Time*, once advised Heinz, "You should be-

gin at the top and work down," the young man chose to work part time in all of the company's divisions from the canning factories to administrative offices. He began as a pickle-salter for one dollar a day in the Plymouth (Indiana) plant, where his father had once started many years before. Young Heinz later progressed to the position of cleanup man in the Berkeley (California) plant. His first full-time job after college was as a salesman for the H. J. Heinz Co., Ltd., in England, in 1932. The following year he was transferred to the United States as a salesman. Heinz was to spend three years, from 1934 to 1937, in the sales department before serving as assistant to the company's president, his father, from 1937 until 1941. A month after Howard Heinz's death, H. J. Heinz 2d was elected president, in March 1941, at the age of thirty-two.

When the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth squadrons of the 446th Army Air Force of World War II merged, they chose for their insignia the number "57" on a winged pickle. The Heinz "57 Varieties" label, glorifying the American pickle, has since 1896 provided the company with both a trade-mark and an advertising slogan. When the first H. J. Heinz organized the company in 1869 it was primarily a pickle and spice firm; its origin really dates from 1851, when the founder, then the eight-year-old son of a Bavarian immigrant, first began raising and selling vegetables grown in his mother's garden. As the mass-distribution business grew, many new food products were added, new domestic and foreign markets were developed, and the older Heinz became the "prince of paternalists" in his labor relations: "The Heinz establishment was one big union—'a union of employer and employee, one in heart and effort.' This concept of unionism," continued *Fortune*, "was a handy one in that it served to keep labor unions out of his plant without obligating Mr. Heinz to share profits with his fellow workers or pay them more than the going wages." (In 1937 the company workers were organized by the American Federation of Labor, a move which raised the hourly wage minimums from thirty [for women] and forty cents [for men] to forty-five and sixty and a half cents.)

For 1939 total sales for the company were estimated by *Fortune* at one hundred and five million dollars—only estimates were available as the H. J. Heinz Company was then owned entirely by the family. In 1946, after the first public offering of stock was made (and subsequently oversubscribed), H. J. Heinz 2d, released the net profit figure as more than four million dollars, one of the greatest in the company's history. (Since 1941, when Heinz became president, the company sales had nearly doubled.) A substantial part of Heinz's success has been due to foreign sales: England is the greatest single consumer of two Heinz products "as American as baked beans"—they are baked beans and ketchup. At the request of the British Ministry of Food, Heinz himself made four wartime trips to England to examine that nation's food problems. In September 1945 he predicted there would be at



Wide World Photos

H. J. HEINZ 2d

least two more years of food shortages there. In April 1947 the Heinz Company announced that it would send one million packages of baby food to Europe for distribution by the American Friends Service Committee.

In his article "Keystone of Community Action" (*Survey*, August 1944), H. J. Heinz shows the basis for enlightened community action upon the problems it has to face. In his own community, Pittsburgh, the manufacturer is president of the Sarah Heinz House (established by the family in memory of Heinz's grandmother) and a member of the Pittsburgh Foundation. The president of the Federation of Social Agencies of Allegheny County, he was, in World War II, president of the United War Fund for Allegheny County and of the United War Fund of Pittsburgh. His fund-raising work for these organizations led to the chairmanship of the Community Chests of America campaign, which sought to raise 168 million dollars in 1947 for disbursement by local health and welfare agencies. During World War II, Heinz had served as chairman of the public information committee of the Community Chests and Councils, Inc. (He was instrumental in the adoption of the red feather as the council's national symbol.) In 1946 Heinz became vice-chairman in charge of public relations for the Community Chests of America. His chairmanship of the 1947 drive by the 875 member community chests in the United States and Canada was announced by the national body at the end of February 1947.

Other national organizations with which Heinz has been associated are the war prisoner aid committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, the National Health and Welfare Retirement Association, and the Nutrition Foundation. Heinz is a trustee of the Tax Foundation, the National Industrial Conference Board, and the Carnegie Institute of Tech-

nology, of which he is also a director; and he is a member of the board of the Pittsburgh Symphony Society and a trustee of his church, the Shadyside Presbyterian Church. In 1947 he joined the Citizens Emergency Committee for Universal Military Training.

Honorary LL.D. degrees were awarded Heinz by Bowling Green University (1943) and Allegheny College (1944). He and Joan Diehl, who were married June 18, 1935, have a son, Henry John Heinz, 3d; the marriage was terminated by divorce. His second marriage, to Mrs. Jane Ewing Jenney, took place in October of 1947. Called "constitutionally democratic" by *Time*, Heinz is, as was his father, a Republican. His clubs are the Duquesne, Pittsburgh Golf, Allegheny Country, Fox Chapel Golf, and Harvard-Yale-Princeton in Pittsburgh; the University in New York; the Rolling Rock in Ligonier (Pennsylvania); and the Newcomen Society. Heinz ("Jack" to his friends) has dark hair, dark eyes, is of medium build and broad-shouldered.

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HEKTOEN, LUDVIG (hěk'tōn lūd'vīg)
 July 2, 1863- Pathologist; educator; editor
Address: b. c/o Chicago Tumor Institute, 21 W. Elm St., Chicago 10; h. 5650 Dorchester Ave., Chicago, 37

Member of one of the leading cancer-fighting bodies in the United States, the Chicago Tumor Institute, and editor of the scientific periodical *Archives of Pathology*, is Ludvig Hektoen. For more than forty years a prominent science educator and for thirty-six years also editor of the *Journal of Infectious Diseases*, he has, since before 1900, been considered one of the country's most eminent medical men.

Ludvig Hektoen, the eldest son of a Lutheran parochial school teacher and farmer, Peter P. Hektoen, and his wife Olave, née Thorsgaard, was born July 2, 1863, in Coon Prairie, Wisconsin. Coon Prairie, which was later named Westby, was a settlement of Norwegian immigrant families, most of them farmers. For many years their children spoke the language of Norway. Young Hektoen at that time spoke English only in school, which, for the youngest children, was held for only a few months at a time. Later he attended the district school and began to help with the farm work. At the age of thirteen, for one school year he was a pupil at Monona Academy in Madison, Wisconsin. The next year, 1877, he entered Luther College in Decorah, Iowa, where he received the then customary, classical education in Latin, Greek, and mathematics, supplemented by studies in English, German, and Norwegian but without training in science. He remained there for six years, took some



LUDVIG HEKTOEN

part in the debating society and in literary programs, and was one of several student speakers at the commencement exercises in 1883 at which he received his B.A. degree. One real advantage the college offered, Morris Fishbein has pointed out in telling Hektoen's story in the *Archives of Pathology* on the occasion of a seventy-fifth birthday tribute, was a good library, where Hektoen became well versed in English and Scandinavian literature.

The youth was about halfway through his course at Luther College when he first thought of making his career that of medicine. In this he was quite likely encouraged (Fishbein has noted) by his association during the summer vacations of 1881 and 1882 with a young Norwegian physician, Johan K. Schreiner, new to Westby. Following his graduation from the college in 1883, Hektoen took a year's work in chemistry, biology, and histology at the University of Wisconsin and then made his decision to enter the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Chicago. In order to earn the money for his tuition, he secured a position as attendant at the Northern Hospital for the Insane in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and was shortly afterward placed in charge of the hospital's drugstore. Here he remained until the fall of 1885. In addition to his regular duties he followed closely the work of the attending physicians, read medical books and journals, and performed many of the necropsies which, though superficial by current standards, were acceptable to the staff of hospital doctors. He then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he received his M.D. degree in the spring of 1887. He was the valedictorian of his class.

In the summer of 1886 Hektoen served as druggist in the Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane. The ensuing winter he spent much

time preparing for the annual examination given candidates for internship at Cook County Hospital in Chicago and was rewarded by winning first place in the competition for one of the most coveted appointments in the Chicago area. Taking up his duties in the fall of the same year (1887), after six months as the assistant physician at the Illinois Eastern Hospital, Hektoen spent a year and a half as an intern, and came under the instruction of Christian Fenger, called the founder of pathology in Chicago. He was then appointed pathologist to the hospital, a position he held until 1903. In 1889 he was made curator of the museum of Rush Medical College, and in 1890 he became physician to the coroner's office in Chicago and was appointed to the Rush faculty as lecturer in pathology. The latter positions he held until 1894, in the meantime, in June 1891, being appointed professor of pathology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Chicago. In 1894 Dr. Hektoen took some additional studies in Upsala, Prague, and Berlin, and in 1895 he took up new duties as professor of morbid anatomy on the Rush Medical College faculty. In 1898 his title was changed to professor of pathology, and as such he was active until 1933, when he was accorded the title of professor emeritus. In 1901 Hektoen was appointed professor and head of the department of pathology of the University of Chicago, with which Rush was then affiliated. These positions he held until 1933. He has been Middleton-Goldsmith lecturer at the New York Pathological Society (1906), a lecturer at the Harvey Society in New York (1910), Herter lecturer at New York University and at Bellevue Hospital Medical College (1912), and Harrington lecturer at the University of Buffalo.

At the same time Hektoen was holding a number of other posts. He was pathologist of Presbyterian Hospital and later of St. Luke's Hospital, both of Chicago. He was made director of the John McCormick Institute for Infectious Diseases when it was founded by Harold F. and Edith Rockefeller McCormick in 1902 in memory of their son who had died of scarlet fever, and he remained in charge until 1939, when the institute and Durand Hospital connected with it were taken over by the University of Chicago. In the middle 1920's the Doctors George F. and Gladys Henry Dick were enabled through Hektoen's arrangements to work at the institute, where they were supplied with clinical material from the Durand Hospital; there they discovered the cause of scarlet fever and perfected a test for susceptibility to it, a method of immunization, and an antitoxin for use in treatment. Hektoen was editor of the *Journal of Infectious Diseases* from its founding in 1904 to 1940 and has been editor of the *Archives of Pathology* from its founding in 1926. During these years he was also engaged in writing a number of books and numerous technical papers on many subjects, was active in the affairs of most of the medical and scientific bodies of which he was a member. He was much in demand as a lecturer, and in particular was

making a conscious effort to stimulate in Chicago, and especially among Chicago medical students, a spirit of pure research—so much so, Morris Fishbein has reported, that one began to hear everywhere of "Hektoen's laboratory, Hektoen's school, and Hektoen's men."

Hektoen's contributions to medical literature, which numbered three hundred in an incomplete bibliography published in 1938, began with a paper entitled "Race and Insanity" (in collaboration with H. M. Bannister) published in the *American Journal of Insanity* in 1888. During the next decade his interest in pathology occasioned numerous discussions of pathologic conditions, from complications following fractures to infectious diseases and cancer. Later papers reflect his growing interest in bacteriology and in the fungi. After 1905 Dr. Hektoen gave increasing attention to problems of immunity and blood grouping, being concerned particularly with antibodies, opsonins, agglutinins, and precipitins, their production and their specificity of action. In 1907 he recommended the selection of a donor for blood transfusion whose corpuscles are not clumped by the serum of the recipient, to avoid the danger of clumping within the vessels of the subject transfused. He is the author of *Post-Mortem Technique* (1894), and his "Introduction to the Study of Infectious Diseases" is to be found in *Modern Medicine: Its Theory and Practice* (third edition, 1927) by W. Osler and T. McCrae. In addition Hektoen has edited Dürck's *Pathological Histology* (1904), *Contributions to Medical Science* by H. T. Ricketts (1904), the *Collected Works of Christian Fenger* (1907), and was co-editor of the *American Text Book of Pathology* (1902) as well as a contributor of chapters to many other works. He is co-compiler with Ella M. Salmonsens of *A Bibliography of Infantile Paralysis 1789-1944* (1946), edited by Morris Fishbein.

The pathologist, who in 1938 became associated with the Chicago Tumor Institute as its president, has been active in the United States Public Health Service and in the National Research Council. He was chairman of the medical division of the council and for a short time of the council itself. From 1938 to 1945 he was executive director of the National Advisory Cancer Council. He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences, the American Medical Association, the Association of American Pathologists and Bacteriologists (president 1901), the Society of American Bacteriologists (president 1929), the Society of Immunologists (president 1927), the American Association for the Advancement of Science (vice-president 1909), the Chicago Medical Society (president 1919-21), the Chicago Pathological Society (president 1898-1902), and the Institute of Medicine of Chicago (president 1929). He is an honorary member of the Philadelphia Pathological Society and the Academy of Medicine of Washington, D.C., in the United States, and of the Norwegian Academy of Sciences, the Norwegian Pathological Society, the Swedish Medical Society, and the Vienna Microbiological

Society. He holds eight honorary scientific and medical degrees and received the Centennial Award of the Wisconsin State Medical Society in 1941, the Distinguished Service Medal of the American Medical Association in 1942, and the gold-headed cane of the Association of American Pathologists and Bacteriologists in 1944. He has been decorated by Norway with the Order of St. Olaf.

Hektoen and the former Ellen Strandh, to whom he was married on July 7, 1891, in Habo, Sweden, have a son, Josef Ludvig. (Aikyn, a daughter, is deceased.) Hektoen's favorite recreation was golf. He is described as a kindly man, of infinite patience and with a keen sense of humor, in his younger days not averse to playing many still-remembered practical jokes on his colleagues. As a teacher, say those who studied under him, he was a constant inspiration and ever concerned with developing in his students the techniques of incisive expression and the qualities of orderly thinking, self-criticism, leadership, and cooperation. A number of his students have become teachers in medical schools and colleges. The late H. Gideon Wells of the University of Chicago wrote of him: "In the forty-two years of our relationship I have been to Hektoen innumerable times for aid or consolation, and never once have I failed to get the needed suggestion and encouragement, and always the advice has been wise, often with kindly salutary hints, so veiled as to carry the meaning without hurt."

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HELLINGER, MARK (JOHN) Mar. 21, 1903—Dec. 21, 1947 Motion picture producer; journalist

Bulletin: Mark Hellinger died December 21, 1947.

From September 1947 issue:

Mark Hellinger became, in 1923, the first columnist to write exclusively about Broadway and the people associated with the entertainment world. A product of the same era in journalism in which Ben Hecht⁴², Damon Runyon⁴², and Walter Winchell⁴³ became well-known, Hellinger has written more than six thousand short stories, plays, motion picture scripts, sports columns, jokes, and novels. In 1937 Hellinger left New York to become a Hollywood producer; ten years later he established his own unit, which immediately drew attention as the producer of *The Killers*, its first picture.

The son of Paul and Millie Hellinger, Mark John Hellinger was born March 21, 1903, in New York City. Educated in New York's public schools, Hellinger attended Townsend Harris High School, a secondary school connected with City College. It was thought he



King Features Syndicate, Inc.

MARK HELLINGER

would become a lawyer, as was his father. At high school young Hellinger was editor of the school's humor publication and, at the age of fifteen, sold a poem (for one dollar and fifty cents) to *Saucy Stories*. His studies at Townsend Harris came to an abrupt end when he organized a student strike (the issue involved was the revocation of a holiday). At first successful in winning a large following among his schoolmates, Hellinger soon found himself the only rebel. After a brief period at a private school, Hellinger ended his formal education. In 1921 he was hired as a waiter and cashier for the Redhead Club, a night club in Greenwich Village. It was there that he made his first contacts with the entertainment world. With Ed Winston, the owner of the club, Hellinger wrote a song, "When I Return." He remained at the club until the early part of 1922 and then became a direct-mail copy writer for Lane Bryant, a New York department store. He was discharged from that position, according to Pete Martin, writing in the *Saturday Evening Post*, because he wished to place the name of a personal business enterprise on his office door. Through the efforts of a friend of his father, Hellinger was next employed by *Zit's*, a theatrical weekly paper. Writing for *Zit's*, according to a *Collier's* article, "he became adept at ferreting out a three-line paragraph somewhere else and boiling it down to a full column."

Hellinger in 1923 was introduced to Phil Payne, then managing editor of the New York *Daily News*. He impressed Payne, who was looking for a reporter to cover Broadway as a special "beat," with his familiarity with celebrities. Accordingly, Hellinger was the first reporter to be assigned to cover the night life of New York. Within six months, he was writing a signed column. In 1925 Hellinger took over a *News* column, *About Town*, and

changed it from a woman's column to one about Broadway. Syndicated by the *News* and the Chicago *Tribune*, Hellinger's writings soon became widely discussed. Hellinger dealt in the sensational and the sentimental, and, according to a number of stories, when there was a scarcity of news, was ready to fill in the gaps with his own imagination. At times, "he dealt in fiction, spinning short, swift, sobby, little tales out of the raw material to be found on the Broadway beat." While writing for the *News*, Hellinger instituted the first so-called "feud," a device later used by other celebrities. His first "feud" was with Rudy Vallee⁴⁷; later he and Paul Gallico⁴⁸, then a sportswriter on the *News*, began directing friendly insults at each other. At about the same time that Hellinger and his editors on the *News* disagreed on a matter of policy, Hellinger received an offer from the New York *Daily Mirror*. In 1930, at a salary of five hundred dollars a week and 6 per cent of the profits from the syndication of his material by King Features Syndicate, Hellinger joined the staff of the *Mirror*.

In 1930, too, Hellinger wrote the last Ziegfeld *Follies* produced by Ziegfeld himself, and the following year he was one of the three authors of Ziegfeld's last production, *Hot-Cha*, a musical. During this time he was writing a daily column for the *Mirror*. Later he reduced the number of weekday columns to three, and instituted a complete Sunday page, on which appeared a short story; jokes; Hellinger's opinions of plays, books, movies, and politics; a sportsman's manual, in which he predicted the outcome of sports events. At one time, it was estimated, Hellinger's page was read by eighteen million people. Hellinger also appeared occasionally in vaudeville, and conducted his own radio program, *Penthouse Party*. Of his radio appearances at that time, Jim Marshall (who interviewed Hellinger for *Collier's*) has commented, "He is scared to death of radio, because of a tendency to freeze up and then, when the pressure gets too high, to blurt out his innermost feelings, usually uncomplimentary, to everyone connected with the show, including the sponsor." During 1933-34 Hellinger traveled abroad, writing a column, *Broadway of the World*.

Hollywood, in the meantime, had taken notice of Mark Hellinger. In 1931 Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer bought a play, *Night Court*, written by Hellinger, and in 1934 Frank Capra bought and produced Hellinger's *Broadway Bill*. Three years later (1937) Hellinger himself went to Hollywood to work for Warner Brothers⁴⁹ as a writer-producer. His first scenario was *The Roaring Twenties*, released in 1939. As an associate producer, Hellinger was assigned to assist Bryan Foy in the filming of "B" pictures. Afterward he produced "A" films for himself. His first was *It All Came True* (1940), starring Ann Sheridan, Jeffrey Lynn, and Humphrey Bogart⁵⁰. Next appeared *Torrid Zone* and then *Brother Orchid*. Hellinger's 1940 *They Drive By Night*, of the "hard-boiled school," was called "one of those unpretentious pictures whose excel-

lence causes little excitement in Hollywood because everyone connected with it has done so much good work before." Hellinger's 1941 releases for Warners were *High Sierra*, which established Bogart as a romantic lead, and *Manpower*. In 1941 Hellinger joined Twentieth Century-Fox. There he produced *Rise and Shine*, which bore "the knowing trade-mark of this Broadway columnist-screen writer turned movie producer," and *Moontide*, the first American film in which Jean Gabin⁴¹, French star, appeared. The latter was produced in the style of French films and was called "a superb moving picture," by Manny Farber (*New Republic*). Criticized for being somewhat slow in pace, *Moontide* was nevertheless considered an artistic achievement for Hellinger.

In 1942 Hellinger returned to Warner Brothers. In the course of the next few years, he produced *Thank Your Lucky Stars* (an all-star film in which Hellinger himself appeared in a brief sequence), *Between Two Worlds* (a screen version of Sutton Vane's *Outward Bound*), *Doughgirls*, *Horn Blows At Midnight*, *The Two Mrs. Carrolls*. In 1944 the producer had taken a year's leave of absence from his duties at Warners to become a war correspondent for the Hearst papers. The following year Hellinger terminated his contract to form an independent unit, Mark Hellinger Productions, Inc. Its first film was *The Killers*, which used as a starting point the single scene which constituted Ernest Hemingway's short story. "A powerful movie without a relaxing moment," *The Killers* was widely acclaimed. "There is a good strident journalistic feeling for tension, noise, sentiment, and jazzed-up realism," judged James Agee in the *Nation*, "which is probably chiefly to the credit of the producer, Mark Hellinger." Hellinger used newcomers to the screen for leading roles in *The Killers*.

Mark Hellinger Productions, Inc., have also filmed *Swell Guy*, a motion picture which was considered unusual in plot but not up to the standard set by *The Killers*. *Time* commended *Swell Guy* for its "unusually shrewd keyhole glimpses of United States provincial life." Released in 1947 was *Brute Force*, while *Naked City* was being produced in New York where actual scenes and people were being photographed for the film's setting. Mark Hellinger films were released by Universal until 1947, when the producer made arrangements with the Selznick Releasing Organization and Vanguard Films (Selznick's producing company). Hellinger has made arrangements with a number of stars to supplement their regular commitments by appearances in his productions. Hellinger plans to produce, during 1947-55, four stories by Ernest Hemingway; he has also acquired a blanket option, until 1955, to the screen rights to any story under thirty thousand words already written by Hemingway and not owned by another producer, and to future works by the author.

Hellinger, as a producer, has been praised for his ability to cast small parts as well as

the leading ones. *Theatre Arts* has remarked, "There is something about these erstwhile newspapermen—Damon Runyon, Ben Hecht, Mark Hellinger—that makes them just naturally compatible with motion pictures. It may be their unashamed admiration of the little people, the commonplace men and women who scrape along on the edge of existence leaving hardly a ripple except for the stories that the Hellingers assemble and write down. It may be their delight in capturing telltale details of character . . . or of atmosphere."

Martin, in his *Saturday Evening Post* article, estimated that Hellinger had written more than six thousand short stories or vignettes (he still writes one a week for King Features Syndicate). Some of the stories were collected in *Ten Million*, published in 1934. Stanley Walker (New York *Herald Tribune*) thought the stories "lazy and ponderous, even smug, and somehow devoid of genuine warmth. [Hellinger's] powers of observation and his knowledge of the town [New York] are too valuable to be spoiled by slipshod writing and chorine sentimentality." The New York *Times* reviewer thought that *Ten Million* "seems to give a fairly accurate reflection of the strange temper of one of the strangest and most interesting social groups on earth," and the *Saturday Review of Literature* critic thought that the book was "easily" written with "racy gusto" in "good journalese." Also discussed in the reviews was O. Henry's influence on Hellinger. The writer's other books are *Moon Over Broadway* (1931) and *I Meet A Lot of People* (1946).

Among the subjects which Hellinger has discussed in his columns are his marriage, on July 11, 1929, to Gladys Glad (a "Ziegfeld girl," who had won a *News* contest as the most beautiful girl on the stage), their divorce in 1932, and their remarriage on July 11, 1933. The Hellingers have two adopted children, Mark and Gladys. Martin wrote of him: "His walk is the cocky strut of George M. Cohan. . . His haberdashery [dark, usually midnight blue, shirts with white silk ties] is as natty as the late Jimmy Walker's—whom he idolized." Five feet ten inches in height, Hellinger weighs 170 pounds; he has blue eyes and gray-black hair. Often called "the man nobody hates," Hellinger is known for "whopping charitable donations and extravagant tipping."

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HENRY, MARGUERITE Apr. 13, 1902-
Author

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Books for children, stories for the very young, and biographies about Benjamin West and Robert Fulton for an older group constitute much of the work of Marguerite Henry, who has received several prizes for her writings. The list of her books also includes pictured geographies about South America and other regions of the Western Hemisphere.



MARGUERITE HENRY

Marguerite Breithaupt Henry was born on April 13, 1902, the daughter of Louis and Anna (Kaurup) Breithaupt. The family home was in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where her father owned a printing business. Youngest of five children, Marguerite grew up in the peaceful and sunlit years of the early part of this century, when peace and plenty were taken for granted. Without benefit of movies or radio or comic books, the young Breithaupts made their own amusements. Birthdays and holidays were celebrated by the reading of original poems, by the production of home-written plays in which all the children participated. There was music, too, and many gatherings of relatives and friends.

"On rainy Saturdays, when I was ten years old," Mrs. Henry has recounted, "my father used to let me read proof in his little printing establishment. It was then, I think, that printer's ink got into my blood." Her ambition, first conceived at the early age of ten, crystallized one year later when the *Delineator* magazine accepted a contribution from the eleven-year-old girl, and paid for it. "It was just one step from heaven," she says, "and the gate was ajar!" Young Marguerite attended the city's public schools. After she had been graduated from Riverside High School she went on to Milwaukee State Teachers' College, where she

wrote voluminously and acted in French dramatic productions.

Soon after finishing her college course she was married to Sidney Crocker Henry. The young couple settled in Chicago, and it was there that Mrs. Henry achieved her dream of becoming a professional writer. She began with a series of articles for furniture trade magazines, and went on to what she calls a "gay variety" of magazine writing for such periodicals as *Nation's Business*, *Saturday Evening Post*, *Forum*, and many others. Then, in 1939, she and her husband moved to a farm in Wayne, Illinois. It was a new world to the city-bred girl, a world of nature and animals and country ways. Under its spell she wrote her first book for children. *Auno and Tauno* was published in 1940, an event of which the author says, "I knew that this was it! This was the kind of writing I liked best."

Mrs. Henry followed her first juvenile with two series of pictured geographies for third and fourth grades: the first eight about Latin American countries (1941), the second eight, neighboring countries and island groups (1946). Both series were illustrated by Kurt Wiese. At the same time, she was writing a number of storybooks for the very young. Between 1940 and 1946 she produced *Dilly Dally Sally*, *Geraldine Belinda*, *A Boy and a Dog*, *Birds at Home*, and *Their First Igloo* (co-author).

Her later books, for somewhat older children, reflect her childhood memories and her country environment. *Robert Fulton*, *Boy Craftsman* (1944) shows a child's delight in machinery. *The Little Fellow* (1945) is the story of a colt. Here the reviewers apparently felt that the text was overshadowed by the Diana Thorne illustrations, but Virginia Kirkus calls it "this delightful little story." *The Little Fellow* was a Junior Literary Guild selection, as was its successor, *Justin Morgan Had a Horse*, also published in 1945. The latter, in addition to Junior Literary Guild honor, won the Junior Scholastic Gold Seal Award and the Award of the Friends of Literature. The manuscript is preserved in the University of Vermont archives. A Chicago *Sun Book Week* review called it "a book that is rich in human values, the sort of book that makes you proud and sometimes brings a lump to your throat."

Benjamin West and His Cat Grimalkin was published in the spring of 1947. It tells of the boyhood of West, "father of American painters," and of life in Colonial Pennsylvania. Of it Ellen Lewis Buell wrote: "Mrs. Henry has fashioned an endearing story. We wish that all artists could be introduced in such a sympathetic human fashion to young readers." The Chicago *Sun's* reviewer observed that "Marguerite Henry knows how to make a day of the past flash with color and hum with activity." *Misty of Chinocoteague*, published later in 1947, was considered by the same critic as "one of the finest horse stories you will find for the eight-to-twelve year old." Phrases used about it in the New York *Times* review were "simple story with a fine sense of values . . . feeling for drama . . . deft characterization." A third book, *Always Reddy* (1947),

was recommended "for all dog lovers" by Anne Izard of the *Library Journal*. The New York Times reviewer thought that *Always Reddy* would appeal to readers of any age, but that "the very young may miss some of its humor."

The Henrys live in a weathered cottage at Wayne, on a two-acre plot called "Mole Meadows." Mrs. Henry, who is described as "an attractive woman with sparkling blue eyes and a merry smile," cheerfully calls herself a "country mouse." "I thought I was a townish person," she explains. "I had always been interested in the ways of boys and girls and birds and pups and foals and green growing things. Now, for the first time, I found myself in the midst of all this lively treasure. And I, too, began to live! Being a country mouse has been the happiest period in my life."

HENRY, MRS. SIDNEY CROCKER See Henry, M.

HERRICK, ELINORE MOREHOUSE
June 15, 1895- Labor relations expert; personnel director

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The improvement of labor-management relations, without the use of coercion or restrictive statutes, has been the province of Elinore Morehouse Herrick for more than twenty years. From both the bird's-eye view of the executive and the worm's-eye view of the employee, she has been familiar with industrial problems. She applied to her decisions as a regional director of the National Labor Relations Board and as a director of personnel for the Todd Shipyards Corporation a gift for conciliation that averted strikes in the depression and war years. Her postwar position is that of chief of personnel for the New York *Herald Tribune*, where she is also responsible for special editorial work in the field of industrial relations.

Elinore Morehouse Herrick was born June 15, 1895. She is a native New Yorker. Her father, D. W. Morehouse, was a Unitarian minister, while her mother, Martha Adelaide (Bird) Morehouse, was the first registrar of Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, and subsequently, on the family's removal to Springfield, Massachusetts, a teacher at the MacDuffie School there. After her seventh year, Elinore attended the MacDuffie School and Technical High School (both in Springfield) until she entered Barnard College of Columbia University in 1913. By working as a cub reporter on a New York newspaper, she earned her Barnard tuition fees. What the *Herald Tribune* described as "critical trouble with medieval history" caused her to leave Barnard two years later—for, rather than devote her time to the prescribed Barnard courses, young Miss Morehouse preferred attending Charles Beard's⁴¹ classes in politics and government at Columbia. Soon after her departure from Barnard, in 1916, she was married to H. Terhune Herrick.



Herald Tribune—Warman

ELINORE MOREHOUSE HERRICK

The termination of her marriage by divorce five years later, leaving her with two young sons to support, made it necessary for Mrs. Herrick to find work. Her first job was in a shoe-blackening plant, her next in a paper-box factory, and later she was employed at a Du Pont rayon plant in Buffalo. Within a year, Mrs. Herrick—who had invented safety devices when her hands were injured by faulty machines—was made supervisor in charge of training new employees; she also demonstrated machines recently brought from France, and speed-up methods of production which she taught to new employees. When another Du Pont rayon factory was opened in Tennessee in 1923, Mrs. Herrick was sent there as a production manager with the responsibility of directing from twelve hundred to eighteen hundred employees working on three shifts and of raising output to match that of the Buffalo plant. From her own factory experience she had learned the potential sources of bottlenecks in production, which enabled her to invent labor saving devices. At the Du Pont plant Mrs. Herrick was instrumental in breaking a strike since she believed that certain paternalistic benefits provided by the company rendered union activity unnecessary.

Realizing, after several years, that her Du Pont job presented no new challenge to her resourcefulness nor any further chance of promotion, Mrs. Herrick in 1927 decided to resume her formal education. By running a boarding house at Yellow Springs, Ohio, she was able to major in economics at Antioch College (the specialty, as well, of her brother, Edward Ward Morehouse) under Professor William M. Leiserson⁴². Besides making up sixteen beds before she went to class in the morning, the erstwhile production manager acted as administrative assistant to the president of the college and lectured on factory practice.

HERRICK, ELINORE MOREHOUSE— *Continued.*

Her first job after she obtained her B.A. in 1929 was as executive secretary of the Consumer's League of New York, where she led the campaign which resulted in the passing of the New York State minimum wage law, later used as the model for Federal statutes. Under her direction, studies of the canning, candy, and laundry industries were made, with the object of improving working conditions.

When the NRA was set into operation in 1933, Grover Whalen⁴³, its New York City director, selected Mrs. Herrick to train a staff of factory inspectors. The settling of a strike in progress at one of the plants under inspection led to her appointment to the chairmanship of a New York City mediation board of the NRA. Four months later, through the good services of Senator Robert F. Wagner⁴⁴, President Roosevelt⁴⁵ named her executive vice-chairman of the original NRA Labor Board in New York, a post she held until the passage of the National Labor Relations (Wagner) Act in 1935. Pursuant to this, the old Labor Board was superseded by the new National Labor Relations Board, of which Mrs. Herrick became one of the twenty-one seven-thousand-dollar-a-year directors, accountable for enforcing the Wagner Act in the eastern New York, northern New Jersey, and Connecticut area.

During the seven years of her "common-sense" administration, the New York area board settled more than six thousand labor cases involving over a million workers, with recourse to law taken in less than 10 per cent of the disputes. Both management and labor have attacked her decisions: management, until the Wagner Act was sustained by the United States Supreme Court and collective bargaining was accepted by an increasing number of employers; labor, particularly certain CIO affiliates, for her alleged bias against them. On the other hand, industrialists and labor leaders have also praised her impartiality. Beulah Amidon, in *Survey Graphic*, once quoted Mrs. Herrick as saying, "Sure I'm for labor and I always let every employer know it. Labor has had the thin end for years. The purpose of the Wagner Act, as I understood it, is to give labor a chance. My job is to protect the rights of labor under the law. But it is my duty to be objective in analysis, to come to my decision not on the basis of my sympathies but of the evidence."

"Giving labor a chance," to Mrs. Herrick, has meant negotiating a contract between the CIO Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America and the Bethlehem Steel Company; obtaining \$300,000 for 151 workers laid off by the Consolidated Edison Company during the depression years between 1935 and 1937; helping—despite threats against her life—to establish the CIO Maritime Union in order to break the power of the A.F. of L. International Seamen's Union. "If I should yield to threats," Mrs. Herrick told Dorothy Dunbar Bromley in 1940, "from either employers or unions—and I have had plenty of them—I should be a jellyfish by this time."

Among the more radical labor circles, Mrs. Herrick's philosophy of gradual and legal betterment of industrial conditions was frowned upon, while her differences of opinion with the National Labor Relations Board itself were revealed by the Smith House Investigating Committee. Of Mrs. Herrick's differences with Leftist members of the board, Mrs. Bromley wrote in *Harper's* that so long as "this clique was in power Mrs. Herrick's recommendations were often overruled and she was obliged to be constantly on guard against bias and prejudice on the part of certain staff members both in Washington and in her own office. She would neither resign nor submit, and her enemies did not dare try to oust a regional director who stood so high at the White House and with the press. The determined position she took, together with widespread newspaper criticism of the old board, must have had more than a little to do with the President's decision in 1940 to change the balance of power on the board by naming Harry A. Millis⁴⁶, a highly respected labor conciliator, to the chairmanship." Another appointment to the board, which made its administration more satisfactory to Mrs. Herrick, was that of her former economics professor, William M. Leiserson.

Mrs. Herrick announced in 1942, "I just think I like new and tough jobs"—and resigned her position with the NLRB to become director of personnel and labor relations for the Todd Shipyards Corporation. Since her first task for Todd was to direct the hiring and training of women to replace men being drafted into the armed services, Elinore Herrick had to formulate plans for new work schedules, rest periods, sanitary facilities, proper food, and practical clothing for the women trainees. With jurisdiction over the 7,500 women and 135,000 men employed at the shipyards, she often had to work sixteen or eighteen hours a day to prevent slowdowns, strikes, and labor disputes, sometimes remaining up all night to meet a strike threat at the critical time of the changing shift.

Her work ending with the close of World War II, in August 1945 Elinore Herrick joined the staff of the New York *Herald Tribune* as head of the personnel department, with occasional editorial assignments. For the October 25, 1945, edition of that paper, she wrote an article entitled *Reforms That Unions Must Have*. "Some of the objectionable practices and constitutional provisions which should be overhauled are those restricting membership on the grounds of race or discriminatory basis by requiring excessively high initiation fees or dues, or on a numerical basis resulting in a 'closed union.' Disciplinary penalties or expulsion for the exercise of basic civil rights should be eliminated. . . . Important, too, are those rights involving availability of accurate information on the financial affairs of the union, the existence of an opportunity to pass upon general policies before adoption, access to information as to the activities of union officials and freedom to approve or disapprove of their conduct."

Reforms similar to those proposed by Mrs. Herrick were incorporated in the Taft-Hartley '47 Act of 1947. Stating that "there remains in the law the basic protections which initially caused the unions to hail the Wagner Act as 'Labor's Magna Carta,'" Mrs. Herrick interpreted, in her *Herald Tribune* space of July 11, 1947, the clauses favorable to unions and those favorable to management. In a November column Mrs. Herrick analyzed her objections to the dismissal of State Department employees under the new loyalty requirements. She observed that "the basic protections to the individual have been denied in this case," and concluded that "when the Government discharges people for security reasons, it must let the accused know the charges and have a real opportunity to answer."

Besides the articles she writes for the New York *Herald Tribune* editorial page, Mrs. Herrick has contributed to *New Republic*, *Nation*, *Survey* *Midmonthly*, *Independent Woman*, the New York *Times Magazine*, and the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*. In 1932 her *Women in Canneries* was published, and the following year, *Cut Rate Wages*. Her contributions to the labor movement, apart from her writings and her Government and shipyard work, have been as a member of the labor panel of the American Arbitration Association and the arbitration panel of the New York State Board of Mediation; as a trustee of the Antioch College advisory committee on American labor; as an organizer and director of the American Labor Party's campaign for re-election of President Roosevelt in 1936; and as a member of the National Industrial Conference Board. Mrs. Herrick in 1947 became a member of the committee formed to work for the amelioration of New York City's traffic problem. Among the clubs and associations to which Mrs. Herrick belongs are the Women's City Club, Pen and Brush Club, the Consumers' League of New York, the League of Women Voters, and Freedom House. A Unitarian, Mrs. Herrick is a trustee of the Community Church of New York. In 1941 she received the annual award of the American Woman's Association for distinguished achievement.

"A good mother, cook, executive, mechanic, mediator, dressmaker, philosopher, and scrapper" is Beverly Smith's description of Mrs. Herrick. Her two sons, H. Terhune, Jr., and Snowden, are graduates of Hamilton and Yale colleges, respectively, and war veterans. Their mother, who has converted a loft into a home (once the subject of an article in *American Home*), thinks nothing of setting forth buffet suppers for 30 or 40 people, for which she may prepare a casserole before she leaves for work in the morning. Another of Mrs. Herrick's diversions is playing the piano, and for summer relaxation she turns to gardening at her Connecticut home. In appearance she is plump, with brown eyes and hair, in manner, "calm and friendly." Once, shown a photograph of herself snapped at the moment when champagne from a Todd ship launching spattered

over her, she remarked, "Is this the face that launched a thousand ships?"

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HERTER, CHRISTIAN ARCHIBALD
Mar. 28, 1895- United States Representative from Massachusetts

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Congressman Christian Archibald Herter, of Massachusetts, headed the nineteen-man House Select Committee on Foreign Aid, which made a four weeks' tour, in the fall of 1947, of eighteen European countries to provide Congress with first-hand data on conditions abroad as background for action on the Marshall Plan. Republican Representative Herter is the specialist on foreign affairs for the Rules Committee of the House, although he is a comparative newcomer to the national Congress, to which he was elected in 1943. Before that he had been speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives since 1939 and representative since 1931.

The son of Albert and Adele (McGinnis) Herter—the two had met while they were studying art in Paris—Christian Archibald Herter was born in that city on March 28, 1895. His father is distinguished particularly for his murals, of which five were presented to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in 1942, for the State House in Boston; his mother, who died in 1946, executed portraits for such clients as Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. His paternal grandfather, Christian Herter, came to New York from Germany, where the family was well known for its wood carving, to join his half brother Gustav. Their decorating establishment, Herter Brothers, later solely owned by Christian, decorated on a "grand scale" the mansions of millionaires such as Pierpont Morgan and Mark Hopkins. An uncle, also named Christian Archibald Herter, was a well-known physician and biochemist, cofounder with his wife of the Herter Lectures at Johns Hopkins and Bellevue medical schools.

After receiving his early education in Paris, from 1901 to 1904, young Herter attended the Browning School in New York (1904-11). From there he went on to Harvard University, being graduated in 1915 with a B.A. degree *cum laude*, at the age of twenty. His aim was to be an architect when he entered Columbia University's postgraduate school the following year but, at his first Harvard reunion, a classmate who was then at the Berlin Embassy persuaded Herter to take the post of attaché there.

Herter was among the "last out and first into" Germany in World War I. He left Ber-



The Adams Studio

CHRISTIAN ARCHIBALD HERTER

lin early in 1917, was arrested by the Germans at Mainz, was released, and then went to Berne, becoming aide to Minister Whitlock of Belgium. In Belgium his meeting with Herbert Hoover⁴³ led to a Washington post as special assistant in the Department of State (1917-18). During this period he served as secretary of a special diplomatic mission, to negotiate a prisoner-of-war treaty with Germany. During 1918 and 1919 he was in Paris as secretary of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace, but he returned again to Washington in 1919 to become assistant to the then Secretary of Commerce Hoover until 1924. In this period he was also secretary of the European Relief Council in 1920 and 1921 and went on a mission for Hoover to Russia in the following year.

At the age of twenty-nine Herter left Washington. In partnership with Richard E. Danielson, he bought the *Independent*, the magazine, of which they were editors and publishers from 1924 until 1928. After founding the *Sportsman* in 1927, Herter and Danielson sold their other magazine the following year to the *Outlook*. During his nine years as associate editor of this second magazine (1927-36), Herter devoted a good part of his time to politics, gave a series of lectures on international relations at Harvard University in 1929 and 1930, and served as director for several charity organizations.

In 1931 Herter began twelve years of service in the Massachusetts legislature. He became Republican floor leader which led to his election as House speaker in 1939, when he conducted the first biennial session (151st session) in the history of the Commonwealth. In the fall of that year he found himself in opposition to Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.⁴⁴, for Herter asked for a repeal of the arms and ammunition embargo as the one way the United

States might be kept out of the "murderous" war, the threat of which he feared the American people did not fully comprehend.

After he assumed his duties as United States Congressman in 1943, Herter set out to learn through personal interviews what his constituents in his Tenth Congressional District were thinking. While Representative Herter was a member of the House Food Committee, he made a tour through the larger cities of the nation in 1945 to obtain information on the country's food problems and later the same year, at the request of the War Food Administration, made a European food inspection trip. After seeing the conditions in war-afflicted nations abroad, he urged Congress to grant additional funds to UNRRA and supported the bills for these appropriations. He also supported the Greek-Turkish aid bill and the 350,000,000-dollar appropriation for relief work in foreign countries. He felt, however, that more exact information should be obtained on the countries' needs before such aid was sent them.

When Herter introduced his resolution for the establishment of a select committee on foreign aid in the spring of 1947, James Reston wrote in the *New York Times* that at least one member of Congress had been viewing in its entirety instead of piecemeal (i.e., one bill at a time) the problem of American interests in the foreign field. Reston also pointed out that between July 1, 1945, and July 1, 1947, Congress would have allocated—without counting the Greek-Turkish aid and relief allocations—money or goods totaling \$16,788,091,311. In addition, the journalist stated that problems of expenditure had been dealt with by the House Foreign Affairs Committee, the Banking and Currency Committee, the Armed Services Committee, the Agricultural Committee. Herter's committee—the bill was pushed through by Republican leaders in the closing days of the last session—was to include two members from each of the regular standing committees of the House dealing with foreign aid questions. Its purpose was to determine in what way the United States could best be of assistance without impairing its own economy.

Representative Charles A. Eaton⁴⁵, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, was named chairman of the Special Committee on Foreign Aid. (Its official title is the Select Committee on European Aid.) Representative Herter, its vice-chairman, assumed the position of acting chairman during the committee's September 1947 tour of eighteen nations of Europe, while Eaton remained in the United States to collate data received from the committee overseas. Speaker Martin followed Herter's two stipulations in making the appointments for the overseas trip: the committee was to represent a cross-section of House opinion, including both isolationists and internationalists; it was to be made up only of hardworking Congressmen. It included eleven Republicans and eight Democrats from fifteen States, and for the European trip was split into five subcommittees. The group arrived in London on September 2, 1947. Some of their special considerations were to be: the agricultural status

of Western Europe, the points of conflict between United States and Soviet interests, a check on British and Dominion finances, a clearer insight into the explosive Balkan situation, wisdom of currency reforms in occupied areas, and the plight of displaced persons.

The Herter Committee, on its return to the United States on October 9, 1947, reported that interim aid for France, Italy, Austria, and Germany was needed before the Marshall Plan went into effect, and that immediate aid to England was less mandatory, although her long-term problem was the most acute of all. The Congressmen found that Western Europe was looking forward to the Marshall Plan (now officially known as the European Recovery Plan) with "unwarranted optimism". To implement the Secretary of State's program, the committee recommended the establishment of a Government corporation. The corporation, headed by a bipartisan board of eight directors (whose appointments would be made by the President and confirmed by the Senate), would "coordinate its program with a foreign aid council under the chairmanship of the Secretary of State, but would have extensive autonomy in directing the accomplishment of the Congressional plan." "There seemed to be little realization on the part of the people," Herter observed on his return, "as distinguished perhaps from responsible Government officials, that the United States was limited in the amount of food or fuel which it could make available for export." The Massachusetts Representative further stressed that "no program of American aid can achieve the objectives desired unless each country sets its own house in order to the maximum of its ability."

In addition, Herter proposed that the United States and each of the nations to be granted help under the Marshall Plan "establish a five-man trust [three United States representatives and two from the individual country] to supervise the expenditures of the funds." Although the treasuries of the European nations could veto any expenditures of which they did not approve, the "United States officials would at all times retain the initiative in determining how the funds could be spent" (New York *Times*, November 1, 1947). The Representative also suggested, according to an article in *Time* for November 10, 1947, that the money (in lire, francs, pounds) "realized from the sale of fuel, fertilizer, and food in each country should be strictly controlled."

Early in November, the Special House Committee on Foreign Aid declared in a report that prompt action was necessary to aid the recovery of Germany in order to assist the other countries of Europe in helping themselves and reducing the amount of American help needed; proposed the creation of a new American agency "to 'screen' all requests for foreign aid and insist upon 'justification' of any funds or supplies sought"; and stated that Marshall Plan aid requests, drawn up at the Paris Conference, are "estimates" that do not "constitute . . . the basis" for long-term Congressional authorization of funds. In the event that Congress did not "determine the procedure for ad-

ministering new foreign-aid funds" until its regular session in January 1948, the Herter Committee recommended that the United States Congress appropriate the requisite emergency aid funds and give the latter to the Export-Import Bank and to the Commodity Credit Corporation, which would purchase the aid supplies. Herter was also to approve the Government's 597,000,000-dollar interim relief program for France, Italy, and Austria, a measure he thought would do much to keep these nations "on the side of democracy." The text of the summaries of the committee's seven reports dealing with interim aid for France and Italy and Europe generally, released on November 13, were printed in the New York *Times* for November 14, 1947.

In making further recommendations on European aid, Herter suggested that commodities unobtainable in the United States should not be included in the lists for appropriations. To list these commodities as obtainable, he said, would be a "cruel disappointment" to Europeans. The Massachusetts Representative also favored the limitation of the European aid program to eighteen months, in order to arouse the Europeans to greater efforts on their own behalf. The present economic plight of Europe, the Herter Committee reported late in November, could be attributed to the Soviet Union's policy of obstructing trade between Eastern and Western Europe. To insure repayment of American aid, the committee further suggested, the United States should be given access to strategic materials needed for stock-piling of military necessities.

A survey of Representative Herter's voting record shows that on domestic issues he has voted for the Dirksen amendment to liquidate the HOLC (1943); for the abolition of the poll tax (1943); for the Smith⁴¹-Connally⁴¹ antistrike bill and for the amendment to it prohibiting labor organizations from contributing to campaign expenses (1943); for overriding President Roosevelt's⁴² veto of the Smith-Connally bill (1943); for the review of OPA regulations by the Federal courts (1945); for the extension of the OPA and of the draft (1946); for overriding President Truman's⁴⁵ veto of the Case⁴⁶ labor disputes bill (1946); for the limitation of Presidential tenure to two terms (1947); for the compromise income tax reduction (1947); and for the anti-poll tax bill of 1947. Herter was not in favor of the crop insurance bill (1943), the increase of funds for rural electrification (1943), the motion to report the Worley Federal ballot bill out of committee (1944); nor did he favor the continuation of the Dies⁴⁰ Committee (1943), or the travel allowance for stranded war workers (1944). On foreign issues the Massachusetts representative voted affirmatively for the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act (1943), the Fulbright resolution (1943), and for the British loan agreement (1946). His negative vote is recorded for the motion to send the Bretton Woods agreement back to committee (1945).

From 1937 to 1941 Herter was president of the Republican Club of Massachusetts. In December of the latter year he began a year and

HERTER, CHRISTIAN ARCHIBALD— *Continued*

a half of service as deputy director of the Office of Facts and Figures in Washington. Meanwhile, from 1940 to 1944, he held the office of overseer of Harvard University. Herter is a director of the American Child Health Association and of the Commission for the Relief of Belgium Educational Association. He is a trustee of the Judge Baker Guidance Center, the New England Deaconess Hospital, and Boston Library Society. From Belgium he has received the Decorated Order of the Crown, and from Poland, the Order of Polonia Restituta. The clubs to which Herter belongs are the Century and the Harvard of New York, the Somerset and the Tavern of Boston, the Essex Country of Manchester (Massachusetts), and the Metropolitan of Washington.

Herter was married on August 25, 1917, to Mary Caroline Pratt, of Brooklyn, granddaughter of Charles Pratt, who founded the Pratt Institute. They have four children, Christian Archibald, Jr., Frederic P., a first lieutenant in the Medical Corps, Adele, and Miles. The Massachusetts Congressman is six feet six inches tall ("It appears that Herter is taller inside than out," Philip Wylie has declared), weighs 190 pounds, and has brown eyes and hair. Fond of sports, Herter prefers duck shooting, which has an "irresistible fascination" for him.

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HEYERDAHL, THOR (hī'ēr-dāl" tōōr) Oct. 6, 1914- Ethnologist

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The Norwegian ethnologist Thor Heyerdahl, whose special field of research concerns the origins of the people of Polynesia, is a proponent of the theory that certain aspects of the art, religion, and traditions of the Polynesians "have points in common" with those of the pre-Inca inhabitants of Peru. It is Heyerdahl's belief that these pre-Inca South Americans settled in the South Pacific Islands about 500 A.D. In order to prove that these ancient Peruvians could have sailed to Polynesia on their balsa-wood rafts, Heyerdahl and five crew members of a similar raft, the *Kon-Tiki*, set adrift from Callao, Peru, on April 28, 1947, and reached their destination when they touched the Tuamotu Islands in the South Pacific on August 7 of the same year. This feat, which stirred the imagination of the general public, also aroused the interest of anthropologists and navigators.

Born in Larvik, Norway, on October 6, 1914, Thor Heyerdahl is the son of Thor Heyerdahl, the president of a brewery and mineral water plant, and of Alison (Lyng) Heyerdahl, who was the chairman of the Larvik Museum. The

interests of his parents—his father's enthusiasm for outdoor life and his mother's scientific studies in folk art, zoology, and the history of primitive races—were to be important factors in young Thor Heyerdahl's choice of a career. At first it was his intention to make a career of zoology. To this end, after being graduated from the Larvik *Middelskole* in 1930 and from the Larvik *Gymnasium* in 1933, he continued his studies at the University of Oslo, and later at the libraries and museums of universities in other countries. While at the University of Oslo, studies in mathematics and philosophy (1934), in genetics (1935), in zoology and geography for three and one-half years, and in Polynesian ethnology comprised his academic pursuits. During the period of his *Gymnasium* and university education Thor Heyerdahl spent his summer vacations fishing and mountaineering; winter vacations found him on husky-and-sledge trips into the mountains; and, as a free-lance writer, he contributed articles on outdoor life to Norwegian newspapers.

The student left the Norwegian university in December 1936 in order to embark on a zoological-ethnological expedition to the Marquesas Islands, in French Oceania. He was accompanied on this voyage by his twenty-year-old wife, Liv Heyerdahl, to whom he had been married on December 24, 1936. Theirs had been the romantic idea of "escaping" from civilization to a primitive region where they would be enabled to "get back to nature" and, at the same time, where Heyerdahl could carry on the field work requisite for his advanced degree in zoology. Heyerdahl persuaded the Museum of the University of Oslo to cooperate with him on the expedition, which he financed himself; Fatu-Hiva was the island in the Marquesas chosen by the Heyerdahls as the focal point of their undertaking.

In the January 1941 issue of the *National Geographic Magazine*, Thor Heyerdahl has written of his and his wife's experiences in 1937-38 on Fatu-Hiva, his article being illustrated by photographs taken by the Heyerdahls. While they lived as did the natives, eating the cocoanuts, fruits, and fish, of the island, Heyerdahl explored the jungles, came upon ruins of ancient temples with red stone carvings and upon grotesquely carved figures of several centuries past, around which the jungle had crept and had obliterated most of the traces. In addition, he investigated several of the island's taboo regions, and, with the aid of a native who spoke French, and could thus explain Polynesian terms in a language Heyerdahl understood, he compiled the first Marquesan-Norwegian dictionary. His findings helped to change Heyerdahl's primary interests from zoology to anthropology and ethnology and were the foundation for much that he has done since in the ethnological field, particularly the *Kon-Tiki* expedition. The ancient relics of Polynesian culture were thought by the Norwegian to bear a resemblance to certain prehistoric South American relics. The legends, too, he believed, were similar in a number of respects to the legends of the South America of the pre-Inca days.

Heyerdahl and his wife left the Pacific Islands in 1938 to return to Oslo. There, in the same year, Heyerdahl published his book *Paa Jagt efter Paradiset* ("On the Hunt for Paradise"). After a year (1938-39) of library research in Oslo, he was occupied with field research among coastal Indians in Bella Coola, British Columbia (1939-40) and with library and museum research—while he held "casual jobs"—in Canada and the United States (1940-42). While he was in British Columbia, Heyerdahl wrote a study which embodied some of his ethnological suppositions, "Did Polynesian Culture Originate in America?" This appeared in the May 1941 issue of *International Science*. During World War II, beginning in the year 1942, the scientist served in the Free Norwegian Air Force in 1942-43, in a special parachute unit of the Norwegian Armed Forces from 1943 to 1945, and as a lieutenant in an invasion unit which operated in Arctic Norway from the year 1944 until the end of the war.

With the coming of peace Heyerdahl began to plan further research into Polynesian culture origins. He subscribed to the theory that the prehistoric settlement of the South Pacific Islands was made by ancient pre-Inca Peruvians; that these were members of a race which had inhabited regions of the Western Hemisphere from Mexico to Bolivia and Peru and which in appearance, being tall and fair, differed from the other inhabitants; that Central and South American Indian legends described the arrival among their ancestors of this "god-like" race which worshipped the sun god, Kon; that this race "formed the hierarchy and ruling classes . . . built temples and cities, roads and monuments . . . introduced agriculture." Heyerdahl is also of the opinion that the leader of this race in Peru, called Kon-Tiki, the "earthly representative of Kon," fled about 500 A.D. with some followers across the Pacific Ocean when most of his people were massacred on Titicaca Island in the Andes. The fact that on his expedition to Fatu-Hiva the natives had told him about legendary heroes, whom he believed to be the Peruvians, and the fact that Tiki, in the Polynesian Islands, is the "principal legendary progenitor," encouraged him in his theories. Then, too, the fact that certain islands are today inhabited by fair-skinned, blue-eyed natives, is an added circumstance which he believes supports his hypotheses.

Heyerdahl determined to prove that the prehistoric Peruvians could reach the distant Pacific regions in their balsa wood rafts, aided by the Humboldt (Peruvian) and South Equatorial currents. To this end he had *Kon-Tiki*, the forty-five-foot raft with hut and sail constructed, which was patterned after the ancient Peruvian balsa-wood raft. For his companions on the expedition, which was financed by Heyerdahl, he chose five men—Herman Watzinger, Knut Haugland, Bengt Danielsson, Erik Hesselberg, and Torstein Raaby, all of whom, except for Danielsson (a Swede), were Norwegian. With the crew already chosen, Heyerdahl gave consideration and study to the currents and trade winds of the Pacific Ocean. In addition



THOR HEYERDAHL

to the ethnological purpose of the expedition, Heyerdahl and his companions on the trip were to collect meteorological and oceanographic data and "test life-saving and communications equipment developed by the United States and British armed forces during and since the war." The raft *Kon-Tiki* was set adrift from Callao, Peru, on April 28, 1947, and 101 days later reached the Tuamotu Archipelago where it was wrecked on Raroia Reef, and its crew waded ashore. The voyage had been completed, although navigators had originally pronounced such a feat impossible. After they salvaged most of their craft, the voyagers went to the United States, where they were received by President Truman. King Haakon of Norway also cabled his congratulations to them.

There has been much discussion in scientific groups about Heyerdahl's theories concerning the early settlement of Polynesia by prehistoric raft-borne Peruvians. Waldemar Kaempffert, writing in the *New York Times* (August 17, 1947), found similarities between Heyerdahl's theories and those of the late Professor G. N. Lewis of the University of California and of the late A. Posnansky, a German engineer who gathered and interpreted somewhat similarly material he came upon in Bolivia about an extinct blond race which had ruled regions of South America. Although the majority of anthropologists confute Heyerdahl's hypotheses (they are of the opinion that the origins of the Polynesian people are Asiatic), in the words of Kaempffert, Heyerdahl "certainly proved by his epic voyage that it is possible to reach Polynesia from Peru on a balsa raft." This point, the Norwegian ethnologist reiterated later, was all he had set out to prove.

Heyerdahl has contributed other of his writings to the *Reader's Digest* and the *New York Times Magazine*; from February to October

HEYERDAHL, THOR—*Continued*

1947 he also wrote a series of articles for the North American Newspaper Alliance. The ethnologist is a member of the Explorers Club of New York. Among the recreations of the fair, blue-eyed Heyerdahl, who is five feet eleven inches in height, weighs 160 pounds, are cartooning and wood carving. Thor and Liv Heyerdahl are the parents of two sons, Thor and Bjørn. Speaking of the preparations for his *Kon-Tiki* trip, the Norwegian said, "My wife wanted to go along on this trip, because she's just as sure I'm right about this idea, and just as adventure-minded as I am, but we decided that one of us had better stay at home and look after our adventurous kids."

HICKENLOOPER, BOURKE B(LAKE-MORE) July 21, 1896- United States Senator from Iowa

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Legislative control of atomic energy technology in the United States has been vested in the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy. Senator Bourke B. Hickenlooper of Iowa, a Republican member of that body and an advocate of Bernard Baruch's plan for the supervision of atomic bomb manufacture, has participated in formulating United States policy, law, and administration of that new source of power. Among the first to realize the political potentialities of the atom, Hickenlooper early urged the drafting of a strong program for its control: "I don't want to draw up just any kind of bill, but I think we should act without delay to draw up considered and effective legislation."

The son of Nathan Oscar and Margaret Amanda (Blakemore) Hickenlooper, Bourke Blakemore Hickenlooper was born in Blockton, Iowa, on July 21, 1896. His unusual surname is of Dutch origin. Bourke Hickenlooper was educated in schools and colleges of Iowa, obtaining his Bachelor of Science degree from Iowa State College at the age of twenty-four. In order to study law, he went to the University of Iowa, where he received his Doctor of Jurisprudence degree in 1922. His graduation from college at a rather later age than usual followed his service as a second lieutenant in a field artillery unit of the AEF from 1917 to 1919.

After passing the State bar examination in 1922, Hickenlooper entered the Cedar Rapids law firm of Johnson, Donnelly, and Lynch. After 1925, when his legal apprenticeship was finished, he was in private practice for ten years or more. From 1935 until 1942 he worked in partnership with another lawyer: the firm's name of Hickenlooper and Mitvalsky, observed a *Herald Tribune* writer, made a "tricky shingle." The year 1935 also marked the beginning of Hickenlooper's political career, as a candidate of the Republican party.

Hickenlooper's first attempts to enter public office met with discouragement because of the

risible character of his name. Eventually he began joking about it—with the result that his liability became a political asset. The Cedar Rapids lawyer was elected to the Iowa House of Representatives in 1935. After four years of service there, he was chosen Lieutenant Governor of the State, for the years 1939-43. In 1943 Hickenlooper was elected to the governorship of Iowa, an office he held for two years; his majority over former Governor Nelson G. Kraschel in the gubernatorial contest was 63 per cent.

During Hickenlooper's term of office as Governor of Iowa, the State's income rose to \$134,000,000, almost the highest in her history, and a surplus of \$54,000,000 accumulated (\$9,000,000 more than when he took office). At the beginning of his term, in 1944, Hickenlooper opposed the Federal soldier-vote ballot. "Use of a supplementary Federal ballot," he said, "is not . . . now authorized by the Iowa State law." He voiced his approval of United States membership in any international organization that might be formed after the war. Later, in a speech at the annual Governors' Conference that same year, the Iowa Governor supported the plan for such a body proposed by the then Secretary of State, Cordell Hull⁴⁰. Hickenlooper did not, however, advocate the complete demilitarization of the United States and subsequent reliance on the protection of an international authority. "In the postwar period," he said, "our military policy will be substantially governed by the conditions of peace and international attitudes. The most effective and hopeful results will flow from strong, honest, and equitable agreements among the nations having sufficient power to enforce them, sincerely organized for the maintenance of peace, and able and determined to suppress aggressions, and, more especially, the preparation for aggression."

Several months later, in November 1944, Hickenlooper was elected to the United States Senate, defeating Guy Gillette, the Democratic incumbent. On entering the Senate in January 1945 Hickenlooper became a member of the following Senate committees: Banking and Currency, Expenditures in the Executive Departments (the Byrd Committee), Civil Service, Post Offices and Post Roads, and Public Lands and Surveys. By October, he had been appointed to what has been called "one of the most powerful legislative agencies ever created," the Senate's Special Committee on Atomic Energy, under the chairmanship of Senator Brien McMahon⁴⁵, a Connecticut Democrat. The eleven-member committee handled all Congressional legislation pertaining to atomic energy, its control, use, and development. Soon after, Hickenlooper demanded the immediate formulation of a program for atomic control; to some extent this was realized in March by the establishment of a military-civilian liaison board, empowered to review and recommend defensive uses of atomic energy. A subsequent amendment to pending atomic legislation was the provision for a Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, composed of nine members each from the House and from the Senate, to act as a channel

between Congress and the civilian atomic energy commission charged with developing the great new potential. Bill No. S. 1717, signed by President Truman⁴⁵ in August 1946, created this five-member commission to supervise the operations of four subsidiary divisions of technical experts. The same bill reserved for the Government a virtual monopoly on atomic patents and inventions.

At the beginning of January 1947 Senator Hickenlooper was chosen to head the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy. According to the New York *Herald Tribune*, Senate Republican leaders in a move of party solidarity selected the Iowa Congressman because he was "strongly on record for the Baruch plan of divulging atomic information to other nations only after a workable inspection setup has been established which cannot be voided by any nation's veto." As leader of the committee, he conducted its investigation into President Truman's controversial appointment of David E. Lilienthal⁴⁴ to the chairmanship of the United States Atomic Energy Commission. In the course of questioning the proposed chairman, evidence was produced by Senator McKellar⁴⁶ to prove that communist activity was widespread in the TVA, which Lilienthal had formerly administered. When the veracity of the evidence was challenged, Senator Hickenlooper announced, "Unless substantial and reliable proof of its authenticity is produced, I will absolutely dismiss it from my mind." (Lilienthal's appointment was subsequently approved.)

Inspection of atomic energy development in the United States would fall under a system instituted by the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, as well as by the United States Atomic Energy Commission. When, in June 1947, funds for atomic development were cut by seventy-five million dollars, Senator Hickenlooper urged the restoration of the reduction. The following month it was discovered that two sergeants at the Los Alamos project had withdrawn documents from the files for souvenirs. The Senator from Iowa immediately informed the Senate of the disappearance and assured his colleagues that no "effective breach of security . . . was accomplished." Upon the threat of a strike by workers at the atomic energy plant in December 1947, the chairman of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee began an investigation to ascertain whether or not it was necessary to pass legislation to limit such action on the part of employees.

Hickenlooper was also a member of the Senate committee which investigated campaign expenditures late in 1946. The prime object of inquiry was to determine whether or not Senator Bilbo⁴³ of Mississippi had obtained renomination in his State's Democratic primary by coercion of Negro voters. With Senator Bridges of New Hampshire, Hickenlooper signed a minority report urging Bilbo's exclusion from the Senate on the grounds that he had violated both the Constitution and Federal statutes in obtaining his victory in the primary.

Hickenlooper's voting record has tended to be conservative. He has usually been, on the



Wide World Photos

BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER

negative side of Administration-sponsored domestic measures; he has, however, generally supported the Administration in its foreign policy and voted in favor of the British loan. Among the bills that he turned thumbs down on were President Roosevelt's nomination of Aubrey Williams⁴⁰ to be administrator of the REA; the OPA and Presidential Reconversion Power bills, and the Bretton Woods agreement. In two ballots his "yea" defeated proposals—the bills under consideration were to block a nomination and to amend the Full Employment bill. These concerned the nomination of Henry Wallace as Secretary of Commerce, and Hickenlooper's amendment, which would have rendered the Full Employment bill impracticable. His vote is not recorded for the Fair Employment Practice bill, the return of the United States Employment Service to States control, and the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act. Hickenlooper voted for cloture on the FEPC and on the poll tax bills. As a member of the subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Hickenlooper approved the legislation for the St. Lawrence seaway and power project. With Senators Bridges, Thomas⁴², Ellender⁴⁶, and Maybank, the Iowan sponsored a bill amending the Hatch Act on campaign expenditures.

Senator Hickenlooper has received two honorary degrees from Iowa institutions: an LL.D. from Parsons College in 1942 and one from Loras College the following year. He is a member of the American, the Linn County, and the Iowa bar associations. Other organizations that claim him as a member are the Masons, the American Legion, the Odd Fellows, the Elks, and the Moose. His fraternities are Phi Delta Phi and Sigma Phi Epsilon. Hickenlooper is a Methodist. He and the former Verna Eileen Bensch, to whom he was married in 1927, have two children, Jane Carroll and

HICKENLOOPER, BOURKE B.—*Cont.* David Bourke. *Life* has described the Iowa Senator as "eloquent, friendly, dapper." Concerning his interest in cookery, the Senator has said: "I prefer a good corn-fed Iowa steak; next to steak, hamburger—and I can cook it."

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HICKMAN, EMILY (GREGORY) July 12, 1880—June 12, 1947 Educator; worker for world peace; taught history at Wells College (1911-27) and at the New Jersey College for Women from 1927 until her death; entered the world peace movement in 1925 as a member of the Committee on the Cause and Cure of War; served as chairman, beginning in 1944, of the widely supported Committee for the Participation of Women in Postwar Planning; in 1945 she was appointed one of the aides to the United States delegation at the San Francisco Conference on International Organization. See *Current Biography* 1945 Yearbook.

Obituary

N Y Times p25 Je 13 '47 por

HIGINBOTHAM, WILLIAM A(LFRED) (hĭg'in-bōth'am) Oct. 25, 1910- Scientist

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The Federation of American Scientists, of which William A. Higinbotham is executive secretary, began its activities as a "reluctant lobby," concerned with the means of controlling atomic energy. *Newsweek* wrote further: "Weighed down by moral responsibility for the weapon they [the atomic scientists] created, they believe their burden can be lifted if the legislators realize that there is no secret to the bomb and the problem of atomic energy control can be solved only on a world basis."

William Alfred Higinbotham, whose antecedents are Irish, was born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, on October 25, 1910. His paternal ancestors had settled in western New York State in mid-1860's; his grandfather was a "self-made" banker, having founded several small-town banks. Robert George Higinbotham, William's father, was a Presbyterian minister, who was married to Julia Dorothy Schaufler, daughter of an educator prominent in the development of the New York City public schools. The eldest in a family of five boys and a girl, he was reared in three New York towns, Franklinville, Palmyra, and in Caledonia, where he was graduated from high school in 1928. Winning the four-year scholarship awarded by the class of 1903, Higinbotham majored in physics at Williams College (Williamstown, Massachusetts). There he joined the Commons Club, a nonfraternal organization, and earned a "W" for his record

on the wrestling team. After receiving his B.A. in 1932, he chose Cornell University in Ithaca, New York, for graduate study. Hardships of the depression forced him to take various odd jobs: mowing lawns, installing radios and public address systems, working as a short-order chef, and playing the accordion for a square-dance band.

Although Higinbotham received no further degrees, he undertook research in physics and wrote a thesis on electronics emission. Having earlier done some electronics work for the university, in 1937 he was employed as a technician for the physics department, where he designed and constructed laboratory equipment. Four years later he was appointed a staff member at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Radiation Laboratory. This first introduction to the application of science to warfare (Higinbotham worked on radar design at M.I.T.) was a prelude to the research in atomic science which he undertook at Los Alamos, New Mexico, beginning in December 1943; six months later he was named group leader in electronics. One of the headquarters for research and development of atomic energy, Los Alamos in November 1942 had been established as a part of the Manhattan Project, with J. Robert Oppenheimer⁴⁵ later becoming director.

Cognizant of the enormous potentialities of the weapon they had created, atomic scientists formed groups at the various atomic energy centers of the Manhattan District to insure atomic control on an international basis. In November 1945 delegates from these groups met in Washington to form the Federation of Atomic Scientists. Higinbotham was chairman of the Association of Los Alamos Scientists and went to Washington soon after F.A.S. had been organized. Although "they knew as much about politics as Congressmen knew about nuclear physics," the group constituted a lobby, which, however, spurned the help of all other lobbies. When the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions offered F.A.S. a rent-free office, the scientists' group refused because, although no political "strings" were attached, the committee was a lobbying body. At that time the F.A.S. had no treasury nor officers, but Higinbotham remained in Washington to direct the activities of members. After receiving expense money from a fund to which all members contributed, a few scientists, each week, would take leave without pay from their work, and visit the capital for the purpose of convincing legislators that their ideas on atomic control were the only feasible ones. With the help of newspapermen and other well-wishers, members of the F.A.S. were introduced to Congressmen, who were told that the strict, domestic control called for in the proposed May-'41-Johnson⁴⁶ legislation was dangerous, that atomic secrets could not be maintained, and that control must be international. The scientists also testified before House and Senate committees, made speeches, and wrote articles voicing their convictions.

In January 1946 the federation was formally organized with a view toward long-term cooperation between scientists. Higinbotham was elected chairman of the Federation of American Scientists as they now call themselves, since, although their immediate program deals with atomic control, their general aim is "to meet the increasingly apparent responsibility of scientists in promoting the welfare of mankind and the achievement of a stable world peace." Having favored the McMahon⁴⁶ bill which, when passed, established a civilian control commission advised by a group of military men, F.A.S. had warned: "If a civilian atomic energy authority is not established in the near future and the free flow of ideas and information between scientists in this country is not restored, the development of atomic science in America will suffer a grievous interruption, and chances for the elimination of the terrible danger of atomic warfare by an international settlement will be gravely endangered." With the assertion that the United States could not have developed the atomic bomb without the work of foreign scientists, Higinbotham and his colleagues believe that there can be and is no secret concerning the weapon.

After the passage of the McMahon bill (F.A.S. is given some credit in accomplishing this), Higinbotham's group embarked on a plan aiming at the world-wide exchange of information on political affairs among scientists. One step toward achieving this goal was the formation of the Committee for Foreign Correspondence, which would, in the words of the *New York Herald Tribune*, "re-establish contact with scientists abroad in an effort to promote friendship and cooperation among nations." Reaching scientists throughout the world by mail, the committee works on the theory once expressed by Higinbotham: "If men in every profession were as keenly aware of other nation's activities as scientists were before the war shattered their laboratories and their means of communications, we should be well advanced toward that world community which we must achieve if mankind is to survive." In September 1946 Higinbotham became executive secretary of the organization which grew to twenty-five hundred members by the end of that year. Almost 80 per cent of its members are under thirty-five years of age while more than 50 per cent hold doctorates; F.A.S. is more interested in establishing a "rallying center" for all scientists who share their convictions than it is in expanding its membership. The F.A.S. in 1947 urged that the German scientists brought to the United States to work on military research projects be returned to Germany as soon as possible and that they be denied jobs in private industry or educational institutions.

In accordance with the procedures used by F.A.S. in conveying its ideas to the public, Higinbotham in 1946 wrote a number of articles on the dangers of atomic force. In the *New York Times Magazine* he pointed out that there were "only two courses which offer even vague hopes for security. . . . We must ardently seek



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WILLIAM A. HIGINBOTHAM

and secure a system of world cooperation under law, or we must retreat as a nation into a policy of dispersal and decentralization." He has also warned (in *PM*), "The thing we must all remember is that the facts of atomic energy cannot be compromised. . . . We either control atomic energy or face the worst war of nerves the world has even seen—which can only end in explosion of atomic war." An article by Higinbotham comprised one-half of a 1947 Foreign Policy Association pamphlet.

Higinbotham is also a member of Sigma Xi and the American Physical Society. The scientist is of small stature (five feet four inches in height, 115 pounds in weight). Thick-lensed spectacles frame his brown eyes, which are the same color as his hair. A Presbyterian and Republican, Higinbotham finds his recreation in music: he is proficient on the accordion and is fond of folk dancing.

HILLDRING, JOHN H(ENRY) Mar. 27, 1895- United Nations official; retired United States Army officer

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In April 1943 John H. Hilldring, then a major general in the United States Army, was charged with the responsibility of directing the administration of overseas areas occupied by American troops. When, three years later, that task was transferred to the State Department, Hilldring retired from the Army and continued this work in a civilian post. As Assistant Secretary of State for Occupied Areas, Hilldring fixed policy and supervised, from Washington, the administration of that policy in the European and Pacific zones under American jurisdiction. After his resignation in the summer of 1947, he was named alternate delegate to the United Nations, and was assigned the



U.S. Army Signal Corps

MAJ. GEN. JOHN H. HILLDRING (RET.)

specific task of presenting the views of the United States on the Palestine problem.

Born in New Rochelle, near New York City, on March 27, 1895, John Henry Hilldring is the son of Charles and Hannah (Anderson) Hilldring, both of whom had come to the United States from Sweden in 1880. John attended the public schools in New Rochelle. After deciding against carrying out his early plans to become a writer, he entered Columbia University as a science major. Later he transferred to the University of Connecticut where "his yen for journalism was partly gratified when he was made editor of his campus weekly and school correspondent for the *Hartford Courant*." After receiving a B.S. degree in 1917, Hilldring was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Infantry Reserve (he had taken ROTC training in college after the United States entered World War I). Two months later (October 1917) he was recommissioned in the Regular Army. His first service was with the Thirty-eighth Infantry which was stationed at Syracuse, New York, and which later was sent to Camp Greene, North Carolina. In March 1918 his regiment was ordered to Europe as part of the American Expeditionary Force with which he fought in the Aisne-Marne defensive (from May to June 1918), in the Marne sector (from June to July), in the Marne-Champagne defensive (July) and in the Marne-Aisne offensive. During these campaigns he had been promoted to the rank of temporary first lieutenant; by August 1919 the rank had become permanent. For heroism he had earned the Distinguished Service Cross.

As an officer with the 355th Infantry, Hilldring served in the post-World War I occupation of Germany, for a time commanding a town in the Rhineland area. As a result of his experiences there, *Newsweek* later reported,

"he resolved that if there were another war and Germany were again occupied, officers would not have to depend for guidance on local burgomasters, as he did." After six months' duty (May-September 1919) in Gievres, France, he returned to the United States and rejoined the Thirty-eighth Infantry at Camp Pike, Arkansas. For a few weeks in February 1920 he left Arkansas for recruiting duty in St. Louis, Missouri. In June 1922, two years after he had been promoted to captain, he completed the one-year basic course at the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Georgia. His next assignment was as a National Guard instructor in Fort Worth, Texas. Then, in August 1926 he was transferred to the Twenty-second Infantry at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, where he remained until January 1929. At that time he was ordered to Fort William McKinley in the Philippine Islands for service with the Philippine Scouts (Fifty-seventh Infantry).

Having returned to the United States in September 1931, Captain Hilldring was enrolled in the advanced course of the Fort Benning Infantry School. After graduation in June 1932 he became Infantry liaison officer and an instructor at the Medical Field Service School, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. For two years he attended the Command and General Staff School (Fort Leavenworth, Kansas); by the time he had completed these courses in 1936, he had become a major. After commanding at successive times the Civilian Conservation Corps districts at Tyler (Texas) and Tucson (Arizona), in May 1937 Hilldring was placed in charge of the forty-five camps of the newly constituted Arizona district of the CCC. In July 1939 the forty-four-year-old Major took charge of the officers section of the Planning Branch, Personnel Division, G-1 of the War Department's General Staff in Washington. A year later he became an assistant in the Officers Branch of the Personnel Division. After serving as executive officer of the division (1941-42), he became Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1. By this time, he had attained the rank of brigadier general, having risen through the grades to lieutenant colonel (August 1940) and colonel (December 1941). Because of his record as Assistant Chief of Staff he was awarded a Distinguished Service Medal for "the formulation and direction of personnel policies . . . during a period in which the Army was greatly expanded and in which the War Department was reorganized." From July 1942 to April 1943 Hilldring, who became a major general in September 1942, acted as commanding officer of the Eighty-fourth Infantry Division which went on active duty in October 1942. Although Hilldring himself did not take part in combat during World War II, the Eighty-fourth Division won distinction for its action during the Battle of the Bulge.

Hilldring was called upon to make use of his World War I experience with occupation forces when he became chief of a new Civil Affairs Division of the War Department in April 1943. The *New York Times* defined his duties as the advising of "the Secretary of War on matters concerning areas occupied by the Army

of the United States" and the maintaining of "contacts with inter-Allied boards of civilian agencies relating to liberated areas or occupied enemy areas." In line with these duties, Hilldring was also named to the Combined Civil Affairs Committee of the Combined Chiefs of Staff (he became chairman of this group in 1945), and, in 1944, he became the United States Army member of his country's Liberated Areas Committee and of the United States-Great Britain Combined Liberated Areas Committee. Less than two months after V-E Day, ten thousand trained members of the Allied Military Government were working with German community officials to restore the local administration of the American occupied zone in Germany. Peter Edson, New York *World-Telegram* columnist, reported that these men, who worked under Hilldring, had done "a tremendous job in France for which they never got credit because they functioned smoothly and without incidents which might have called attention to what they were doing." In October 1945 General Hilldring told a *Herald Tribune* Forum audience: "Unlike Japan where we took over the existing governmental machinery, there was no government in Germany which we could use. Military government began to create a government from the bottom 'up—from the level of townships, towns, and counties." The chief task was "get rid of the Nazis" by abolishing German cartels, demilitarizing Germany, destroying Germany's capacity for waging war, and encouraging the establishment of a democratic government. When criticized because of the Allies' slow progress in democratization, the General (in February 1946) asserted: "Of course, they [the Germans] are not denazified—you cannot purge the German mind and give it an understanding of democracy in six months, or a year, or perhaps years. It is the opinion of our Government that the German mind simply cannot be turned inside out overnight." He cited among the accomplishments of the AMG the dissolution of the I. G. Farben cartel, the restoration of a free press and free radio, the reorganization of the education system, the denazification of many aspects of economic and political activity, and the restoration of political parties and trade unions. An Oak Leaf Cluster was added to his Distinguished Service Medal as a result of his work as Civil Affairs chief.

At the end of February 1946 the responsibility for the administration of occupation governments was assigned to the State Department, and Hilldring was named Assistant Secretary of State for Occupied Areas. He then retired from his Army commission. The New York *Times* regarded his appointment as "a step forward in coordinating policy and execution," and pointed out that since Hilldring is "one of the officers who have advocated transferring administrative responsibility to civilians," his nomination signified that "a tentative compromise had been made between the pressure of the military to be relieved of the responsibility and the reluctance of the State Department to take it on. He will act as a liaison

officer between the Department and the Military Government."

The "responsibility for coordinating American occupation problems in Germany, Austria, Japan, and Korea" has been assigned in December 1944 to a joint State-War-Navy coordinating committee; Hilldring, as Assistant Secretary of State, was named to represent the State Department on that body. Although the occupation governments have been criticized by *PM* and some magazines for their conduct of political affairs, Hilldring, "policy-maker" for the State Department on AMG problems, has been considered by that same paper as "sincere in his desire and efforts to democratize Germany." In November 1946 Britain and the United States began discussions on economic unification of the German zones under their jurisdiction. At that time, Hilldring promised that, should the French and Russians decide to take part in the planning for an economic merger, the British and American officials "would be willing to break these negotiations and start all over again."

At the end of the year, when he spoke at an UNRRA conference, the official asserted, "Let no one build false illusions that effective assistance can be given the DP's [Displaced Persons] by the military authorities and by international organizations without considerable outside assistance." He advocated United States participation in the International Refugee Organization to reduce that country's expenditures in carrying out its relief commitments. Early in 1947 Hilldring told Neal Stanford, *Christian Science Monitor* correspondent, "The vital issue in Germany and Japan . . . is not a policy problem. The real problem . . . is whether American citizens have the determination and the resolution to see our foreign policy through to its conclusion." Hilldring was one of those who testified before Congressional groups in favor of passage of the Stratton bill to admit four hundred thousand DP's into the United States. In the spring of 1947 the Assistant Secretary tendered his resignation, which became effective September 1, because he found the expenses in executing his duties exceeded his salary. In September 1947 he was appointed to replace Virginia Gildersleeve⁴¹ as alternate United States delegate to the United Nations General Assembly.

According to Carl Levin, writing for the New York *Herald Tribune*, before his appointment to the U.N. Hilldring had been working "quietly" on the problem of Palestine as adviser to the United States delegation. Shortly after the former general was given his official title as alternate delegate, Levin wrote that Hilldring was named "to serve as chief strategist in this nation's determination to fight for a Palestine solution at the current [fall 1947] session of the United Nations General Assembly." The New York *Times* noted, "Mr. Hilldring is expected to serve as a policy developer on questions relating to displaced persons which arise in the United Nations Assembly's Committee on Social and Humanitarian Matters." *PM*'s I. F. Stone saw Hilldring's appointment as a step taken by Presi-

HILLDRING, JOHN H.—*Continued*

dent Truman to prevent "sabotage by the State Department bureaucracy" of the Administration's policy on Palestine. The United States favored the partition which was agreed upon by the U.N. in November 1947; the opposition of the Arabs to this decision had not been resolved by the end of the year.

Hilldring in 1944 served on the temporary board of trustees of American Relief for Italy; at the end of 1946 he was named to the central committee of the American Red Cross. A member of the United States Infantry Association, he was director of that organization in 1941 and president from 1942 to 1944. Other veterans groups to which he belongs are the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Legion of Valor, and the Society of the Third Division. His fraternal associations are Beta Theta Pi and Gamma Chi Epsilon. He is also a member of the Army and Navy Town and Country clubs (both are in Washington), and the Fort Worth and Harvard clubs. Mrs. Hilldring is the former Florence Mae James. John Hilldring, who is partly bald, has gray eyes and a "lean, hard-bitten face." Delos Lovelace (New York *Sun*) says that Hilldring, who is hardworking, "never seems to tire, has never found time for social life."

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HISS, ALGER Nov. 11, 1904- Lawyer; peace organization president

Address: b. c/o Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 700 Jackson Pl., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.; h. 3210 P St., N.W., Washington 7, D.C.

In December of 1946, foreign affairs expert Alger Hiss was chosen to succeed Nicholas Murray Butler⁴⁰ as president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. A former protégé of both Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., and Felix Frankfurter⁴¹, Hiss received his theoretical knowledge of law from them, while his practical knowledge of the international aspects of law has come from directing the Office of Special Political Affairs of the Department of State. As a State Department representative he attended various international conferences—the Big Three meeting at Yalta, the Dumbarton Oaks conversations, the San Francisco conference, and the first U.N. meeting.

A native of Baltimore, Maryland, Alger Hiss was born November 11, 1904, the son of Charles Alger and Mary Lavinia (Hughes) Hiss. There were five children in the family, two of whom died; a brother, Donald, was also to become an attorney, and a sister, Anna, the head of the department of women's physical education at the University of Texas. At the age of seventeen, Alger completed his high

school education at Baltimore City College and spent the following year at Powder Point Academy, from which he was graduated in 1922. With the intention of eventually studying law, Hiss entered Johns Hopkins University as a political science major. In 1926, the year of his graduation, he became a member of Phi Beta Kappa. (Hiss was later, in 1947, to receive an honorary doctorate of laws from Johns Hopkins.) At Harvard Law School the next three years, he attracted the attention of Felix Frankfurter, who recommended him for the much coveted post of secretary to Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes. In 1930 Hiss entered the private practice of law in Boston, where he remained for two years. Another year of private practice was spent with a New York law firm, which released him for Government service in 1933.

From 1933 to 1935 Hiss was an employee of the Department of Agriculture, serving first as an assistant to the General Counsel of the A.A.A. and then as Assistant General Counsel. During the latter year (1934-35) he was also a legal assistant attached to the staff of a special Senate committee investigating the munitions industry. He remained with the Department of Justice as a special attorney until 1936, when he joined the Department of State as assistant to Assistant Secretary of State Francis B. Sayre⁴⁰. Three years later Hiss became an assistant to the adviser on Far Eastern political relations for the Department of State, and after five years in that post, the young attorney was transferred to a newly established Office of Far Eastern Affairs, as a special assistant to the director.

On May 1, 1944, Hiss joined the newly formed Office of Special Political Affairs, which was responsible for the development and coordination of American policy with respect to the United Nations organization and for the preparation of briefs to be used by Americans sent to United Nations parleys. (Between August and October of that year, Hiss attended the Dumbarton Oaks meeting as executive secretary.) Within seven months Hiss was promoted from special assistant to the director to the post of deputy director; all matters relating to the proposed United Nations security organization thus came under his supervision. February 1945 found him a delegate to the Yalta conference, on the staff of President Roosevelt's advisers, while the following month, on his return home, he succeeded Edwin C. Wilson (later United States Ambassador to Turkey) as director of the SPA.

At Yalta it was decided to call another United Nations conference in San Francisco on April 25. When the formation of the secretariat—composed largely of Americans—was announced at the beginning of that month, Hiss was named as temporary secretary-general, his appointment being subject to ratification by the United Nations delegates. On the third day of the conference his appointment was confirmed, whereupon he took over the guidance of what *Time* called "the drudging, thankless clerk's job of copying, translating, and publishing, running the thousands of paper-clip and pencil

chores of an international meeting." Procedural matters were also the concern of the secretariat, so that Hiss had the task of analyzing and preparing the rules of conference in order to eliminate parliamentary bottlenecks before the first meeting of the U.N.

The official link between the San Francisco conference and the initial session of the U.N. was the Preparatory Commission, at which Hiss was one of the SPA advisers. (The SPA had charge of formulating United States policy on issues expected to arise at the General Assembly's first meeting, and for preparing instructions for the United States delegation, led by former Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.⁴⁰.) Chief among the responsibilities of the commission were those of making arrangements for the first London meeting of the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, and the Trusteeship Council; the establishment of a secretariat, and the convening of the International Court of Justice. The commission was also charged with deciding which functions of the old League of Nations should be transferred to the new organization. Under its bylaws, the Preparatory Commission was to cease to exist as soon as a secretariat was elected for the U.N.'s General Assembly. Meanwhile, in June 1945, the United Nations Charter was flown from San Francisco to Washington by Hiss for ratification by the United States Senate. After ratification of the Charter was effected, he went to London for two months (January-March 1946) as a principal adviser to the United States delegation to the General Assembly of the United Nations. On his return to the United States he continued his work with the SPA which had, within three years, developed from a nucleus of experts to a staff of more than two hundred, one of the largest and most active offices of the State Department.

At the end of 1946, in December, Hiss was elected president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace to succeed Nicholas Murray Butler. For thirty-six years the ten-million-dollar endowment fund of the foundation has been used for conducting research into the causes and effects of war, with the view of abolishing "war between the so-called 'civilized nations.'" In furtherance of this end, it has issued, in addition to many pamphlets, an economic and social history of World War I, under the editorship of Doctor James T. Shotwell⁴¹ and sixteen divisional editors in as many countries. Since the endowment is not limited to any particular field, it can be used in any way to promote international amity and understanding among nations. At the annual meeting of trustees of the Carnegie Endowment in May 1947, Hiss urged that the endowment concentrate upon support of the United Nations by publicizing its objectives both in the United States and elsewhere, and by recommending policy to the United States Government in its capacity as a member of the United Nations. For this purpose he worked in collaboration with Paul H.



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ALGER HISS

Appleby and John S. Russell on the drafting of a report, submitted in October to U.N. Secretary General Trygve Lie, which analyzed the budgetary programs of the U.N. and recommended the creation of a general staff to help the Secretary General in the formation of such programs. Several months later, in December 1947, when the American Association for the United Nations submitted a "bystander's" brief (*amicus curiae*) to the Supreme Court of the United States testing the validity of decisions by the lower courts concerning discrimination in the sale and use of real property, Alger Hiss was listed as a signer and counsel for the A.A.U.N.

The president of the endowment, who assumed his duties as soon as his governmental work was completed, lives in Washington with his family—his wife, the former Priscilla Fansler Hobson, and their two sons, Timothy Hobson and Anthony. An amateur ornithologist, Hiss finds that his hobby is a pleasant concomitant of another of his favorite recreations, camping. He also enjoys swimming, sailing, and playing tennis. His Washington club is the Metropolitan. (At college he was a member of Omicron Delta Kappa, Alpha Delta Phi, and Scabbard and Blade.) He is a Democrat and a member of the Episcopal church. Hiss is licensed to appear before the bars of Massachusetts, New York, and the United States Supreme Court. Just six feet tall, the 150-pound attorney has blue eyes and brown hair. *Time* described him as "young, handsome . . . relaxed and alert amid innumerable annoyances."

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HITTI, PHILIP K(HURI) (hīt'ī kōō'rē)
 June 24, 1886- Orientalist; educator
Address: b. c/o Princeton University, Princeton, N.J.; h. 106 Fitz Randolph Rd., Princeton, N.J.

Until a few years ago, only ten universities in the United States offered courses in Arabic and Islamic civilizations. Among these was Princeton, where Professor Philip K. Hitti, scholar in Oriental languages and literatures, has contributed to the popularization of studies in the Islamic branch of Semitic scholarship. In recognition of his work in that field, Professor Hitti's name was inscribed at the American Common of the New York World's Fair among those of American citizens of foreign birth who have made "notable contributions to our living, ever-growing democracy."



PHILIP K. HITTI

Shimlan, Mount Lebanon, then part of Syria, is the birthplace of Philip Khuri Hitti. He was born June 24, 1886. His father was Iskandar (Alexander) Hitti and his mother the former Sa'da Nawfal. Young Hitti attended the American High School in Suq-al-Gharb, Lebanon, where he was also a student teacher from 1903 to 1906. He went on to the American University of Beirut, Lebanon, receiving his B.A. degree with first honors in 1908. Until he came to the United States in 1913, Hitti taught at the American University. That year he was the Syrian delegate to the World's Student Christian Federation Conference at Lake Mohonk, New York; previously he had been his country's representative at the organization's 1911 conference in Constantinople.

In the United States, Hitti entered upon work toward his doctorate in philosophy at Columbia University. His thesis, submitted for the degree he received in 1915, was *Origins of the Islamic State*, an English translation of Ahmad ibn-Yahya al Baladhuri's work. This

was issued by the university press among its studies in history, economics, and public law in 1916. It was in that year, too, that Hitti became president and founder of the Syrian Education Society, which offered scholarships to students of Arabic origin and conducted lectures and debates for Arabic-speaking Americans of New York and Boston. Hitti himself was teaching at Columbia at this time: for four years, from 1915 to 1919, he was a lecturer in the Oriental department of the university. During this period he directed the Intercollegiate Club of New York, of which he was president from 1914 to 1919, and acted as secretary to the war-work council of the College of the City of New York (1917-18).

After his return to Lebanon in 1919, Hitti served as professor of history at the American University of Beirut until 1925. While residing in his native country, he served also as a trustee of the Ecole Nationale of Beirut (1921-24) and was a member of the administrative committee of Near East Relief for Syria and Palestine (1921-24). His philological research during this period resulted in the publication of the study, *The Semitic Languages Spoken in Syria and Lebanon*. Of historical and sociological import were his two 1924 publications, *The Syrians in America* (the seventh volume of the *New American Series, Racial Studies*) and *The Characteristics of Moslem Sects*.

In 1926, soon after he had returned to the United States, Hitti joined the staff of Princeton University as an assistant professor of Semitic literature. Subsequent promotions made him an associate professor (1929) and a full professor (1936). For the three years between 1941 and 1944 he was acting chairman of the university's department of Oriental languages and literatures, of which he was made full chairman the latter year. Three summer seminars (in 1935, 1938, and 1941) in Arabic and Islamic studies, sponsored jointly by Princeton University and the American Council of Learned Societies, were under his direction. In 1943 and 1944 he also had charge of Princeton's foreign language and area study in Turkish and Arabic, a part of the United States Army specialized training program.

Hitti's writings during the two decades of his professorship at Princeton have included a translation of the memoirs of Usamah ibn Munquidh, which was published in 1929 in the *Records of Civilization: Sources and Studies* series of the Columbia University Press. Its title is *An Arab-Syrian Gentleman and Warrior in the Period of the Crusades*. The following year an edition embodying the Arabic text, as edited by Hitti from the original manuscript in the Escorial, was issued by the Princeton University Press.

History of the Arabs (1937), a volume of more than seven hundred pages, was Professor Hitti's next work. Of this the *New York Times* said: "He begins with placing Arab history proper in its perspective against the more ancient Semitic civilization, with a few chapters on the pre-Islamic civilizations of Arabia itself, down through the rise of Islam and

Islamic conquests to the Omayyad, Abbasid, and Fatimid dynasties, and down into the decline of the Arabs through the Mamelukes and the final crumbling of the vast Arab empire under the assaults of the Seljuk Turks." A later condensation of this work, *The Arabs: A Short History*, made by Byron Dexter in collaboration with the author, was issued in 1943 for use by students of Arabic history, particularly those in the armed forces.

Hitti has contributed to various publications. He has been an editorial consultant and contributor to *Webster's New International Dictionary* (1934), to *Social Science Abstracts* (1928-32), to the *Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences*, the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and the *Encyclopedia Americana*. Since 1941 Hitti has been a member of the editorial board of *Byzantion*, and, since 1943, an editorial consultant to the *Reader's Digest* Arabic edition. The scholar became an associate editor of *Symposium* in 1946, and, in 1947, a member of the advisory board of *Speculum*. In 1938 Professor Hitti was co-author of the descriptive catalogue of the Garrett collection of Arabic manuscripts in the Princeton University Library.

The orientalist has been a member of a number of organizations. These have included the Corporation of the American Schools of Oriental Research (1934), the American Council of Learned Societies (1937), the cultural committee of the East and West Association (1942), the national advisory council of the American Institute for Iranian Art and Archaeology (1940). (The dates appended to the preceding list indicate the beginning of his membership.) From 1921 to 1928 Hitti was secretary of the alumni association of the American University of Beirut; he became a member of the university's board of trustees in 1945. Since 1941 the Princeton professor has been chairman of the advisory council of the Syrian- and Lebanese-American Federation of the Eastern States. Hitti, who was director of the American Oriental Society from 1928 to 1931, acted as chairman of its membership committee for a year (1939). He also belongs to the American Historical Association, the Arab Academy of Damascus, the Islamic Research Association of Bombay, and Bombay's Indo-Arab Cultural Association. At the United Nations Conference on International Organization held at San Francisco in 1945, Professor Hitti was adviser to the Iraq and other Near East delegations. In 1946 he went on a cultural mission for the Department of State to the Arab and Moslem countries, and in 1947 he was sent on a mission to Saudi Arabia for the Arabian-American Oil Company. In 1946 he was honorary professor at the American School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem.

The Lebanese Republic bestowed on Hitti the Green Medal of Honor of the Lebanese Order of Merit in 1940 and that country's Order of the Cedars in 1946. Professor Hitti has no political affiliations, voting independently; he is a Christian. By his marriage to Mary George in 1918 he has one daughter, Viola. The orientalist is man of medium height (five

feet six) and weight (147 pounds), and he has dark brown eyes and brown-gray hair. The sports he prefers are hiking, rowing, and tennis.

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HOBSON, LAURA Z(AMETKIN) Author

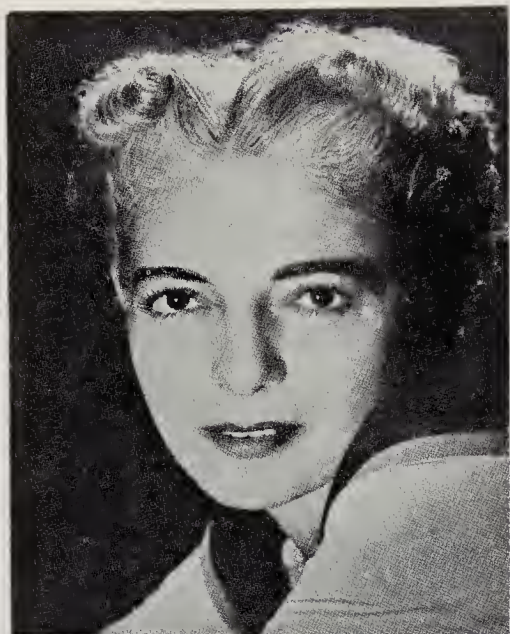
Address: b. c/o Simon and Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York 20; h. 784 Park Ave., New York 21

At the top of a nation-wide list of best sellers for five months in 1947 was Laura Z. Hobson's second novel, *Gentleman's Agreement*, a study of the social and economic aspects of anti-Semitism in American life. This was not Mrs. Hobson's first attempt to analyze a major contemporary problem in fictional terms, for, a few years earlier, she had written *The Trespassers*, which considered the disorientation of European refugees and their difficulty in securing entrance into the United States. Mrs. Hobson's previous writings had included short stories, a juvenile novel, and advertising and promotional literature.

Laura Kean Zametkin, who was to acquire the surname of Hobson through marriage, was born in New York City but spent the greater part of her childhood on Long Island with her parents, Michael and Adella (Kean) Zametkin. Her father, a native of Russia, became prominent in his adopted country as an editor and labor organizer. "I grew up in an agnostic, broad-minded family," Mrs. Hobson once remarked to Dorothy Dunbar Bromley⁴⁸ in an interview. "I think of myself as a plain human being who happens to be an American. But so long as there is anti-Semitism in this country, so long as it remains an advantage not to be Jewish, I can never simply say, 'I am an agnostic,' but must say, 'I am Jewish.'" Her higher education was obtained at Cornell University, from which she was graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree.

In her first job Laura Zametkin wrote copy for an advertising agency, leaving there to work a short while as a reporter for the old *New York Post*. In 1934 she joined the promotion staff of the Luce publications, *Time*, *Life*, and *Fortune*, with which she remained until 1940. In 1935, the year that she wrote her first short story, her marriage of five years to Thayer Hobson was terminated by divorce. Impelled by the success of her stories, which had appeared in *Collier's*, the *Ladies' Home Journal*, *McCall's*, *Cosmopolitan*, and other magazines, she eventually decided to resign her position as promotion director of *Time* in order to devote herself to creative writing.

Within three years her decision was justified by the publication of her first novel, *The Trespassers* (1943), an indictment of the quota system which prevented the entrance into the United States of many refugees from Nazi oppression; subordinate to the major, didactic plot, Mrs. Hobson has placed the love story of an American career woman and a radio



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LAURA Z. HOBSON

tycoon. Reviewers varied in their opinions of the book. *Book Week*, the review section of the *Chicago Sun*, found it a "powerful and symbolic novel . . . a cry for tolerance, for abolition of the wicked and moronic quota system." G. G. Bates of the *Saturday Review of Literature* felt that "Mrs. Hobson has not been able to merge her two themes entirely smoothly. . . . But the experiment is interesting in itself and gratifying in bringing to the novel a breadth and depth so often lacking in entertainment fiction." To the *New Yorker* reviewer it seemed that the author did better "with her major theme than with her minor theme. Energetic writing, overcharged at times." In reviewing the novel for the *Nation*, Diana Trilling recognized the propaganda value of its theme, but found fault with the style in which it was written.

From 1943 until 1947, when her second novel, *Gentleman's Agreement*, appeared, Mrs. Hobson worked almost exclusively on that book, without heeding the opinion of friends who thought a study of anti-Semitism in the United States would be unpalatable reading for the general public. During this period her other writings included only four short stories and the film adaptation of her story, "Three-some." Before starting work on the book, she introduced her idea to the publishers with this remark: "I've got an idea for a book that the magazines will never look at, the movies won't touch, and the public won't buy. . . . But I have to do it." *Cosmopolitan* bought the book when it was only half completed and subsequently received the largest volume of mail that it had ever gotten from its readers about any serial. While the novel was still in galley, Darryl F. Zanuck⁴¹, acting for the Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation, bought it for a reputed price of seventy-five thousand dollars cash and a percentage of the profits,

The plot of *Gentleman's Agreement* concerns the experiences of a young Gentile writer who poses as a Jew in order to secure material on anti-Semitism for a series of magazine articles. "I wrote the book for and about liberals," Mrs. Hobson commented. "I had in mind decent people, who, never having probed their own prejudices, profess disgust for anti-Semitism, castigate the Bilbos and the Rankins, but let it go at that." Published in February 1947, *Gentleman's Agreement* was the top best seller on the nation-wide book lists by the following month.

"It leaves unturned no stone under which the disquieting variety of bigots it exposes—among us all—can hide," said the *New York Times* critic, Lewis Gannett⁴², of the *New York Herald Tribune*, observed that Mrs. Hobson "takes you . . . into an intensive and rapid education in some of the subtler brands of poison which have found their lodgment in conventional American life. Her book, beginning slowly, sedulously confining itself to the outwardly less dramatic aspects of anti-Semitism, achieves a terrific emotional tension." Struthers Burt, himself a novelist, characterized the book (in the *Saturday Review of Literature*) as "definitely a thesis novel. . . . Occasionally, it is true that it falls into the pit set for thesis novels, and for a page or so becomes a tract. But on the whole Mrs. Hobson avoids skillfully that pit, and her righteous passion is such, her conviction, her ability to make human her characters as they fight prejudice or succumb to it, that you are swept along by her story." Criticism in the *New York World-Telegram* was limited mainly to a digest of the plot and the notation that "Miss Hobson presents her theme with vigor in a clipped, magazine prose style, but the love story is synthetic and the novel has a weak ending." In analyzing the chief character of the novel, J. Donald Adams of the *New York Times* felt that it was impossible for anyone not a member of a minority group "to suffer the same reactions through a temporary assumption of their status." In this lack of identification, the critic continued, was "the fundamental weakness in an otherwise vibrant, truthful, and needed book."

The film version of *Gentleman's Agreement* was highly praised. Walter White, of the NAACP, said that it "indicates that at least some [in Hollywood] are intelligent and brave enough to utilize the screen against intolerance." A magazine editor observed that *Gentleman's Agreement* performs a "major and vital service [by] opening people's minds to the . . . clichés of anti-Semitism." The opinion of Howard Barnes of the *New York Herald Tribune* was: the "Laura Z. Hobson book made a brave blow against intolerance. It has been brilliantly translated to the screen." On December 30, 1947, the *New York Film Critics' Circle* chose *Gentleman's Agreement* as the best picture of that year.

When invited to speak before women's clubs after the publication of *Gentleman's Agreement*, Mrs. Hobson declined—"All I have to say I've said in my book." An opportunity for her to elaborate on the thesis of *Gentleman's*

Agreement presented itself, however, at a mock trial, provoked by the novel, which was held in Stamford, Connecticut, in the summer of 1947. At the trial, two hundred and fifty residents of the community found themselves guilty of anti-Semitism.

A member of Americans for Democratic Action, Mrs. Hobson takes an interest in politics. With respect to the Zionist solution for the problem of anti-Semitism, she has said: "I hate all nationalisms. I oppose a Jewish state in Palestine for the same reason that I would oppose a Catholic state somewhere else. Certainly I think the doors of Palestine should be open, but so do I think the doors of this country, Great Britain, France, and Russia should be open." Mrs. Hobson lives in New York with her two young adopted sons, Michael and Christopher.

Reference

N Y Herald Tribune III p5 Mr 9 '47

HOLLOWAY, JAMES L(EMUEL), JR.

June 20, 1898- United States naval officer

Address: b. c/o Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; h. 924 26th St., S., Arlington, Va.

At the same time that Rear Admiral James L. Holloway became superintendent of the United States Naval Academy at the beginning of January 1947, the plan (which bears his name) for the commissioning of Naval officers went into effect. Holloway had taken part in the recapture of Philippine bases and had subsequently directed the postwar demobilization of naval personnel.

Of English ancestry (his forebears had come to America fifty years before the Revolution), James Lemuel Holloway, Jr., was born in Fort Smith, Arkansas, on June 20, 1898, to Dr. James Lemuel and Mary George (Leaming) Holloway. After graduation from high school in 1915, he was appointed to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. Commissioned an ensign on June 7, 1918, the young naval officer reported for duty on U. S. S. *Monaghan*, which operated with the destroyer force based at Brest, France. In September of the same year, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant (junior grade), and in January 1919 was assigned to the battleship *Florida*, in which he served until 1921, part of that time as aide and flag lieutenant to Rear Admiral Frederick B. Bassett, Jr. In 1920 the *Florida* carried a group of United States diplomats and attachés accompanying Secretary of State Bainbridge Colby on a mission for President Wilson "to cement the sincere attachment and deepen the genuine intimacy between the self-governing democracies of the Hemisphere." As a junior member of the group, Lieutenant Holloway visited Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay.

Returning to destroyer duty in 1921, Holloway commanded the U.S.S. *Wainwright* and was executive officer on the U.S.S. *McCormick* until June 1922, when he was commissioned a full lieutenant. For the following two years he served as executive officer on the U.S.S. *Truxton*, which joined the Asiatic fleet. Duty

as an instructor in ordnance and gunnery at the Naval Academy was his assignment until 1926, when he was transferred to the U.S.S. *West Virginia*. During this tour of duty, which lasted two years, he received several departmental commendations for "contribution to gunnery efficiency" and he had under his command the highest scoring sixteen-inch turret in the Navy, with a record that remained unbroken for several years.

From 1928 to 1930 Holloway was the aide and flag lieutenant on the staff of Rear Admiral Harris Laning, a post to which he was again assigned in 1933 (Laning had become a vice-admiral by that year). In the intervening years the Arkansan had been aide to the president of the Naval War College, which is maintained by the Navy Department and the Bureau of Navigation at Newport, Rhode Island, for the study of naval tactics and strategy. He had also served as gunnery officer on the U.S.S. *Nevada* (1932-33). In June 1933 (a month after he had joined Laning's Commander Cruisers Scouting Force) he became a lieutenant commander. Holloway commanded the U.S.S. *Hopkins* (flagship of the Commander of Destroyer Squadron Three) for one year until June 1935. At that time he was transferred to the Navy Department in Washington for duty with the Gunnery Section of the Fleet Training Division. Returning to sea three years later, Commander Holloway served as navigator on the U.S.S. *Idaho* until July 1939, when he assumed command of the U.S.S. *Sirius*, wearing the stripes of a full commander. In September he became chief of staff and aide on the staff of Rear Admiral Hayne Ellis, commander of the Atlantic Fleet. In that capacity Holloway directed the expansion and strategical deployment of the Atlantic Fleet for neutrality duty after the outbreak of World War II.

Returning to the Fleet Training Office of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations in 1940, Holloway headed the gunnery section. In May 1942 he received command of Destroyer Squadron Ten, which was a newly built and newly commissioned member of the Atlantic Fleet. In June Holloway received his captaincy and in November led his squadron's participation in the first African invasion, at Casablanca. One of the three principal destroyer commanders in this operation, he received a commendation ribbon and citation which read, in part: "Holloway prevented the many enemy submarines in the area from delivering effective torpedo fire and, by his aggressive fighting spirit and courageous leadership, contributed materially to the winning of a decisive victory over the enemy."

For his services as commander of the Destroyer and Destroyer Escort Shakedown Group of the Atlantic Fleet operational training command, Holloway was awarded the Legion of Merit. The citation commended his having "built up an efficient organization, turning over to the Fleet competent seagoing vessels and thoroughly indoctrinated personnel. His conspicuous success in fulfilling this important assignment



U.S. Navy

REAR ADM. JAMES L. HOLLOWAY, JR.

and his skill in collaboration with other commands have contributed vitally to the effective prosecution of the war." During the following year (November 1943 to the fall of 1944), after his elevation to the rank of rear admiral, Holloway directed the training program at the Bureau of Naval Personnel in Washington. There he "integrated the various programs into one efficient organization with the bureau the center of all policies and procedures. His able directorship and foresight contributed greatly to the successful expansion of the naval training program during this crucial year of war." In 1944 he received an honorary doctorate degree from Muhlenberg College.

Back at sea in the Pacific theater, as commander of the battleship *Iowa*, Admiral Holloway participated in the attacks on Luzon in November 1944 and from March to July in 1945 the *Iowa* took part in dealing heavy blows against the Japanese homeland. For this he was cited: "With his vessel operating as flagship of several important striking and covering forces . . . Rear Admiral Holloway rendered distinguished service throughout the intensive actions and, by his brilliant leadership and outstanding skill, contributed materially to the extensive and costly damage inflicted on the enemy." As commander of this battleship, he received the Gold Star in lieu of a second Legion of Merit.

Admiral Holloway then headed the Pacific Fleet Training Command. While serving on that duty (1945-46), he had a temporary additional assignment with the Secretary of Navy "to head a special departmental board charged with the development of the proper form, system, and method of education of officers in the postwar United States Navy." It was this board (known as the Holloway board) which developed the Holloway plan, a plan which in

August 1946 was enacted into law by the unanimous vote of Congress. Providing for four categories from which prospective naval officers may be drawn, it allows for graduates of accredited colleges to become officers on the same basis as graduates of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. An undetermined percentage of the men who did not attend the academy will be assigned to the Reserve rather than the regular Navy. The plan also provides for a combined training and service program for young men who wish to enter the aviation branch of the Navy.

As Assistant Chief of Naval Personnel, a post upon which he entered in September 1945, Holloway had under his immediate direction the demobilization of over three million men. This task was completed by September 1, 1946. In January 1947, Rear Admiral Holloway became superintendent of the United States Naval Academy, relieving Vice-Admiral Aubrey W. Fitch⁴⁵. Under Holloway's administration, complete indoctrination "in all aspects of naval aviation" became a requirement for graduation from the academy.

In addition to the Legion of Merit with the Gold Star, Holloway has been awarded the Commendation Ribbon with a star in lieu of a second ribbon, the Victory Medal with Destroyer Clasp, the American Defense Service Medal with Fleet Clasp, the American Area Campaign Medal, the European Theater Campaign Medal with star, the Asiatic-Pacific Area Campaign Medal with stars, the World War II Victory Medal, and the Philippine Liberation Medal. His religious faith is the Episcopal, his political affiliation Democratic. On May 11, 1921, as a lieutenant (junior grade), Holloway married into an Army family. His wife, the former Jean Gordon Hagood, is a daughter of Major General Johnson Hagood of Charleston. Their two children are James Lemuel, in 1947 a Navy lieutenant, and Jean Gordon, whose husband, Lawrence Heyworth, Jr., is also a lieutenant in the Navy. Rear Admiral Holloway has blue eyes and brown hair. He is a large man—six feet in height, he weighs 190 pounds.

HOLT, HAMILTON Aug. 19, 1872- Educator; journalist

Address: b. c/o Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla.

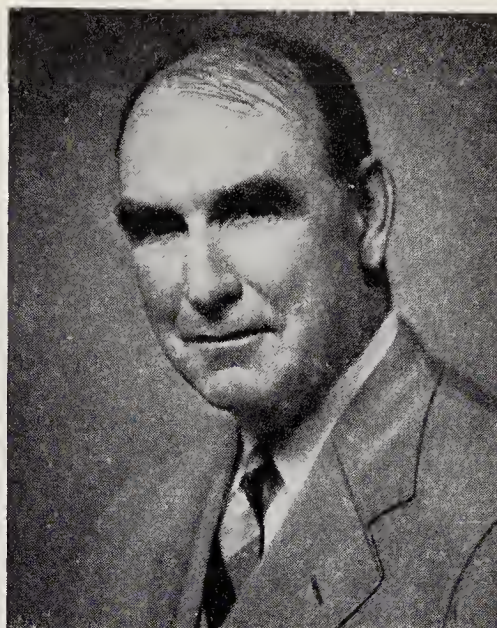
Hamilton Holt, president of Rollins College in Winter Park, Florida, has said that it was "more or less an accident" that he became an educator. Holt began his career as office editor of the *Independent*, liberal weekly magazine. As early as 1907 he was known as a vigorous exponent of an international organization: he fought for United States membership in the League of Nations, has taken an active interest in the United Nations organization. The founder and leader of international societies, he has been decorated by several foreign governments.

Of colonial American and English ancestry, Hamilton Holt was born to George Chandler Holt, a judge, and the former Mary Louisa Bowen, on August 19, 1872, in the city of

Brooklyn, New York. Later his family moved to Spuyten Duyvil, a section on the northern end of Manhattan, and there Hamilton spent his childhood. In 1894 Holt, having specialized in economics and sociology, received a Bachelor of Arts degree from Yale University. He continued to study these subjects from 1894 to 1897 in postgraduate courses at Columbia University. In 1897 he joined the staff of the *Independent* as office editor, and, soon afterward, became managing editor.

The *Independent* had been founded in 1848 by five Congregationalist laymen, of whom Henry C. Bowen, Holt's maternal grandfather, had been one. The purpose of the weekly magazine was to set forth "the Congregational as against the Presbyterian Church polity," and to promote pre-Civil War abolitionism. In 1913 Holt became editor and owner of the magazine; in 1914 it absorbed the *Chautauquan*; in 1916 *Harper's Weekly* became incorporated with the *Independent*. Holt resigned his position as editor in 1921 and remained as consulting editor until the *Independent* was merged with the *Review*. Concurrently, besides writing editorials for the *Independent*, Holt also often contributed to its pages as an author of articles; his subjects included reports of his visit, as guest of various governments, to the European front toward the close of World War I, and discussions of journalism.

The theme which most often appeared in Hamilton Holt's writings, however, was the need for a world organization. In 1907 he represented the *Independent* at the second Hague Peace Conference, and, in a 1911 issue of *World's Work*, declared, "Let us add to the Declaration of Independence, a Declaration of Interdependence. . . . Let the United Nations succeed the United States." During the conferences which subsequently led to the establishment of the League of Nations, Hamilton Holt was assigned to Paris as representative of the League to Enforce Peace. Holt was appointed liaison officer between that group and the American delegation to the League of Nations; Woodrow Wilson acknowledged a debt to the League to Enforce Peace in the formulation of the plans of the League of Nations. From Paris, Holt wrote in 1919, "The dreams of poets, prophets, and philosophers have at last come true. . . . There can now be no doubt, whatever, about it, the Peace Conference itself is the germ from which a real United Nations will eventually develop." When he returned to the United States, Holt toured the country urging United States membership in the League. One *Independent* article stated: "If the Covenant . . . is defeated, the nations cannot go forward on an orderly basis of international cooperation, but must sink back to the old era of nationalistic competition, with its mutual hates, suspicions, and intrigues, its colossal armaments and inevitable wars." Holt was a visitor to the second, third, and eighth assemblies of the League, and in 1945 he was an observer at the San Francisco Conference, which formulated the United Nations Charter.



Alan Anderson

HAMILTON HOLT

Holt has not favored disarmament as the chief step toward world peace. In 1907 he wrote, "Disarmament cannot logically precede political organization, for until the world is politically organized there is no way, except by force of arms, by which a nation can assure its rights." Eighteen years later, he believed that "the problem of disarmament . . . is how to reduce the force used for aggression to international police and keep it there for, manifestly, the necessity of defense will automatically cease when the danger of aggression is past." In 1945, as reported by the *New York Times*, he favored the establishment of a voluntary United Nations air force. Holt helped to found the Italy-America Society, the Netherlands American Foundation, the Friends of Poland, and the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association. Formerly, he served as president of the American-Scandinavian Foundation and the Greek-American Club. He was once executive director of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, and lecturer for the American branch of the International Conciliation and World Peace Foundation, and is one of the honorary directors of World Federalists USA. He has received a number of foreign decorations: he is a member of the Japanese Order of the Sacred Treasure (1903); an Officer of the Greek Order of George I (1919), of the French Order of Public Instruction (1920), of the French Legion of Honor (1935—he had become a knight in 1921), and of the Order of the Crown of Italy (1920); a knight in the Polonia Restituta (1922), a knight of the Swedish North Star (1923) and a commander in the Serbian Order of Saint Sava (1931); and he received from Denmark the decoration Pro Danie in 1946.

In 1925 Holt was called upon to enter a new field, that of education. In that year he was elected president of Rollins College, founded

HOLT, HAMILTON—*Continued*

in 1885 by a group of Congregationalist ministers. Holt does not believe in the conventional methods of pedagogy: "The lecture system is probably the worst scheme ever devised for imparting knowledge. It assumes that what one man has taken perhaps a lifetime to acquire by the most painstaking observation, hard-thinking, long-continued reflection . . . can be relayed or spoon-fed to another who has not gone through a like process. . . . The quiz or recitation system is not so bad as the lecture system, but, as at present conducted, it is almost a complete reversal of what the proper relation between the professor and student should be. Under the recitation system it is assumed that a student spends two hours in the preparation of his lesson and then recites in a class for an hour. Every one . . . knows that these assumptions are false." (Holt early expressed this criticism in a *World's Work* article and in 1947 reiterated it in a New York Times interview.) In 1926 as a substitute for these systems, the new president of Rollins offered the "Conference Plan," whereby the student devotes eight hours a day to his college work. His first six hours are devoted to three class periods; the remaining two hours are spent in part-time work or in extracurricular activity. "The characteristic feature of the plan," Holt once wrote, "is the free exchange of thought between pupil and teacher in personal conference, during which the student is helped over difficulties, shown how to study, and given an illustration of the scholarly attitude toward knowledge."

Holt has incurred some criticism for his methods. He believes in a high salary standard for his faculty in order to attract able professors. ("To my way of thinking," Holt has said, "it is more important for a college to have good teachers than good research men who may turn out to be teachers.") Concerning his student body, he stated, "I would admit to Rollins any student above the intelligence of a moron and mature enough to carry on college work, providing only that he was faithful and through faithfulness showed capacity for improvement. It ought not to be vital to success in college—it certainly is not in afterlife—whether one improves quickly or slowly." The awarding of achievement scholarships "to students who have a good academic high school or college record and unusual ability and promise in a special field" and Rollins' requirement that students become proficient in an individual sport have attracted an unusual number of tennis stars.

In 1933 Holt established a unit-cost plan through which a student pays the entire cost of his education, room, and board in one fee. Although the amount required is high, Holt also has made provision for students unable to pay by allotting the entire amount of Rollins' endowment to scholarships. By 1947 Holt had raised five million dollars for the college. Believing that a small college is more efficient than a large one, Holt has limited the number of students admitted; a larger number of men are admitted than women, because, he believes,

it is within this proportion that young people are happiest.

The educator is the Weinstock lecturer at the University of California and the Isaac Bromley lecturer at Yale. He holds honorary LL.D. degrees from Ursinus College, Wilberforce University, Oberlin College, Otterbein College, and Baylor University; a Litt.D. from Wooster College, and an L.H.D. from Boston University. In 1924, in a special election, Holt, a Democrat, ran unsuccessfully for the office of United States Senator from Connecticut. Holt in 1947 still lists himself as a Democrat although in 1940 he opposed a third term for Franklin Roosevelt.⁴² In 1908 Holt was president of the New York State Initiative and Referendum League; in 1913 he served on the board of arbitration of the cloak, suit, and skirt trade, and of the shirtwaist industry. He is a member of the National Institute of Social Sciences and the Simplified Spelling Board. Holt's books are *Undistinguished Americans* (1906) and *Commercialism and Journalism* (1909); a number of his lectures have been published. He also wrote the introduction to William Howard Taft's *The United States and Peace* (1914).

Holt is a member of the Order of Ahepa. In New York, he belongs to the Century Club; in the District of Columbia, to the Cosmos Club; and in Florida, to the University clubs in Orlando and Winter Park. Holt is a widower (he was married February 8, 1899, to Alexina Crawford Smith) and has four children, Beatrice (Mrs. Joseph H. Chadbourne), Leila (Mrs. Maurice E. H. Rotival), John Eliot, and George Chandler. Holt's hair is black and his eyes are brown. His summer home in Woodstock, Connecticut, was once the village inn. The educator finds his recreation in collecting ship models, antiques, Staffordshire statuettes, and Currier and Ives prints.

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HOO (CHI-TSAI), VICTOR (hōō chē'tsī') Nov. 16, 1894- United Nations official; Chinese diplomat

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Among the United Nations officials who served their apprenticeship on the League of Nations is Dr. Victor Hoo, a Chinese diplomat and Government official. During most of the twenty-seven years between the end of World War I and that of World War II, Dr. Hoo was in Geneva, where he served on the Chinese delegation to the League and on League committees dealing with opium traffic, social questions, and international labor problems. His United Nations title is Assistant Secretary-General in charge of the Department of

Trusteeship and of Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

Were he so inclined, Victor Hoo Chi-tsai could claim American citizenship by virtue of his birth in Washington, D.C., on November 16, 1894. The U.N. official is the son of Hoo Wei-teh, a diplomat who was then secretary of the Chinese Legation in Washington and who later became Prime Minister of China, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his government abroad. Victor Hoo's mother was Hoo Cheng Hsiu-yin. The boy's schooling was international—he completed his primary education at the Kaiser School in Saint Petersburg, Russia (winning the Kaiser prize) in 1905, attended the Annen Schule in the same capital for the ensuing seven years, and then departed for Paris in order to study in the diplomatic section of the *Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques*. After receiving the laureate upon his graduation from the *Ecole Libre* in 1915, Hoo studied law at the University of Paris for three years, was graduated in 1916 and received his doctorate in law and political and economic science in 1918. His honors from the School of Law were the *Prix Goullencourt* and the *Prix de Thèse*. Meanwhile, during his summer vacations, Hoo had been visiting England and attending lectures at Oxford and Cambridge.

Young Hoo did not enter legal practice. Because of his knowledge of foreign languages his parents persuaded him to enter the diplomatic service. Hoo's career was thus launched in 1919 at the Paris Peace Conference, as an assistant secretary to the Chinese delegation, which included Wellington Koo⁴¹. China laid claim to Tsingtao, the German-leased territory on Kiaochow Bay of Shantung Province, which was countered by a Japanese claim to the same territory. As a rider to their request, the Japanese demanded recognition of the principle of racial equality; when this was refused, largely because of the opposition of President Wilson, they pressed their claim to the Chinese territory, which was awarded to them. For this reason, the Chinese refused to sign the Treaty of Versailles.

From 1920 to 1922 Hoo was a member of the permanent Chinese delegation to the League of Nations. During the first of those years, he attended two conferences in Brussels—he was technical delegate at the conference of Associations for the League of Nations, and a technical member of the International Finance Conference. In 1921 Hoo was a technical delegate to the conference held in Geneva for the suppression of traffic in women and children. On November 11 of that year, he undertook his duties as secretary of the Chinese delegation at the Washington Conference, where Shantung was restored to Chinese rule, after limitations were placed on Chinese sovereignty by provisions for protecting certain Japanese interests. The following three years of Hoo's life were spent in Berlin, first as secretary of the Chinese legation (1922-24) and then as *chargé d'affaires* (1924-25).



Leo Rosenthal—Pix

VICTOR HOO

From Berlin Hoo returned to China to act as assistant director of the drafting department for the Customs Tariff Conference at Peking. His services as a technical expert were required at another Peking conference in 1926, the Sino-Soviet colloquy for drafting new treaties between the two nations. During 1926 and 1927, Hoo was attached to the treaty department of the Chinese Foreign Office, starting as chief of section and becoming its assistant director. The year 1928 found Hoo in Shanghai, a councilor of the municipal Government and secretary to the Reorganization Commission. These posts were succeeded by his appointment to the secretaryship of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the National Government at Nanking the next year, where he was soon promoted to directing the Department of Asiatic Affairs of the Ministry, a position he held in 1930-31. At the second Sino-Soviet Conference held in Moscow the following April, to determine control of the Chinese Eastern Railway, Hoo was a technical adviser.

For the succeeding nine years the Chinese diplomat held trifold positions on the League of Nations: from September 1931 to 1940, he acted as secretary-general or as delegate to the Council and the Assembly of the League of Nations, while from January 1932 to 1940, he directed the Permanent Office of the Chinese delegation to the League. Simultaneously he was a delegate to the League of Nations advisory committee on opium and other dangerous drugs. At the International Labor Conference held in Geneva in 1932, Hoo was the chief Chinese delegate, a duty followed by his presence on the governing body of the International Labor Organization (1932-33). The Chinese Government appointed Hoo *chargé d'affaires* of the Legation in Switzerland in 1932, where, after a year, he was named Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipo-

HOO, VICTOR—*Continued*

tentiary. He held this title for a decade, until 1942.

That year Hoo's residence in Switzerland was terminated by his appointment to the Vice-Ministry of Foreign Affairs, under T. V. Soong⁴¹, Foreign Minister. In this capacity, Hoo was assigned as a Chinese delegate to the Bretton Woods and Dumbarton Oaks conferences of 1944. At the San Francisco Conference of the U.N. in 1945, he once again assumed the function of secretary-general to the Chinese delegation attending an international meeting. Several months after the end of the Conference, Hoo visited Moscow, with Soong, in order to negotiate toward a Sino-Soviet treaty of alliance, contributing to the discussions his expert knowledge of international technicalities. Further service to the United Nations followed the Moscow meeting, for Hoo went to London to act as a substitute delegate to the Executive Committee, the Preparatory Commission, and the General Assembly of the United Nations.

When the United Nations convened at Lake Success, New York, Victor Hoo became the organization's Assistant Secretary-General in charge of the Department of Trusteeship and of Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories. The *New Republic* once remarked that Hoo "holds strong views on [the] evils of old-type colonial imperialism." This would be consonant with his reputation as a Kuomintang liberal—one of those, according to the *Christian Science Monitor*, "who in the past compromised their views to serve the Nationalist Government in positions of formal rather than real authority." At present the trusteeship council is composed of ten members, five of which—Britain, France, Australia, Belgium, and New Zealand—are administering trust territories. (By October 1946 these five nations had submitted to the General Assembly trusteeship agreements concerning their former League mandates for various African and South Pacific territories.)

In regard to non-self-governing territories, the U.N. Charter differs in many respects from the Covenant of the League of Nations. The responsibility of a nation to the League for mandated (former enemy) territories is enlarged to include responsibility for all territories whose people "have not yet attained a full measure of self-government." Moreover, the principle of racial equality urged by the Japanese in 1919 was incorporated into the U.N. Charter, a point, said Dr. Hoo, "which we Chinese have very much at heart." Administration of regions under U.N. trusteeship will fall into three categories: by one power, by several powers, or by the United Nations organization. Two types of territories are recognized by the trusteeship council, strategic and nonstrategic, which, should they come under U.N. administration, would be controlled, respectively, by the Security Council and the General Assembly.

During the month of March 1947, Hoo served as Acting Secretary General of the United Nations while Trygve Lie was absent in Norway. At that time Hoo's main respon-

sibility was to obtain approval from the member nations for a special session on Palestine, which convened in May. A committee of inquiry on Palestine was established at this meeting, on which Hoo served as chief of the secretariat staff accompanying the investigating group, and as personal representative of Lie. In reference to the report submitted by this group in September 1947, recommending the division of Palestine into a Jewish and an Arab state, Hoo said in a radio address that this was "devised with a view toward solving a dilemma by suggesting a reasonable approach on the assumption that the parties will in the long run become reasonable." Hoo's last assignment in 1947 was to the special United Nations Commission for Korea, formed in December 1947 to supervise the elections in that country.

Other conferences to which Dr. Hoo was a delegate were the Universal Postal Congress held in Cairo in 1934, the Opium Conference at Geneva in 1936, the annual meetings of the League of Nations Advisory Committee on Social Questions at Geneva from 1937 to 1940; he also negotiated and signed the Sino-Turkish Treaty of Amity at Ankara in 1934. His achievements as a diplomat were recognized by his own country raising him to the rank of Ambassador in 1946 and by the bestowal of Chinese orders, the Blue Cordon of the Precious Jade and Grand Officer of the Brilliant Star. By Iran he was made a Grand Officer of the Order of the Crown; by Egypt, Grand Officer of the Nile; by Czechoslovakia, Grand Officer of the White Lion; by Belgium, a Commander of the Order of the Crown; and Greece awarded him the Order of George the First.

Dr. Hoo and his wife, the former Margaret Chen, reside in a New York suburb with their two children, Peter and Mona. The diplomat prefers strenuous sports—riding, tennis, golf, and skiing; while for mental relaxation, he plays the exacting games of bridge and chess. (The greater chessboard of diplomacy is studied in Dr. Hoo's writings on Sino-Russian relations.) In religion, he follows the precepts of Confucius. Fairly tall (five feet eight inches), about 155 pounds in weight, with black hair and brown eyes, Dr. Hoo has been described as a "convivial, chipper" man.

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HOOPER, C(LAUDE) E(RNEST) May 31, 1898- Statistician; businessman

Address: b. c/o C. E. Hooper, Inc., 10 E. 40th St., New York 16; h. 355 Flax Hill Rd., South Norwalk, Conn.

"C. E. Hooper is radio's paradoxical man of distinction," wrote columnist Jack Gould in December 1946. "His work"—the "Hooperating" of radio audience size—"is easily the best known and most widely quoted in broadcasting,

yet it is probably the least understood. His name regularly comes to the lips of star, broadcaster, and sponsor alike, yet he labors largely in personal obscurity."

The parents of Claude Ernest Hooper, Alfred Ernest and Clementina Charlotte (MacEwen) Hooper, were both natives of Canada. His father, a Baptist clergyman, had attended Colby College in Maine and Rochester Theological Seminary. Born in Kingsville, Ohio, on the last day of May 1898, he was reared in Hermon and Stephentown, New York, and in Lee and Chicopee, Massachusetts. He captained the Chicopee High School baseball team and took part in dramatics before graduation in 1917. Four years later he was graduated from Amherst College, where he had participated in boxing, baseball, soccer, and dramatics, and was a member of Delta Tau Delta.

Hooper, who had begun his business career by selling aluminum utensils from door to door during college vacations, went on to study for the Master's degree (1923) of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. Then he took a job in Yakima, Washington, as assistant manager of the Liberty Savings and Loan Company. During the years 1924-26 he was in Chicago as advertising manager of the *Harvard Business Review*; next he went to New York to join *Scribner's Magazine* in the same capacity. This was followed by a change from space selling to space buying in 1929, when the New Englander became an advertising account executive with Doremus and Company. After two years he entered still another aspect of advertising, the market research field, as a member of the Daniel Starch organization.

Daniel Starch, a Harvard professor of business psychology, was a pioneer in analyzing magazine readership and radio audiences. In 1931 he established the first continuous program for measuring the readership of advertisements and employed thirty-three-year-old C. E. Hooper to handle development of syndicated services. Hooper left Starch in 1934 to go into business as president of Clark-Hooper, Inc., measurers of newspaper and magazine advertising effectiveness. With this firm Hooper also entered the radio audience measurement field, using a method suggested to him by Dr. George Gallup⁴⁰, of Young and Rubicam and the American Institute of Public Opinion.

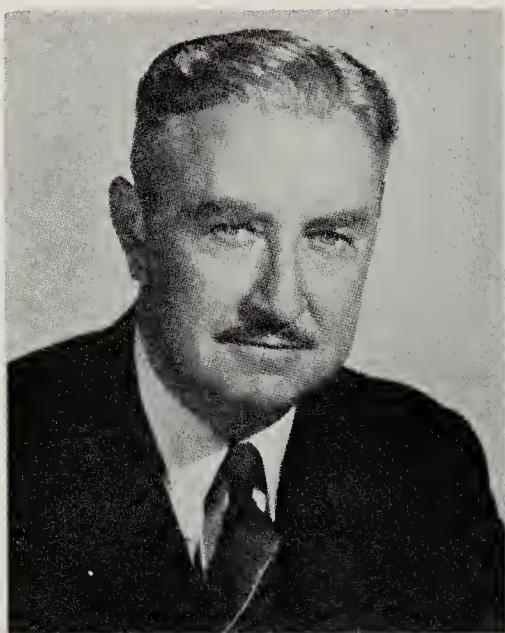
From March 1930 Archibald M. Crossley⁴¹ had been rating broadcasts as to estimated audience size for the advertisers and agencies which supported the Cooperative Analysis of Broadcasting (CAB). Crossley used the recall method: his interviewers asked people which programs they had listened to the previous day; but Hooper instituted the "coincidental" method: to dial numbers at random and ask the people which programs, if any, they were listening to at the moment. Hundreds of telephone calls a month were made in the "areas of equal network opportunity," thirty-two cities in which Hooper considered that all four major networks could be heard with equal ease throughout the day and evening. Thus Hooper, Inc.,

developed popularity ratings which Hooper considers to be "free from variations in [station] coverage and strictly comparable from one program to another regardless of program type, network used, time of day, or season of the year." In addition, the Hooper organization developed and regularly published reports on individual radio station audiences and special studies of areas, product use, and so forth.

According to Horace Coon (*Coronet*, February 1946), "Hooper had to fight the whole advertising industry to get his methods accepted"; the Association of National Advertisers and the American Association of Advertising Agencies were committed to support the CAB ratings. Hooper emphasized that measurements of program popularity were as important to sellers of radio time as to buyers. His first important publicity came when, in collaboration with CBS, he estimated the number of adult listeners to President Roosevelt's fireside chat of June 10, 1936. Rapid tabulation of telegraphic reports produced the Hooperating of 9.7, and complex statistical weighting transformed it into the estimated total of 6,300,000 in time for the next day's newspapers. In 1942 Hooper presented to delegates at the National Association of Broadcasters convention a graph of the size of the President's adult radio audience in this and thirteen other broadcasts, broadcasts culminating in the "three high purposes" speech of February 1942. (The highest was the President's war message of December 9, 1941, which earned a 79.0 Hooperating with 62,100,000 adult listeners.) The original chart, presented to Roosevelt, is in the Hyde Park Memorial Library.

By this time Hooper had been in business for himself four years: in 1938 Clark-Hooper split into two companies, with C. E. Hooper, Inc., continuing the program rating. Having retained his original method of statistical sampling, Hooper possessed the only continuous rating record in the industry, and was emboldened to launch his present firm on the proverbial shoestring. "Today," wrote Coon in 1946, "he is heading toward a million-dollar-a-year business telling clients things they don't want to hear. . . . From 1941 to 1944 his firm's billings increased 416 per cent, his New York personnel shot up from forty-two to 180 persons, the word 'Hooperating' began acquiring wide usage. . . . With such reverence are Hooperatings treated in the trade that in many contracts an entertainer is paid on a sliding scale commensurate with the Hooperating."

Hooper gave impetus to this movement by issuing such studies as *Causes of Inconsistency Between Day-Part Recall and Coincidental Ratings* (1941), and in 1943 he and Matthew N. Chappell of his staff wrote the 246-page *Radio Audience Measurement*, published in 1944. According to the acknowledgment, most or all of the developments for which the authors were responsible were based upon ideas of their friends—including "our good friend and tough competitor, Archibald Crossley." Among the facts recorded are that writers Hooper and Chappell experimented with immediate recall (asking respondents what programs



C. E. HOOPER

they were listening to fifteen minutes earlier) and with mechanical recorders, a method which they dropped after two years. After analyzing various forms of radio audience measurement, Hooper and Chappell suggested that combining the telephone and house-to-house personal-interviewing coincidental methods was probably the best way of obtaining the data for the industry's over-all needs.

Every few months C. E. Hooper has found it necessary to explain that radio program ratings are not intended to indicate quality, but only audience size—and that all sorts of seasonal and other extrinsic factors affect the ratings. One of several articles on this theme, under his by-line, was front-paged by *Variety* in September 1944 and "drew kudos from many quarters," according to the show business bible. "Rave reaction has cued the reprinting of the article by the Hooper organization," it added. Nevertheless, when in 1946 a well-reviewed new program was dropped because of its low Hooperating, the New York *Times* radio columnist complained, "Ratings have come to fulfill the sinister function of being an absolute artistic standard for radio programming. It is as though a Rembrandt, a Beethoven symphony, a burlesque comic, a Tin Pan Alley ballad, a Keats sonnet, and a pulp-magazine serial were all to be weighed on the same scale."

Another problem which has arisen for the Hooper organization is the use to which some clients have put its special survey results. In September of the election year 1944 Hooper canceled his "confidential arrangement" with the Democratic National Committee because they had released to the press some data on which Hooper had reserved release privileges. In a letter to *Variety*, he explained that the ratings were made in certain cities in which the Democrats took a particular interest, and that "the results were not designed to be and are not

comparable to National Network Hooperatings on network program audiences, on which it is our policy to release ratings direct to the press when the programs are of general public interest."

Although Hooper was by 1946 "the rating rater" (*Pathfinder*, July 3, 1946), the "big users" usually subscribed to at least one other service, the smaller and more expensive A. C. Nielsen Audimeter, and to the CAB's Crossley rating until the associations which supported it decided it was no longer necessary. After weighing the arguments of rival audience measurers, these associations contracted with the Hooper firm in June 1946 to take over the CAB list of subscribers at the beginning of August. (During six months of 1943, Hooper had conducted negotiations for a merger with CAB, but withdrew because CAB insisted upon replacing his thirty-two-city basis of operations by an eighty-one-city basis.) This decision, which enlarged C. E. Hooper's billings and enhanced his firm's prestige, helped to clarify the confused situation which arose because radio was the only industry which had no exact knowledge of the numbers of customers it had or what they wanted. The confusion was compounded by the variety of rating systems, based on different approaches and measuring somewhat different things.

"When all the fuss was over," to quote Hooper's letter to subscribers in which he explained the raising of his rates by 50 to 100 per cent in May 1947, the absorption of CAB netted "no more than a 4 per cent increase in company revenue. . . . The four million dollars of your money which we have handled since 1938 has yielded us only \$191,000 in net profit; operating costs had risen 650 per cent, with the result that there was a two-thousand-dollar deficit for the preceding month." Meanwhile, he added three cities to the number polled to develop National Network Hooperatings.

Blue-eyed, bushy-browed, mustached "Hoop" Hooper, whose wavy hair is gray, stands five feet nine inches tall and weighs 170 pounds. *Time* has called him "stocky, cocky," and Horace Coon described him as "a blond, excitable advertising executive . . . who is imbued with a mission: to tell everybody in the radio industry everything except the time of day." The traveling he does on business is reflected in his club memberships—three in Manhattan, one in the Catskill Mountains, two in Chicago, one in San Francisco, as well as two in the town where he makes his home, Norwalk, Connecticut. Claiming no political or denominational preferences, Hooper lists himself as an independent and a Protestant. He and Emily (Reed) Hooper, to whom he was married in September 1927, have one child, Mary Stuart. The Iowa-born New Yorker finds some free time to ride, fish, hunt ducks and pheasants, ski, and to make a hobby of photography.

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N Y Times II p2 D 15 '46

HOPKINS, ARTHUR (MELANCTHON) (mē-lāngk'thūn) Oct. 4, 1878- Theatrical producer; playwright

Address: b. 236 W. 45th St., New York 19

The announcement that "Arthur Hopkins presents" has often heralded the appearance of a play which was to become a classic in the American theater. In addition to having introduced plays by Eugene O'Neill, Philip Barry, and Maxwell Anderson⁴², Hopkins has earned a reputation for his revivals of Ibsen and Shakespeare.

Arthur Melancthon Hopkins was born in Cleveland, Ohio, on October 4, 1878. Both his father, David John Hopkins, and his mother, Mary (Jefferies) Hopkins, the daughter of a Presbyterian minister, had come from Wales when they were children. Until he was twelve, the Hopkins household consisted of eight boys (another boy and girl had died before Arthur's birth), his father, and his mother at "the center," until her death in 1890. At her urging Arthur was taught elocution which he grew to dislike. He attributes to this contact with the bombastic school of recitation his early aversion to "ham" acting. After attending Western Reserve Academy, a preparatory school in Hudson, Ohio, Hopkins got his first job, as an advertising solicitor for the St. Paul (Minnesota) *Daily News*. Of this position, Hopkins has said, "Before long I had to admit that as an advertising solicitor I was a failure." In the same city Hopkins worked as police reporter on the *Globe*. Subsequently, according to Mary Braggiotti of the New York *Post*, he became ace reporter on the Cleveland *Press*. The *Post* writer stated that Hopkins "scooped" all other papers by establishing the identity of the assassin of President McKinley. He also was one of the three reporters permitted to attend the inauguration of Theodore Roosevelt, McKinley's successor.

Hopkins entered the theater by way of vaudeville, having become a press agent for a variety theater in Cleveland. First working in New York as a booker of acts for a syndicate of summer amusement parks, he soon opened his own office and booked larger attractions. During this period he wrote a number of sketches for vaudeville acts: two of these were *Thunder Gods* and *Holding a Husband*.

Arthur Hopkins' first Broadway production was *Poor Little Rich Girl*, which opened in January 1913 and ran for one hundred and sixty performances in that season. At the end of 1913 he produced and directed *Evangeline* and *We Are Seven*. Thus was started the succession of productions which numbered eighty by October 1946. In 1914 Hopkins directed one of Elmer Rice's⁴³ early plays, *On Trial*. Between 1915 and 1920 Hopkins produced seventeen plays, four of which ran more than one hundred performances (*A Successful Calamity*, *The Gipsy Trail*, *Redemption*, and *Good Gracious*, *Annabelle*). Notable during these years were his productions of three Ibsen plays (*Wild Duck*, *Hedda Gabler*, *A Doll's House*) starring the actress Nazimova. In 1918 Hopkins featured John Barrymore in *Redemption*

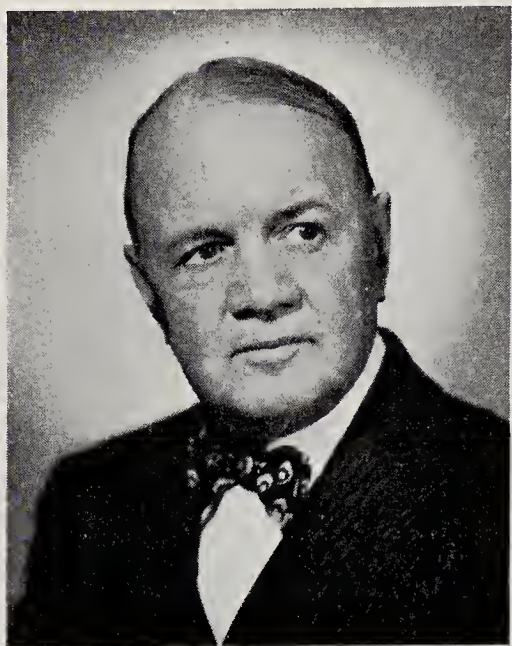
and five months later brought Lionel⁴⁴ and John Barrymore together in *The Jest*, which was revived in 1926. A widely discussed failure was *The Deluge* (1917) attempted again, without success, in 1922. It has been said that "the measure of the Hopkins pre-eminence [is] that certain of his box-office failures—*Machinal* [1928] *The Deluge*, *The Commodore Marries* [1929]—are remembered with more admiration than some hits of other producers."

Hopkins continued his association with the Barrymore family into the 1920's. In 1920 he presented the "best-remembered of the *Richard III* revivals" with John Barrymore. The following year Lionel appeared in Hopkins' production of *Macbeth* and later *The Claw*. Subsequently Ethel Barrymore⁴¹ starred in *Rose Bernd*, *Romeo and Juliet*, *The Laughing Lady*, *The Second Mrs. Tanqueray*, and *A Royal Fandango*. Another Shakespearean production of Hopkins' was the *Hamlet* in which John Barrymore gave his famous interpretation.

In 1921 Hopkins staged *Anna Christie*, which, Hopkins has said, obtained for Eugene O'Neill "his first substantial financial returns." In that season, too, Hopkins brought the Provincetown Players production of *The Hairy Ape* to New York. He was the producer of the Stallings-Anderson play, *What Price Glory* (1924), which he later refused to revive because he told an interviewer, "I feel that you can no longer make fun of war." It was Hopkins who directed Philip Barry's *In A Garden*, *Paris Bound*, *Holiday*, *Bright Star*, and *The Joyous Season*, Sidney Howard's *Paths of Glory*, and Robert Sherwood's⁴⁰ *The Petrified Forest*. He is credited with having contributed to the success (in some cases "discovering") Katharine Hepburn⁴², Pauline Lord, Clark Gable⁴⁵, Barbara Stanwyck⁴⁷, Humphrey Bogart⁴², Robert Edmond Jones⁴⁶ (who designed the sets for a number of his productions), Maxwell Anderson, and Lynn Riggs. In 1946 Hopkins ended a three-year absence from Broadway when he produced the successful *Magnificent Yankee*.

Before Hopkins had begun his career as producer, William A. Brady had produced in 1912 *The Fatted Calf*, a three-act play written by Hopkins. Hopkins also wrote three plays which he himself produced: *Burlesque*, co-authored with George M. Watters, *The Gentile Wife*, in collaboration with Rita Wellman, and *Conquest*. Revived in 1946, nineteen years after its original production, *Burlesque* is a play, in the opinion of most critics, whose simplicity in theme and character makes up for some of its defects in writing. *Burlesque* was novelized by Dan Totheroh, and a 1948 motion picture production was planned by Twentieth Century-Fox and George Jessel.

Hopkins has expressed his artistic creed in a number of articles he has written about the theater. "Art is not intended for the intellect any more than sunsets are," he has stated. "Art to be appreciated need not be understood. . . . Art's reception must be emotional. Its appraisal should be an appraisal of the emotional reaction. It is not what we think of



N B C Photo.

ARTHUR HOPKINS

art, but what it does to us." It is this belief in the theater's stimulation of the subconscious rather than the conscious mind which Hopkins has called "unconscious projection." As a director, Hopkins believes in almost complete *laissez faire* in guiding his actors. To him it is desirable that the actors be unaware of the director's part in the production. Nor does Hopkins prepare the "business" (movement and gestures of actors) in advance "because at the outset it confines the movement and tends to a fixity that hampers free flow." In the selection of plays for production, Hopkins depends on his own taste rather than possible box-office appeal. He is also willing to give promising new talent important roles in his productions.

Hopkins' contributions to the theater have been widely discussed; one critic has called him "a Gordon Craig from Broadway." John Mason Brown once said: "The productions of Arthur Hopkins indicate that as a director he is not unlike the little girl with curl in the middle of her forehead. . . . Either they are glamorous as only he can make them or as flat as only he occasionally permits them to make themselves." Stark Young has agreed: "He has been one of the marked and heartening figures in our theater, has been the means by which some of our most remarkable dramatic writing, acting, *décor*, and general production have come to be. At the best and most profound moments of all these, plays, artists, players, scenes, he has been at his best. For their general or casual or technical demands he has been less adequate, sometimes their ruin." In general, the productions of Hopkins are characterized by slow pace, absence of theatrical tricks, a unification of all aspects of production, and broad pictorial effect unencumbered by detail, which he finds "detestable and irritating." Brown has

asserted, "In his quiet and totally different way, Mr. Hopkins is a far more genuine realist than Belasco."

Arthur Hopkins has ventured into other forms of dramatic art. In 1944, for thirty-nine weeks, *Arthur Hopkins Presents*, a series of one-hour radio versions of stage plays, was heard over the stations of the National Broadcasting Company. The dramas were presented with the aim of reaching the large number of American people who no longer see plays, the theater having succumbed, in Hopkins' opinion, to the commercial advantage of long Broadway runs and short road tours with second-string casts. In line with the producer's desire to bring plays to a wider public, he is a proponent of the effective community theater. For the radio Hopkins has also assisted in writing NBC's memorial tribute to Franklin Roosevelt, and he was the author of their V-E Day radio program, *Remember This Day*. Hopkins' experience with motion pictures has been brief. In 1934 he codirected, and assisted in the writing of, *His Double Life*, a Paramount film. Three years later he collaborated on Paramount's *Swing High, Swing Low*, an adaptation of *Burlesque*.

Arthur Hopkins' name appears on the title pages of three books. *How's Your Second Act* (1918) has been called by Kenneth MacGowan, "America's first contribution to theatrical theory." In 1935 there was published *The Glory Road*, an allegorical novel of which one reviewer said, "an illuminating picture of the mind of Arthur Hopkins." His autobiographical book, *Letters to a Lonely Boy* (1937), also appeared serially in the *Ladies' Home Journal*. In 1947 Hopkins was listed as a member of the faculty for Fordham University's summer seminar in theater practice. In an August 1947 New York *Times* article, Hopkins took issue with the action of the Actors' Equity Association in its refusal to play in any "Jim Crow" theaters in Washington, D.C. While backstage personnel themselves practice no racial or religious discrimination, he said, he questioned the right to dictate feelings or actions to their audiences.

Hopkins, who was married in 1915 to Eva O'Brien, is now a widower. "He has kind, alert brown eyes and has been likened in appearance to both Winston Churchill and Victor Moore," wrote a New York *Post* interviewer. Like both Moore and Churchill, Hopkins is addicted to wearing bow ties—"he's quite sure . . . that Churchill borrowed the bow-tie style directly from him."

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HOPPE, WILLIE (hŏp'ē) Oct. 11, 1887-Billiardist

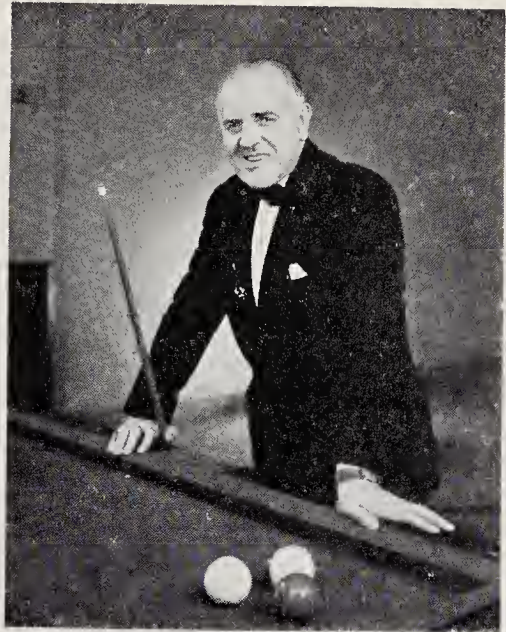
Address: h. 12 Aiken Way, White Plains, N. Y.

The statement that "Willie Hoppe is regarded as the greatest all-around billiard player of all time" is the introductory sentence of the discussion of billiard champions in *Encyclopedia of Sports*. After winning the championship and establishing records in nearly all the balk-line games, he devoted most of his time to three-cushion billiards and is famous for some spectacular plays in that type of the game. The billiardist won his first championship in 1906, his latest title in 1947.

William Frederick Hoppe is the full name of Willie Hoppe, who was born in Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, New York, on October 11, 1887. His parents Frank and Frances (Hoffman) Hoppe owned a hotel in which there was a one-table poolroom. Thus it was that young Willie and his brother, Frank, learned to use a cue when they were able to reach the pool table only with the added height of a box. By the time Willie was six, the boys could defeat their father's customers at pool. It was at the suggestion of the traveling salesmen who were amazed by the children's skill that Frank Hoppe decided to take his sons to New York so that they might play exhibition matches. Because of the need for constant practice, Willie's formal education ended with the fourth grade, after which his mother taught him for a while.

In New York, at Maurice Daly's Billiard Academy, the sight of the boys perched on the table (no "boosts" had been provided) and their ability to make difficult plays surprised the spectators at the Hoppes' trial exhibition. At the suggestion of Daly, the young players received instruction in billiards. (Hoppe has never played pool, also known as pocket billiards, in a major tournament, although he has appeared in exhibition pool matches.) For a number of years the two boys and their parents (the three Hoppe sisters remained with relatives) traveled through the United States, Frank and Willie exhibiting their skill on every type of pool and billiard table. When Frank was about fourteen he and his mother returned to Cornwall, but Willie, who was referred to as the "Boy Wonder," continued his youthful career (Frank later became a billiard instructor). At the age of sixteen (in 1903) Willie Hoppe won the "Young Masters" billiard championship.

On January 15, 1906, eighteen-year-old Willie Hoppe won his first world championship. It was on that date, in Paris, that he defeated by a score of 500 to 323 Maurice Vignaux, thereby winning the 18.1 balk-line title. The balk line is a line drawn at a specified distance from the bordering rails of the billiard table: the first number in the title (18) designates the inches from the rail at which the line is placed, and the second (1), the number of plays in which the billiardist must shoot his ball from this zone. In 1908 Hoppe lost the 18.1 title to Jake Schaefer, but he regained it two years later from George Sutton (Schaefer in the meantime had lost the championship). No championship 18.1 balk-line matches were held



Allison-Lighthall*

WILLIE HOPPE

after 1914; Hoppe, therefore, became the permanent 18.1 balk-line billiard champion. He was, however, defeated in a 1925 match with Jake Schaefer, Jr. In 1931 Hoppe established a new high run of 243 (continuous successful shots) for 18.1 billiards. As of 1946, his high grand average was 364/11.

In the same year (1908) that Hoppe temporarily lost his 18.1 crown, he won the championship for 18.2 balk-line billiards. This form of billiards, *Outlook* once wrote, is "a game which in its perfection requires all the delicacy of touch which distinguishes the art of a great violinist, the judgment of a chess player, and the mental self-control and nerve of a golfer." A year after Hoppe had won the 18.2 title he lost it, but regained the crown in 1910. Defending his title against some of the most prominent players in the world, Hoppe retained it for eleven years, and in 1915 set a new world's record with a high run of 308. But in 1921 "Young" Jake Schaefer took the title from Hoppe. Hoppe in turn held the championship from 1922 to 1924, but again was defeated by Schaefer. For a brief period in 1927 Hoppe was champion, losing the title almost as soon as he had won it to Welker Cochran. He holds the high run record (622) for exhibition 18.2 balk-line billiard matches.

Hoppe had begun to practice three-cushion billiards (in this game, the cue ball must strike the cushion three times before hitting the second object ball). Hoppe unsuccessfully attempted to win the championship of this angle variety of billiards in 1928 and 1935; in 1933 he defeated Cochran 600 to 567 in a non-championship match. At the beginning of 1936 Hoppe defeated the world's three-cushion champion; Hoppe in turn was defeated (by Cochran) at the end of the year. In 1940 Hoppe again played history-making billiards by winning twenty straight victories over the

HOPPE, WILLIE—*Continued*

ten leading three-cushion billiardists, and by averaging 1.161 points an inning—the championship, of course, was his. The following year, shortly before the championship tournament, Hoppe was stricken with pneumonia. Before the series ended, however, Hoppe in the eighteen remaining days of the tournament retained the championship by winning sixteen out of seventeen matches (thirteen of them in a row). His two-year total was thirty-three victories in succession (a record) and thirty-six triumphs in thirty-seven matches. Welker Cochran became champion in 1944 when two rule changes, according to *Newsweek*, caused a setback in Hoppe's game. Willie Hoppe regained the title in 1945 with a high run of twenty (another record-setting achievement). Having lost the title in 1946, Hoppe rewon it in 1947. He holds four high-run records in three-cushion billiards: 25 for exhibition games, 20 for league games, 15 for challenge matches, and 20 for matches in which the player has the choice as to which ball may be the cue ball.

Hoppe (now called the "Old Master") holds other billiard titles. In 1933, in New York, he and Schaefer, Jr., played the first cushion caroms match (the cue ball strikes the cushion before hitting the object balls). This was the first time, since 1883, that the game had been seen. Hoppe was awarded the title for cushion caroms and has retained it since. He has established the record for the high run (53), the high single average (11.36), the high grand average (6.43), and the best game (250 points in 22 innings). Hoppe is 14.1 balk-line and 71.2 balk-line champion, and also holds records in these games. One of the shots for which Hoppe is famous is the nine-cushion shot (the cue ball hits nine cushions before striking the object balls). In 1940 he was named No. 1 Player by the National Billiards Association and in 1946 he received the Sportsmanship Award. Hoppe has written several articles on billiards and is the author of two books: *Thirty Years of Billiards* (1925) and *Billiards As It Should Be Played* (1941). He is also listed as one of the special editors of *Webster's New International Dictionary*.

Hoppe has been married twice: his marriage in 1910 to Alice Walsh was terminated by divorce as was his marriage (in 1924) to Dorothy Dowsey. His son, William Thomas, and his daughter, Alice, are the children of his first marriage. Hoppe's eyes are blue, his thinning hair is gray; he is five feet seven inches in height, weighs 175 pounds. Since a billiardist must keep as rigorous a schedule as any other sportsman, Hoppe drinks and smokes little, rarely uses his eyes for reading or the movies, and walks a great deal. Baseball, football, and hockey are spectator sports for the billiardist.

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HOUGHTON, AMORY (hō't'n) July 27, 1899- Boy Scouts administrator; glass manufacturer

Address: c/o Boys Scouts of America, 2 Park Ave., New York; Corning Glass Works, Corning, N.Y.; h. "The Knoll," Corning, N.Y.

Amory Houghton, who was elected sixth president of the Boy Scouts of America in 1946, is already known as the chairman of the board of Corning Glass Works, which follows a tradition of intensive research in glass manufacture. His activity in the Boy Scouts organization began in 1923, when he became a charter member of the local council.

Born in Corning, New York, on July 27, 1899, to Alanson Bigelow and Adelaide Louise (Wellington) Houghton, Amory Houghton was to become the seventh executive in four generations of glass manufacturers. (Of these seven, there have been three Amory's, two Arthur's, one Alanson—and a Charles, who broke the alphabetical tradition.) Alanson, Amory's father, not only headed the Corning Glass Works with his brother, Arthur A. Houghton, but was appointed Ambassador to Germany by President Harding and to Great Britain under Coolidge. (Arthur Amory Houghton, Jr., a cousin whose name is often confused with Amory's, in 1940 was appointed curator of rare books at the Library of Congress. Arthur also serves as a director of Corning and president of the Steuben Glass Works.) After having attended St. Paul's School in Concord, New Hampshire (1913-17), and receiving his B.A. degree from Harvard University in 1921, young Amory entered his family's firm, starting as the earlier Houghton executives had done, in the shops, furnaces, and offices. In 1926 he became assistant to the president; he was elected executive vice-president in 1928, and president in 1930. Upon the death of his father in 1941, Amory Houghton became chairman of the board of Corning Glass Works. (Glen W. Cole, his brother-in-law, became president.)

Since 1875, when Corning was called upon to make a glass for railroad lights that did not seem to change color in fog, the company has been one of the leaders in glass research. Never having made table glassware or household containers, Corning was little known to the retail market until Amory Houghton became president, although laboratories, railroads, highway commissions, and the military services knew it for its manufacture of beakers, retorts, lenses for various kinds of traffic lights, and optical and astronomical lenses. A *Fortune* article reported, "They sought for high profit specialties no matter what their volume—chiefly the kind that served industry"; it pointed out a new policy: "The regime of Amory Houghton will be recorded in Corning history as the regime of price reductions and of aggressive expansion in the field of consumer goods." In 1936 Corning purchased, and merged with, the Macbeth-Evans Company, which had been known for the manufacture of low-priced glass tumblers, tableware, and other items for the home. At the same time, prices dropped sharply for

beakers, Pyrex ovenware (which Corning had developed), and electric light bulbs (Corning had led in the manufacture of these since they made the first lamps for Edison in 1879).

Despite this bid for the attention of the general public (in 1945 for the first time since Corning's founding in 1851, a block of common and preferred stock was offered for public sale), Corning has always maintained its principle of manufacturing special glassware. When its researchers develop a new product which deviates from the company's usual type of ware, responsibility for its manufacture, development, and sale is given to an affiliate, even when it becomes necessary to form a new company. When glass blocks useful in architecture came from the Corning laboratories, Houghton's company, with the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company which already dealt with the building trades, organized Pittsburgh-Corning Corporation; when Fiberglas, which can be made into yarns and materials of various textures, was developed, Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation, jointly owned by Corning and Owens-Illinois, was formed. Through its research, Corning has gathered a number of patents, and has entered into several agreements with other glass companies. One result was an antitrust action filed against Hartford-Empire, a Corning subsidiary of which Houghton was a director, and nine other companies, for restraint of trade in the manufacture of glass containers. In 1942 the Department of Justice proved its case, and Hartford-Empire went into receivership (*Fortune*, July 1945).

At the beginning of United States involvement in World War II, Amory Houghton became a dollar-a-year man in Washington. First receiving appointment in December 1941 as assistant deputy director of materials in the Office of Production Management, he later served as deputy chief of the Bureau of Industry Branches for the War Production Board. In July 1942, when Donald Nelson⁴¹ reorganized WPB, Houghton became director general for operations. "At least half the burden of surmounting the present production crisis rests on the shoulders of Amory Houghton," reported *Business Week*. A month later, the executive resigned, however, because of the problems facing his company as a result of the antitrust conviction against its subsidiary. A new responsibility was given him in November 1943 when he was named deputy chief of the United States Mission for Economic Affairs. From his headquarters in London he expedited the flow of war materials to the United Kingdom and the European battlefield.

Amory Houghton has been active in Boy Scouts leadership since 1923, when he became a charter member of the Steuben area council at Bath, New York. In 1926 he became vice-president of this group, which was one of the 545 local councils in the United States, and in 1935 was named honorary president, a position he still holds. Houghton became chairman of the executive committee of Region II of the Boy Scouts of America in 1933. One of the twelve regional divisions of the Boy Scouts,



Press Assn., Inc.

AMORY HOUGHTON

Region II has authority over activities in New York and New Jersey. Having been a member of the national executive board since 1935, Amory Houghton became vice-president of the national council in 1943. Three years later, in May 1946, Houghton was elected sixth president of the Boy Scouts of America, succeeding Walter W. Head⁴⁶. In 1944 he had been awarded the Silver Antelope, and a year later the Silver Buffalo—both are honors for distinguished service to boyhood.

In addition to holding directorial positions in Corning subsidiaries, Amory Houghton is a director of the National City Bank of New York, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and the Erie Railroad Company. He is also a trustee of the University of Rochester, Brookings Institution, St. Paul's School, and Arizona Desert School, and an overseer of Harvard University. He is a member of the Union, University, and Harvard Clubs in New York City, and of country clubs in New York State and Massachusetts. He is a Republican and a member of the Episcopal Church. The executive and Mrs. Houghton, the former Laura DeKay Richardson, to whom he was married on October 19, 1921, have five children; Elizabeth, Amory, Jr., Alanson Bigelow, 2d, James Richardson, and Laura DeKay. Described as handsome and athletic, Amory Houghton keeps at his disposal his own airplane and two pilots.

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HUBERMAN, BRONISLAW Dec. 19, 1882—June 16, 1947 Violinist; gave his first recital in 1892 at the International Exhibition

HUBERMAN, BRONISLAW—*Continued*
of Music in Vienna; afterward played at command performances before Emperor Franz Joseph, was appointed Court Violinist to the Queen of Rumania (1896); established in 1936 the Palestine Symphony Orchestra, many members of which were exiles from Nazi oppression; taught for a long time at the Vienna State Academy; toured Europe, the United States, and other countries. See *Current Biography* 1941 Yearbook.

Obituary

N Y Times p25 Je 17 '47 por

INGLES, HARRY C(LYDE) (ĩng'gl'z)
Mar. 12, 1888- Radio corporation executive; United States Army officer (retired)

Address: b. c/o RCA Communications, Inc., 66 Broad St., New York 4; h. 42 Harvard Ct., White Plains, N.Y.

Major General Harry C. Ingles (Retired) was elected president of Radio Corporation of America Communications, Inc., in September 1947. He brought to his post thirty-three years of experience in the United States Signal Corps, the communications system of the Army. In World War I he had served as an instructor in signal officers' training schools and from 1943 to 1947, in World War II, he had been the Army's Chief Signal Officer.

Harry Clyde Ingles was born March 12, 1888, in Pleasant Hill, Nebraska. His father, William J. Ingles, was of Scotch-German stock, and his mother, the former Martha Turner, was of English descent. Young Harry, one of seven children, was reared in Lincoln, Nebraska. In the Lincoln High School, from which he was graduated in 1906, he headed the student government association and was elected class president. After attending the University of Nebraska for three years (1906-09) as an electrical engineering student, Ingles was appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point. Graduated from the United States Military Academy (1914) with a B.S. degree, Ingles was commissioned a second lieutenant with the Fourteenth Infantry at Fort Lawton, Washington, on June 12, 1914.

His promotion to first lieutenant (July 1916) came while he was doing border patrol duty with his regiment at Douglas, Arizona. After similar service at Yuma, Arizona (September 1916-April 1917), the Lieutenant began his work in the Signal Corps, the division of the Army in which he was to achieve high rank. While holding his first post in the corps, in the Second Telegraph Battalion stationed in El Paso, Texas, he was made a captain (May 1917). The following July, Captain Ingles was appointed instructor at the Signal Officers' Training School, Leon Springs, Texas, and in September 1918 he was sent to Camp Meade (Maryland), acting first as an instructor at the Signal Officers' Training Camp, and from December 17, 1918, to January 22, 1919, as commanding officer of the Twenty-second Field Signal Battalion. During World War I he was given the temporary rank of major (October

1917); he reverted to his permanent rank of captain (September 1919), but was made a permanent major in July 1920.

Ingles was in command of a motor transport repair unit at Camp Normoyle, Texas (January 1919-August 1919), previous to entering the Army Signal School, from which he was graduated in June 1920. After brief service at Camp Vail, New Jersey, and as an instructor at the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Georgia, Major Ingles was assigned to duty with the Organized Reserves, University of Minnesota (October 1920-August 1921). During this duty the thirty-two-year-old soldier took postgraduate work at the university.

The Signal Corps officer's first assignment overseas was with the Philippine Division at Manila (1921 to 1924) as signal officer. Upon his return to the United States, he was made a director of the Signal School, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, where he remained for two years. He then enrolled as a student in the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Completing the courses as a distinguished graduate in July 1927, he was appointed an instructor at the school, remaining until August 1931; then came a year as a student at the Army War College. During 1933 he acted as director of the department of applied communication and as instructor at the Signal School, Fort Monmouth, and from 1933 to 1935 was in command of the Fifty-first Signal Battalion at that post.

A lieutenant colonel by July 1935, Ingles in September of that year assumed his first advisory post with the Army when he was appointed to the Operations and Training Division of the War Department General Staff in Washington. After four years' service there, he became a member of the Signal Corps Board and inspector of training and transportation of tactical organizations, with headquarters at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, and at Camp Beauregard, Louisiana. His appointment as Signal Officer with the Third Army, Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas, in 1940 was followed by appointment to a similar office in the Panama Canal Zone in 1941; by this time he had reached the rank of brigadier general. In December 1942 he became a major general. From March to December 1942 he served as Chief of Staff on the Caribbean Defense Command and from December 1942 to February 1943 with the Panama Mobile Forces. Prior to the Normandy invasion, General Ingles was made deputy commander of the European Theater of Operations, with headquarters in England. He remained in this theater of war from March 1943 until May 1943, when he returned to the United States. Two months afterward he was appointed Chief Signal Officer with headquarters in Washington, D.C.

The United States Signal Corps, the major communications agency of the Army, handles all communications from the War Department to the headquarters of every division in the Army and procures, stores, issues, installs, operates, and repairs equipment and supplies needed for the corps. "When American forces landed

in North Africa, in November 1942," wrote Harry Meyer Davis and F. G. Fassett, Jr., in their book *What You Should Know About the Signal Corps* (1943), "ten thousand different types of Signal Corps equipment were put ashore." During General Ingles' administration, the Army Signal Corps' engineering laboratories made many important discoveries, chief among them various radar instruments. When the Army Signal Corps achieved "the first man-made [radar] contact with the moon" on January 10, 1946, General Ingles, in an interview with Jack Gould of the *New York Times*, pointed out, "The primary significance of the . . . achievement is that this is the first time scientists have known with certainty that a very high frequency radio wave sent out from the earth can penetrate the electrically charged ionosphere which encircles the earth and stratosphere." Among other possible results from the radar contact with the moon, listed by Ingles in this interview, were the radio control of long-range jet- or rocket-controlled missiles; the opportunity for scientists to study effects of the ionosphere upon radio waves, and the provision of new astronomical information.

Ingles' postwar activities while yet with the Signal Corps included membership on the Board of War Communications and on a board, headed by Lieutenant General Alexander M. Patch⁴³, set up in 1945 "to forge the shape and size of the postwar Army." General Ingles was made honorary president of the Army Signal Association, formed in 1946 "to continue the wartime bond between Army Signal branches, former military and civilian personnel, and manufacturers, and to further industrial preparedness." The General has written newspaper and magazine articles and has appeared on radio programs devoted to Army subjects.

Harry Clyde Ingles, after his retirement from the Army (March 31, 1947), became a member of the board of directors of Radio Corporation of America, the RCA Communications, Inc., the National Broadcasting Company, and RCA Institutes, Inc. From May to August 1947 he acted as president of the last-named, a dual technical school, reputed to be "the first technical training school in the field of radio and electronics in the United States." At a national conference on training and education in industry in New York (1947), the General told the audience that he believed "the best and shortest training method for industry is to establish trade schools."

On September 5, 1947, the former Chief Signal Officer was elected president of RCA Communications, Inc. The corporation's chief service to the public is international message communication (radiogram). In addition it operates a program transmission service, which provides international program circuits, picks up foreign programs for major American broadcasting networks, and transmits American programs to foreign countries. It also operates a radiophotograph service between New York, London, Moscow, Cairo, Buenos Aires, and other cities on the globe. Still another division gives service on precision measurement



HARRY C. INGLES

of transmitter frequencies "with an accuracy equal to two parts in ten million."

Ingles holds the Distinguished Service Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster from the United States. His foreign decorations and honors include the Commander, Order of the British Empire; Officer, Legion of Honor (French); Commander, Orden de Boyaca (Columbia); Commander, Orden de Libertador (Venezuela). The University of Nebraska and the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn have given him honorary Doctor of Engineering degrees. Among his associations are the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the Institute of Radio Engineers. He is a member of Beta Theta Pi, the Army-Navy Club (Washington), the University Club, and the Economics Club of New York. He is also a Mason. The radio corporation executive was married to Grace Murray Salisbury on December 26, 1914. They have three children: Martha Salisbury (Mrs. John R. Schrader), Mary Osborne, and John Stephen. Ingles has blue eyes, light brown hair, is five feet nine inches tall, and weighs 168 pounds. His outdoor recreations are golf, hunting, and fishing.

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INGRAM, JONAS H(OWARD) (ing'-grām) Oct. 15, 1886- Football official; retired United States naval officer

Address: b. c/o All-America Football Conference, 350 5th Ave., New York 1; h. 330 8th St., Coronado, Calif.

Admiral Jonas H. Ingram, much-decorated wartime commander of the Atlantic Fleet, be-



U.S. Navy

ADM. JONAS H. INGRAM (RET.)

came, in February 1947, commissioner of the All-America Football Conference. Ingram has frequently said that he drove the enemy submarines out of the Atlantic by using football tactics.

The first of five children of William Thomas and Anna I. (Howard) Ingram, Jonas Howard Ingram was born October 15, 1886, in Jeffersonville, Indiana. He is descended from early settlers, Scotch-Irish on his father's side, English on his mother's. According to John Henry Cutler (*Liberty*, March 31, 1945), William Ingram made a comfortable living in the sand and gravel business. Jonas was reared in Jeffersonville, a town with a population of twelve thousand, where he still has a home. The books of George A. Henty aroused his interest in a naval career, and during 1902-03 the youth attended the Culver (Indiana) Military Academy, where he was prepared for Annapolis.

Sixteen-year-old Jonas Ingram was appointed in 1903 to the Naval Academy, where he was to be followed by two of his three younger brothers and by his son, all of whom distinguished themselves athletically. When he made the football team as a fullback in 1905, the youth was conspicuous in the 6-6 tie game with Army. In his last year at Annapolis (1906), Ingram caught the first forward pass ever thrown in an Army-Navy game and made the winning touchdown. (The forward pass had just been legalized.) Although he was not selected for Walter Camp's All-America listing, Ingram is on Grantland Rice's All-Time Navy Team. As a first classman he also captained and rowed stroke on the racing crew (which suffered its only defeat in three years when the boat was swamped), and he was awarded the Navy athletic sword as the best all-round athlete at the Academy.

Graduated in the lowest quarter of his class academically, Ingram "made the world cruise" on a battleship before he was commissioned. During 1909-12, as an ensign, he was assigned to other ships and, for a summer, to the new Culver naval school; but each football season found him at Annapolis as backfield coach. During the baseball season he coached ship teams to fleet championships.

As turret officer of the new battleship *Arkansas*, Lieutenant (j. g.) Ingram established a world record in firing twelve-inch guns. When President Wilson ordered the Navy to seize the Mexican city of Veracruz after the "Tampico incident" of April 1914, Ingram's direction of the *Arkansas'* artillery and machine guns won him the Congressional Medal of Honor, awarded in 1915. He was then at Annapolis as head football coach, known as "Old One-Arm" because of his habit of saying, "I'd give my right arm to win this ball game."

Then came his country's entry into World War I. In April 1917 Coach Ingram reported as aide and flag lieutenant to Rear Admiral Hugh Rodman, commander of the ship division which operated with the British Grand Fleet as the Sixth Battle Squadron. Jonas Ingram, then a thirty-two-year-old lieutenant commander, was present at the 1918 North Sea surrender of the enemy. His service as Rodman's aide won him the Navy Cross and the Belgian Order of Leopold II, in the degree of grand officer. He remained with Rodman when the latter assumed command of the newly formed Pacific Fleet in July 1919, but went ashore two years later to become chief of staff at the Great Lakes Naval Station.

Ingram's first command was the destroyer *Stoddert*, which he "skippered" for two years as a three-striper. Then, in April 1926 he returned to the Academy as director of football, later becoming director of all athletics. It was during his four-year tenure as head coach that Navy in 1928 broke its football relations with Army, which had different standards of eligibility for athletic teams. As head football coach Ingram had his brother, "Navy Bill," who had played on the team Jonas coached in 1916. Together they built up an undefeated football team; Jonas Ingram performed a similar service for the Navy teams in other branches of sports.

In the course of his career, Admiral Ingram won his wings as a naval aviator. The director of Navy public relations from June 1932 to July 1935, Ingram served also as aide to Navy Secretary Claude A. Swanson for the last three months. Newspapermen who covered the Navy Department recall the officer as being liked by everyone, and were impressed by his feet-on-the-desk breeziness in that stronghold of rigid formality. One of the articles Commander Ingram wrote in the 1930's included the statement, "There is little difference between the tactics of a well-handled fleet and of a well-run football team." Until he was made an admiral, the naval officer officiated as a referee in football games of the Eastern Intercollegiate League and the National Pro-

fessional Football League, and was a judge of boat races, when his duties permitted.

In July 1940, after completing two years' tour of duty in Brooklyn as captain of the New York Navy Yard and a year at Newport in the advanced class of the Naval War College, Ingram went on convoy duty in command of the *Tennessee*. (Teams from the crew of this battleship won most of the fleet's athletic trophies.) On January 10, 1941, Ingram hoisted the two-star flag of a rear admiral over the light cruiser *Memphis* as commander of Cruiser Division Two. Not long afterward, as first baseman of the *Memphis* team, the fifty-six-year-old Admiral drove in the winning run of a "very important" baseball game with the *Wichita* in the Caribbean Sea.

Ingram steamed into the South Atlantic on "neutrality patrol" in April 1941. "We arrived with nothing," he has said, "no supplies, no fuel, and the Brazilian authorities . . . thought that we had no business down there." Five months before Pearl Harbor, Ingram had to persuade Brazil to help him protect Allied shipping from German submarines. Upon meeting President Vargas⁴⁰ at an inland watering place, the Admiral was informed that the Brazilian Navy was unable to keep the vital sea lanes open. When he offered to take over the task ("these people would have starved if we hadn't taken the responsibility"), Vargas answered, "Henceforth, you will be my sea lord."

Vargas provided the land, and Ingram built the naval bases up and down the long Brazilian coastline. One of the largest air bases in the world grew up on Ascension Island, twelve hundred miles to the east, from which Ingram's planes operated against the Nazi U-boats. After the United States became a belligerent in World War II, in February 1942 Jonas Ingram was made a vice-admiral and his command was designated as Task Force Three, which in September was redesignated the South Atlantic Force (Fourth Fleet). The Brazilian Navy and Air Force were under Ingram's command and operated with his forces, which included all United States Army, British, and Free French personnel in the area. The Admiral's difficulties with South American names, his hearty humor, and general informality caused President Roosevelt⁴² to call him "the shirt-sleeve diplomat." "Mr. President," Ingram complained at a conference in mid-1943, "you're making a third-rate diplomat out of a first-rate fighting man." But he received every medal Brazil awards to foreigners, was made an honorary lifetime member of the Naval Club, and was presented with a gold wrist watch by the Brazilian flyers and with a gold nugget ("a bit of Brazilian soil") by the enlisted men of the Brazilian Navy.

Because available ships were few, Ingram plotted Allied strategy and directed operations covering 4,600,000 square miles from "a cabin scarcely large enough for a dog fight," until top Navy commander Admiral King⁴² sent him a houseboat. (During an encounter with a Nazi "wolf pack" of submarines in 1942, Ingram suffered an injury to the neck vertebrae which brought him the Purple Heart.) By

Christmas of 1943 he was able to announce that the U-boat menace in the South Atlantic area had been brought under control within the preceding three months. In November 1944, when he was advanced to head the Atlantic Fleet with the rank of full admiral, *Time* reported, "No Navyman begrudged hurricane-voiced, gregarious Jonas Ingram his new star."

Admiral Ingram reported in May 1945 that in a total of 3,550 escort trips, the 1,125,000-strong Atlantic Fleet had convoyed 16,760 ships across the Atlantic, and that he never had fewer than 450 cargo ships and 75 escort vessels at sea. "And not one American soldier had been lost on a ship convoyed by the Atlantic Fleet," he added. This was four months after Ingram had made headlines by announcing that robot bomb attacks on New York and other American coastal cities were "possible and probable" within sixty days. "Cinclant" (the term for Commander-in-chief, Atlantic Fleet) was personally responsible for the safety of President Roosevelt and his party on their way to the conferences at Casablanca, Teheran, and Yalta, and of President Truman⁴⁵ to that at Potsdam. Several of his statements made news in October 1946, including his remark on the atomic bomb ("So we've got a little bomb").

In late February 1947, two months before Jonas Ingram's retirement from the Navy became effective, the All-America Football Conference announced his acceptance of a one-year contract as its commissioner. Ingram told reporters: "I've been in plenty of campaigns and now I'm in another one . . . the battle to maintain the integrity of professional football. I'm just as tough as Judge Landis⁴⁴ ever was in that respect." Sports writer Al Laney reported, "Everyone seems to agree that the A. A. F. C. has made a ten-strike, that the old sea-dog is going to solve all its problems, make the [established] rival National Football League come to terms, make everybody rich, and lead the way into a 'world series' of professional football." (Ingram, although planning to remain in California, was also starting a coal business in Indiana.)

At the first A.A.F.C. meeting, Ingram was elected to succeed Dan Topping as president. The A.A.F.C. also amended the league constitution to provide for the deputy commissioner Ingram had appointed. One of the commissioner-president's objectives, he later told the press, was to speed up the officiating of games. (He also promised immediate decisions on disputes.) In August, National League Commissioner Bert Bell refused his challenge for a play-off game between the A.A.F.C. champion and that of the older league. Telling reporters that he felt he had more to learn about modern football, Ingram said, "You young fellows have three things that we didn't have when I was connected with the college game as a player. You have August and September football, you have the [T] formation, and you have statistics."

Ingram and Jean Fletcher-Coffin, daughter of Indianapolis banker Charles E. Coffin, were married in July 1914. Their daughter, Mary

INGRAM, JONAS H.—*Continued*

Birch, is the wife of Marine Colonel Lawrence C. Hays; their son, William Thomas, 2d, who resigned from the Navy with the rank of commander to enter business, is remembered by sports writers as the second "Navy Bill" Ingram to star in Naval Academy sports.

The football commissioner, who has brown eyes under heavy brows, is described as a hearty, ruddy-complexioned, "barrel-chested" six-footer. His weight is kept around 190 pounds by dint of long walks, systematic exercise, and ten-day diets. Although he holds memberships in dignified organizations, maintained strictness in his Navy commands, and has five rows of ribbons—including the D.S.M. with two gold stars—Ingram used to claim the title of "most non-reg[ulation] officer in the Navy." Ingram is an Episcopalian, but on occasion he attends services at his friends' churches, especially the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian. An effective speaker, he is credited with an extraordinary memory for faces. He has an enthusiasm for practical jokes, for Western and detective stories and movies. He likes, also, to read military biographies, to spend time building up his herd of black Angus cattle, to grow flowers, and to prepare complicated desserts.

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IVES, CHARLES E(DWARD) Oct. 20, 1874- Composer

Address: h. West Redding, Conn.

"Charles E. Ives is the father of indigenous American art-music and, at the same time, is in the vanguard of the most forward-looking and experimental composers of today," wrote Henry Cowell in *American Composers on American Music*, published in 1933. The composer, however, had not yet received public recognition although musicians had begun to discuss his music. In 1947 Ives was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for his Third Symphony, written thirty-five years before its first performance in 1946. Ives is now credited with the first use of atonality, polyharmony, and polyrhythms in music, innovations once attributed to Stravinsky, Schönberg, and other better-known modernists.

Charles Edward Ives, the son of George E. Ives, a bandmaster, and the former Mary Parmelee, was born October 20, 1874, in the town of Danbury, Connecticut. The boy's father was his first music teacher, and from him, too, he learned not to be afraid of unconventionality in music. George Ives, who at the age of sixteen had organized a Civil War Army band, had invented a quarter-tone instrument; and he had made a study of the science of acoustics, an interest he aroused in his son. Charles, at thirteen, became the organist of the West Street Congregational

Church. At that time a local critic predicted a brilliant future for the young organist.

After attending the Danbury public schools and the private Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven, young Ives matriculated as a music student at Yale University, where he studied composition with Horatio Parker and organ with Dudley Buck (his other teachers were John C. Griggs and Harry Rowe Shelley). He vexed his teachers by experimenting with "unusual chord structures, exotic scales, harmonic rhythms, and other revolutionary effects"; products of his experiments were played by the orchestra of the Hyperion Theatre in New Haven. Before he received his B.A. degree in 1898, he had begun a composition for the organ with a chord in D Minor superimposed on one in C Major, perhaps the first example of modern polyharmony.

During his college years, Ives had been an organist for St. Thomas Church (1893-94) and the Centre Church (1894-98), and when he left Yale he held the position of organist and choirmaster at the First Presbyterian Church in Bloomfield, New Jersey, from 1898 to 1900, and at the Central Presbyterian Church in New York City from 1900 to 1902. But these positions were of a part-time nature, for, upon graduation, Ives had entered the insurance field as a clerk for the Mutual Life Insurance Company. In 1906 he established the firm of Ives and Company, agents for the Washington Life Insurance Company, and in 1909 he and Julian S. Myrick became managers of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. The firm of Ives and Myrick (dissolved twenty-one years afterward, in 1930, when Ives's poor health forced him to retire) became, according to *Time*, "one of the largest of its kind in the United States." Ives has said, "My business experience revealed life to me in many aspects that I might otherwise have missed. In it one sees tragedy, nobility, meanness, high aims, low aims, brave hopes, faint hopes, great ideals, no ideals, and one is able to watch these work inevitable destiny."

As a composer, Ives has been called "the pioneer of atonality," having used atonality successfully before Stravinsky and Schönberg. One critic noted that, while some of Ives's innovations have since been adopted by other composers, others have not yet been developed but are "inevitable in the line of historical developments." Among the musical devices Ives used for the first time were: major and minor seconds and tone clusters; quarter tones, and other intervals of less than a half step; polyrhythms, polyharmonies, chords built of fourths and fifths; and what Charles Seeger calls "musical perspective" and defines as "a systematic ordering of the relationships between various levels in a composition . . . foreground . . . middle ground . . . background." Ives also treats different time sequences as units "whose simultaneous hearing does not imply exact coincidence except at the start." He often "quotes" from American folk tunes, makes use of spiritual music and standard American marches. His subjects are largely

historical or geographical. At various times, he has been considered the musical counterpart of Walt Whitman, James Joyce, and Mark Twain.

Ives's contributions to music received wider recognition in May 1947 when he was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for his Third Symphony. Written in 1911, when the composer was thirty-seven, the symphony was not performed until thirty-five years later—in April 1946 Lou Harrison directed its performance by the New York Little Symphony Orchestra. A little over a month later it was played again at the American Music Festival concert. At both performances it was acclaimed. Olin Downes (*New York Times*) commented, "This symphony as a whole affects the listener by the simplicity of its approach and the deep feeling with which old hymn tunes are used. The curious coloring and austerity of line result in a broad and noble climax of the whole work." Noel Strauss, who felt that the thirty-five-year gap between the writing of the work and its performance was "a sad commentary on the neglect that has been meted out to one of this country's most gifted composers," found that "the symphony proved striking . . . because of its melodiousness, its natural contrapuntal skill and its raciness. . . . And if it was rather loose in its structural patterning, and too much alike in its scoring throughout, it was blest with a richness of orchestral sonorities that matched the richness of imagination abounding in every page of the youthful opus."

Believed by Paul Rosenfeld to be "the solidest piece of piano music composed by an American," Ives's Second Pianoforte Sonata, subtitled "Concord, Massachusetts, 1840-60" is, in the composer's words, "an attempt to present [one person's] impression of the spirit of the literature, the philosophy, and the men of Concord, Massachusetts" (its movements are called "Emerson", "Hawthorne", "The Alcotts", and "Thoreau"). After its first performance in 1939 (the manuscript was dated 1911-15), Lawrence Gilman asserted, "It is . . . the greatest music composed by an American." Rosenfeld remarked that the Concord sonata is "perhaps the richest, most inclusive, most beautifully formed and drawn of all his pieces." Ives's Second String Quartet has also been praised. The hundred and fourteen of his songs which were privately published were discussed by Aaron Copland in *Our New Music*. Ives has written four symphonies, four violin sonatas, two piano sonatas and other works, three orchestral suites, eleven volumes of chamber music for various instrumental groups, choral music, songs, organ music, and music for other instruments or ensembles. Two reasons advanced for their rare performance is that they are extremely difficult to play and that Ives, being publicity-shy, has made little attempt to publish or promote them. A few of his works are available on records.

In 1945 the National Institute of Arts and Letters elected Ives to membership, in recognition of his contributions to modern music. Discussion of his works appears in the writ-



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CHARLES E. IVES

ings of many music critics. Henry Cowell has observed: Ives "regards a musical composition almost as though it were a living organism, of which the composer gives the germ, the performer adding to its growth by widening the initial concept." On the written scores of his work Ives often gives the performers choices as to dynamics or the inclusion or omission of certain measures and individual notes. Another critic, Lou Harrison, wrote in *Modern Music*, "His sensitive texture . . . is, in the final stages, a many-sided, many-layered, at once serious and facetious, common and cultivated fabric in which the tonal characters stand up, walk forth, and have a whole life against a setting (with commentary) of Ives's own invention which is largely made up of oracular puns, rich and ambiguous in meaning." Reviewing a concert, part of Columbia University's Second Annual American Music Festival (1946), devoted to Ives's music, Paul Henry Lang (*Saturday Review of Literature*) observed, "This is music from the bowels of the earth; bewildering music, at times powerful, tender, evocative, witty, at other times incomprehensibly clumsy. . . . There were a few moments of that memorable concert at Columbia University when one could not help feeling that at one time Ives had in his power and solution the great problems of music at the crossroads."

Published as a companion volume to his Second Pianoforte Sonata, Ives's prose *Essays Before a Sonata* (1920) are, commented Rosenfeld, "four most poetically penetrating criticisms for the 'subjects' of the four movements of the work." Ives also prefaced his privately published book of songs, writing in part, "Some of the songs in this book . . . cannot be sung. . . . An excuse for their existence . . . is that a song has a few rights the same as ordinary citizens. . . . If it happens to feel like trying

IVES, CHARLES E.—*Continued*

to fly where humans cannot fly—to sing what cannot be sung—to walk in a cave on all fours—or to tighten up its girth in blind hope and faith and try to scale mountains that are not—who shall stop it?" In a letter to Lehman Engel, Ives stated, "I feel strongly that the great fundamentals should be discussed in public meetings." The composer believed that there should be "more thinking and action about the great problems which concern all countries and all people," that this "is one of the things that music can do, if it happens to want to, if it comes naturally, and is not the result of superimposition." The composer has also written, "The future of music may not lie entirely with music itself, but rather in the way it encourages and extends, rather than limits, the aspirations and ideals of the people, in the way it makes itself a part with the finer things that humanity does and dreams of."

In 1908 Charles Ives was married to Harmony Twichell; they have an only daughter, Edith. The composer is a Congregationalist. In West Redding, Connecticut, where he lives, he rarely attends concerts or formal social affairs. "He never reads daily newspapers," *Time* has reported, and before 1947 he had not been interviewed.

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JACKSON, WILLIAM K(ENNETH)

Nov. 18, 1886—Nov. 24, 1947 Businessman, lawyer, and chamber of commerce executive; entered law practice in 1908 in Jacksonville, Florida; in 1909 became an attorney in Panama on the staff of General George Goethals, afterward serving as assistant prosecuting, and prosecuting attorney, and then United States District Attorney of the Canal Zone District (1914-15); joined the United Fruit Company in 1922, became secretary of the concern by 1926, then general counsel, vice-president, and a director; elected in 1946 to the presidency of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States after four terms in office as vice-president, and one term in office as president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. See *Current Biography* 1946 Yearbook.

Obituary

N Y Times p32 N 25 '47

JANNEY, RUSSELL (jăn'i) Apr. 14, 1884—
 Author; theatrical manager

Address: b. 56 W. 45th St., New York 19

Russell Janney's name has been known in the theater as a press agent, playwright, and the producer of *The Vagabond King* and other successful musicals. In 1946 he received prominence in an allied field when his first novel, *Miracle of the Bells*, appeared among the best sellers. It was later purchased for motion picture production.

When Russell Janney was born to Reynold and Ella (Dixon) Janney in Wilmington, Ohio, on April 14, 1884, his father was a teacher. A few years later the elder Janney secured a position in Chillicothe, Ohio, as principal of the high school, but, by the time his son was eight, Reynold Janney had abandoned the teaching profession to become a mechanical engineer, and later a bicycle manufacturer, in Keene, New Hampshire. It was in this New England town that twelve-year-old Russell was first attracted by the theater—he used to post bills for incoming road shows in return for a pass to the gallery. At Yale University, where he took a liberal arts course, he wrote and staged plays for his fraternity, Beta Theta Pi. After graduation in 1906, he went to England, where he remained for about three years. During that time he wrote a number of short stories for *Smart Set* and other magazines, and was employed as a publicity writer for Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree and for George Edwardes, the musical comedy producer.

For a period after his return to the United States, Janney presented the Russell Janney Players in various parts of the country; their most successful appearances were in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. One of his leading women was Constance Collyer, and his designers included Robert Edmond Jones⁴⁶ and Norman Bel Geddes⁴⁰. During this period, also, Janney was a press agent for the Fox Film Company. (One of the actresses whom he publicized for that studio was Theda Bara.) In November 1916 Stuart Walker's Portmanteau Theater, of which Janney was a co-producer, brought up the lights on the first New York production. For about six weeks at the Princess Theatre they staged plays by Stuart Walker and Oscar Wilde, and were the first American group to perform Lord Dunsany's one-act plays. The Portmanteau Theater then made a country-wide tour. A year later Janney was advance agent for a farce, *Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath*. (Another actor for whom he was advance agent was the late George Arliss.) The first major Broadway production to display Russell Janney's name as producer was Booth Tarkington's *Seventeen*, which he did in association with Stuart Walker. This play opened in 1918. In another year the Portmanteau Theater was again functioning with a new bill of one-act plays.

Before 1920 Janney had met Rudolph Friml, the Czech composer, who had already won fame for *Firefly* and other musicals, and Brian Hooker, a Yale professor. The three men were to collaborate on a number of productions.

In 1920 they wrote, and Janney produced, *June Love*. In 1921 Janney, Hooker, and Katherine Chisholm Ashing adapted *Pomander Walk*, a comedy by Louis N. Parker, which had made a success eleven years before; renaming it *Marjolaine*, Janney produced the musical in the 1921-22 season in New York at the Broadhurst Theater. Janney began an association, which lasted a number of years, with Otis Skinner, when in 1923 he presented *Sancho Panza*, a Don Quixote comedy adapted from a play by Melchior Lengyel, with the musical score by Dr. Hugo Felix. Although it won success in other cities of the United States, the play failed in New York. For three subsequent years Janney was manager for Skinner, presenting him on the road in *Captain Fury*, a play by Cornelia Otis Skinner⁴², the actor's daughter. During this period, Janney had also established himself as a "play doctor" (a writer who revises plays without being given program credit) and had worked with a number of productions by other managers.

Janney, Friml, and Hooker had been preparing, for several years, a musical about François Villon, the French vagabond poet who lived in the fifteenth century. At their request, Justin McCarthy cabled his permission to use his *If I Were King* as the basis for this new musical, but in his cable the Irish playwright also expressed his doubts as to the trio's sanity. Nevertheless, in 1925 *The Vagabond King* was staged. It was to become one of the biggest successes on the American stage: it remained on Broadway for a run of 508 performances; it was presented by seven touring companies simultaneously, and it has had recurrent revivals ever since. Its songs, ASCAP has told Janney, have been requested more often than those of any other musical. Janney himself revived the musical on Broadway in 1943, and Edwin Lester, producer of *Song of Norway*, ran a profitable production of it in California in the summer of 1946.

Two new plays were presented in 1927 under Janney auspices: *Ballyhoo* and *White Eagle*, another product of the Janney-Hooker-Friml collaboration. That year Janney returned to London, where he leased the Winter Garden and Gaiety Theater to present *Vagabond King*, *Marjolaine*, and some other of his American productions. Back home in December 1934, he collaborated with Hooker on a musical adaptation of Justin McCarthy's *The O'Flynn*. By this time, fifty-year-old Janney felt ready to retire or, at least, he has said, to suspend his activities in the theater. Thus, while he maintained his office and his old theatrical contacts, his name no longer appeared on Broadway playbills. Through the acting career of his son, William, (Janney was divorced many years ago), the producer has kept alive his interest in the theater.

With free time on his hands, Janney set about writing a novel which, entitled *Miracle of the Bells*, was published in 1946. Making use of "show business" for the book's background, he modeled his main female character, Olga Treskovna, after Olga Treskoff, his business partner for many years before her



Blackstone Studios

RUSSELL JANNEY

decease. (Her name still appears on his office door.) For background on his leading male character, William (White Spats) Dunnigan, Janney had drawn upon his own experience as a press agent. The "miracle" in the title is actually a series of occurrences which resolve several difficult situations: the four-day ringing of the town's church bells and the implied intervention of Saint Michael, to whom one of the churches is dedicated, are the instruments that bring about these "miracles." Before publication of the *Miracle of the Bells*, advance sale figures had reached 80,000, and by July 1947, eleven months after it had appeared, more than 300,000 copies had been printed. Its publishers estimated that this was a record for a novel not selected by a book club. In December 1946 rights for publication of the novel were sold to nine foreign countries.

Critics were divided in their reception of *Miracle of the Bells*. "This first novel," wrote Thelma Brackett for the *Library Journal*, "just misses being something big. . . . But the idea is refreshing and the book, on the whole, good reading." John William Rogers recommended the novel to the readers of the *Chicago Sun Book Week* if they responded "to a good sentimental glow and very human story which is at once ingenuously appealing and told with obvious joy on the part of the author." Rogers noted that one fault might have been eliminated: "Had [Janney] been persuaded after he had finished his manuscript to cut at least one hundred pages, his story would have gained immensely in its power and effectiveness." Bernard Sobel observed in the *Saturday Review of Literature*: "The author has so mastered the art of capturing and holding attention that he practically coerces the reader into finishing his lengthy novel. And this feat is noteworthy because the plot, though based on a highly ingenious idea, is naive, incredible, and continu-

JANNEY, RUSSELL—*Continued*

ously obvious." Of the writing, William Du Bois (New York Times) said, "Each page is constructed on the declamatory pattern, sown ankle-deep with exclamation points and blocked into many a set speech of the type that once made the rafters ring when the theater was not ashamed to be theatrical." The New York Sun's John Cournos, thought the book had "an element rare in fiction, as in life, of active goodness in its leading characters, a goodness so infectious as to dominate the story and impress with the spirit of Christ grace."

Movie-goers will see the film version of *Miracle of the Bells* as a Jesse Lasky-Walter MacEwen RKO production in 1947 or 1948. Working with a minimum budget of two million dollars, the producers have engaged Ben Hecht⁴² and Quentin Reynolds⁴¹ to write the screen play (Janney will be consultant) and have assigned the leading role to Fred McMurray. Because the book has a Catholic background, with a Jew playing an estimable part in the story, Janney, himself a Protestant of Quaker parentage, was asked by the National Conference of Christians and Jews to undertake a nation-wide lecture tour to speak on tolerance. The author, who feels strongly about religious prejudice, visited a large number of cities in the United States and Canada. In 1947 Janney wrote the lyrics for the song "Miracle of the Bells."

As a result of his work with *The Vagabond King*, Janney became interested in François Villon. In Paris, he uncovered some manuscripts of the poet. Having undertaken extensive research on Villon's life, and dissatisfied with existent translations which portrayed the Frenchman as "soft," he has translated some of his ballads and poems. "Villon," Janney asserts, "was five hundred years before his time." One interesting fact, he has remarked, is that the only other French poet of the period worthy of study was Charles d'Orleans, brother of the king, some of whose work Janney has translated. The *décor* of Janney's office is reminiscent of the early French Renaissance, the period in which Villon lived, with its high, straight-lined furniture. The portly author has blue eyes and the high crown of his head is edged by thin, white hair. He is an inveterate reader and pipe-smoker.

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Who's Who in the Theatre (1947)

JEANNERET-GRIS, CHARLES-EDOUARD See Le Corbusier

JELLINEK, ELVIN M(ORTON) Aug. 15, 1890- Physiologist

Address: b. c/o Yale University, New Haven, Conn.; h. 205 Livingston St., New Haven, Conn.

As director of the Yale School of Alcohol Studies, Elvin M. Jellinek subscribes to the

principle that alcoholism is a disease and the alcoholic is a sick person, that alcoholics can be helped and are worth helping, and that alcoholism is a public health problem and therefore a public responsibility. Jellinek, an associate professor of applied physiology at Yale University since 1941, has written two texts on alcohol, and is generally considered an authority on that subject as well as on the science of biometrics, the statistical analysis of biological observation.

Born in New York City on August 15, 1890, Elvin Morton Jellinek is the son of Ervin Marcell and Rose (Jacobsen) Jellinek. After his elementary and secondary education was completed, Elvin Jellinek became a student at three European universities: at Berlin from 1908 until 1911, at Grenoble for the year 1911, and at Leipzig from 1911 until he received his Master of Education degree there in 1914. (Twenty-one years later Jellinek was awarded his D.Sc. degree too by Leipzig.) Following college, during the period from 1914 until 1919, Jellinek was employed as a biometric consultant, and as a library and field researcher. In the field of human physiology Jellinek was biometrician at the Government School for Nervous Children in Budapest, which post he held from 1915 until 1920.

The subject of plant growth next was the young scientist's chief interest: he worked as biometrician at Elder Dempster in Sierra Leone, West Africa, for five years beginning in 1920; and as biometrician, and later director of research, for the United Fruit Company in Tela, Honduras, for five years beginning in 1925. Back in the United States, Jellinek was appointed chief biometrician, later, associate director of research, at the Memorial Foundation for Neuro-Endocrine Research at the Worcester State Hospital, in Massachusetts. He served on the staff of the hospital from 1931 until 1939. In that year (1939) he began directing the hospital's study of effects of alcohol. Since 1941 Jellinek has taught at Yale University as an associate professor of applied physiology and has directed the Yale School of Alcohol Studies at the university's Laboratory of Applied Physiology.

The Yale School of Alcohol Studies, recognizing the problem of alcoholism to be both biological and social, maintains research facilities in the fields of physiology, medicine, psychology, psychiatry, sociology, law, and history, and other of the social studies. "The objects of these studies," says Director Jellinek, "is to determine the sources of the problems of the alcoholic, the ways and means by which waste may be prevented, and means by which existing damage such as the disease of alcohol addiction may be reduced." The school's program of research is carried over into: (1) the summer school of alcohol studies, attended by educators, ministers, physicians, social workers, probation officers, and others vocationally interested in the problems of the alcoholic; and (2) the free clinic for alcoholics, which is both a model for community hospitals and a place of treatment for alcoholics in need of medical and psychiatric aid.



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Investigations by Jellinek and his associates, as reported in *Time*, have given the basis for diagnosing the potential alcoholic: the man with such tendencies "gulps his drinks, sneaks a few on the side, worries about his liquor consumption, stops talking about his drinking, and 'pulls blanks' (i.e. forgets what happened during his bouts)." Of the cause of immoderate drinking Jellinek has said: "Alcoholism may be the source of much human misery, but, fundamentally, human misery is the source of alcoholism." Jellinek has expressed these views in lectures and radio talks: he has participated in such programs as the New York Times radio (WQXR) forum, *What's On Your Mind*, and the CBS series, *You and Alcohol*, both in 1946.

Alcohol Explored (1942), which Jellinek co-authored with H. W. Haggard (Professor Haggard is director of the Yale Applied Physiology Laboratory), is a scientific study of the known effects of alcohol and the causes of alcoholism. "After a careful scrutiny of every page of this book," wrote E. F. Allen in the New York Times, "one will be unable to say that it makes a case either for alcohol as a beverage or against it. . . . This is not a crusader's book. The authors have apparently tried to keep as close to facts as is humanly possible, and they have written both unemotionally and agreeably." Jellinek is the editor of *Alcohol Addiction and Chronic Alcoholism* (1942), the first volume of *The Effects of Alcohol on the Individual* series. The purpose of this analysis of the existing literature dealing with the etiology and treatment of alcohol addiction, and with the mental and physical diseases resultant from chronic alcoholism, is to clarify these problems so as to provide for future research. Of *Alcohol Addiction and Chronic Alcoholism* Dr. J. A. Kindwall has written in the *Annals of the American Acad-*

emy of Political and Social Science: "Very few readers will feel that the spadework of the authors has left any treasure uncovered, and if any digging remains to be done, it will have been enormously reduced and facilitated by the work already accomplished in this volume." Among the scientific journals to which Jellinek has contributed are the *Journal of Psychology*, *Public Health Nursing*, and the *Quarterly Journal of Studies in Alcohol*. He has been an associate editor of the last-mentioned since 1941.

A board of directors member of the National Committee for Education on Alcoholism (sponsored by the Yale Plan of Alcohol Studies), Jellinek since 1941 has been vice-chairman of the scientific committee of the Research Council on Problems of Alcohol. That year he also became chairman of the Survey Committee on Tests for Intoxication, a position he continues to hold in 1947. Jellinek is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; and he is a member of the American Psychopathology Association and of the American Statistical Association. The United States Navy called upon him in April 1946 to serve on a civilian board to study means of making naval service more attractive as a career. The director of the Yale School of Alcohol Studies was married to Thelma Pierce on October 18, 1935. They have one daughter, Ruth.

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JOHNSON, THOMASINA WALKER
Mar. 24, 1911- United States Government official

Address: b. c/o United States Employment Service, Department of Labor, 14th St. & Constitution Ave., Washington, D.C.; h. 430 Irving St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Thomasina Walker Johnson, chief of the Minority Groups Section of the United States Employment Service, had, in the six years previous to her May 1946 appointment, become familiar with the problems of aiding minority groups by means of legislation. At one time a legislative representative of a lobby and also a social worker, Mrs. Johnson understands the hardships of minority races, religions, and nationalities in finding employment.

Thomasina Walker's birth date is March 24, 1911; her father was Newton Walker and her mother, a schoolteacher, the former Theopa Durham. Born in Indianapolis, Indiana, where her father was a city employee, she spent her early days in that city and in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and in Boston with her brothers and her half brothers and sisters. Young Thomasina received her high school education at the South Carolina State College at Orangeburg. There she participated in dancing, dramatics, and chemistry club activities. She was graduated in 1927. Earning money at various



Keith

THOMASINA WALKER JOHNSON

jobs to pay her college expenses, Miss Walker attended the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, the city in which she had spent most of her early life. A sociology major, she completed the requirements for a Bachelor of Science degree in 1934. That year she received an appointment as a high school teacher in the Manual Training School in Bordentown, New Jersey, a position she held until she married.

On July 17, 1937, Thomasina Walker became Mrs. T. Henry Johnson. Her plans for maintaining a home for her husband, the Boston concert singer, could not be fulfilled, for, shortly after their marriage, her husband developed cancer. With her background as a teacher, she sought employment in Boston but found that the fact that she was married barred her from teaching in that city. She also discovered that "as a Negro she could not even become a cashier in a Boston public utility office." Consequently, Mrs. Johnson told an interviewer, "I decided a lot of things were wrong, all of them stemming from politics. So I went into politics." Having joined the Democratic Party in her Congressional district, by 1940 she was a Massachusetts State committeewoman. In 1940, also, she became a field worker for the Boston Housing Authority. That year she spent three months in Washington as a legislative representative of Alpha Kappa Alpha, a sorority which aids Negroes through study grants and social service field work. While in Boston, Mrs. Johnson studied Spanish at Harvard, and began work toward a Master's degree at Boston University.

T. Henry Johnson died in 1942. In that year Mrs. Johnson became "the first full-time Negro lobbyist in the nation's capital" for Alpha Kappa Alpha. Interested in bills on educa-

tion, health, welfare, labor, women and children, the sorority was alert to the possibilities of eliminating discrimination against minorities by inserting such provisions in this type of legislation. As a result of their work, discrimination was barred in the selection of members of the Nurse Cadet Corps, and Negroes were admitted to the WAVES and SPARS without segregation. AKA was among the first groups to actuate anti-poll tax and anti-lynch bills, and also worked toward the passage of measures providing Federal aid to education, universal peacetime military training, and the 1945 National Hospital Act. The lobby also helped in the drafting of the antidiscrimination amendment to the school lunch bill. The group assisted in the drafting of the permanent Fair Employment Practices bill, under discussion by Congressional committees. For the sorority's national non-partisan council on public affairs, Mrs. Johnson "compiled, edited, and interpreted legislation" in the periodical *The Legislative Release*.

After four years as a lobbyist in Washington, in May 1946 Mrs. Johnson was named chief of the Minority Groups Section of the United States Employment Service. During World War II, USES placed the unemployed in manpower-short war industries and carried out the provisions of State unemployment compensation laws. The functions of administering these laws and serving as a placement agency (free to both employers and employees) were returned to the individual States in November 1946. A Minority Groups Section, unaffected by the new Federal-State relationship, has been established to aid persons who find race, religion, or nationality a handicap in seeking employment. The section, which Mrs. Johnson heads, consults with the other divisions in USES on minority problems and advises other agencies on the same subject. Concerned with education and training as well as actual employment, the section provides States and regional offices with technical assistance and advice.

Attributing influences on her thinking to Walter White⁴², A. Philip Randolph⁴⁰, and Mary Church Terrell⁴², Mrs. Johnson has been a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Union for Democratic Action, and the National Council for a Permanent FEPC. In 1945 she was named one of the sixteen outstanding women of all races in America by the National Council of Negro Women. Slender (108 pounds), hazel-eyed, auburn-haired, Mrs. Johnson looks taller than her five feet three inches. Fond of music, she collects classical records, attends the opera (*Madama Butterfly* is her favorite), the ballet, and concerts. A regular theatergoer, she especially likes Danny Kaye, Gertrude Niesen, and Beatrice Lillie. While she has the feminine hobby of designing her own clothes, she enjoys watching a good boxing match, a football or a hockey game. On the

subject of travel, Mrs. Johnson says, "If I ever get back to Boston, I don't expect to travel any farther away than Cambridge."

Reference

N Y Post p41 S 24 '46 por

JORDAN, VIRGIL (DUSTIN) June 3, 1892- Economist; author

Address: b. c/o National Industrial Conference Board, 247 Park Ave., New York 17; h. 290 Potter Pl., Weehawken, N. J.

Economist Virgil Jordan has gained a reputation as a "businessman's economist," one who speaks for free enterprise in a competitive market. He was elected as the second president of the National Industrial Conference Board in 1932, which business research institution he continues to direct in 1947. Among his published works is the book *Manifesto for the Atomic Age* (1946).

The only child of James Ernest and Lillian May (Conrad) Jordan, Virgil Dustin Jordan was born June 3, 1892, in Olean, New York. The Jordan family, of English stock, had settled in New York in the Colonial period; some of the descendants still have farms in that area. Young Jordan's earliest associations were those of a rural childhood, the boy being reared on a farm near the town of Cuba, New York. He also lived in New York City. After completing his elementary education, he attended Townsend Harris High School in the city, from which he was graduated in 1908. He went on to matriculate at the College of the City of New York—Townsend Harris was connected with, and prepared its students for, C.C.N.Y.—where he majored in economics and physics. As an undergraduate, Jordan held various jobs, in butcher shops and as plumbers' and electricians' assistant, to support himself while at school. In 1912 he received his B.S. degree *cum laude*, his Phi Beta Kappa key, and his college's Pell and Prager Memorial Prize medals.

For his graduate study, Jordan attended Wisconsin (1912) and Columbia (1913) universities, Cambridge University in England (1913), and Stuttgart University in Germany (1914). When World War I interrupted his studies, he returned to the United States without receiving a graduate degree. It was in his years at college and graduate school that his economic thinking was formed: Jordan writes that he was particularly influenced by the economic teachings of his professors, Richard Theodore Ely at Wisconsin and Arthur Cecil Pigou at Cambridge. William Graham Sumner of Yale also helped the young man to decide eventually upon economics as a lifework.

The year Jordan spent at Wisconsin (1912-13) was on a teaching fellowship in economics. He did not, however, resume an academic career after his return from Europe, choosing rather the field of journalism: from 1914 to 1920 he was associate editor and special writer for *Everybody's Magazine*. Jordan then joined the National Industrial Conference Board in New York City as editor of publications for



VIRGIL JORDAN

the years 1920-29. For part of this nine-year period he also served as the board's chief economist (1924-29) and was American correspondent for about one hundred foreign papers, as such contributing weekly articles for several years in the 1920's. Jordan's work with the National Industrial Conference Board was interrupted by a three-year position as economist at the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company in the same city (1929-32). When, in 1932, Jordan returned to the board, it was to succeed the late Magnus Alexander, the first president.

The National Industrial Conference Board, according to an account in *Industrial Marketing* (February 1947), had its beginnings before World War I when a group of businessmen came together at a small up-State New York hostel, called Yama Farms, for the purpose of relaxation. "Since they represented a diversity of industries, [their] talks began to center on problems affecting all of them—the broad, all-inclusive aspects of the economic way of life, the effects of legislation on business and the problems common to management in all enterprise. . . . As the men at Yama Farms spoke informally, their need for a centralized information source dealing with economic problems became more and more evident." By May 1916 they had decided upon founding what was termed an "association of associations" comprising leading employer groups in the United States, brought together "to study the various social and economic problems relating to and affecting industry" and "to disseminate facts and conclusions based on careful and unbiased investigation." The two purposes remain the credo of the National Industrial Conference Board which now, in 1947, numbers nearly three thousand associates representing business companies and associations, labor unions, including the A.F. of L. and C.I.O.,

JORDAN, VIRGIL—*Continued*

educational institutions, and Government agencies. As president of the board, Virgil Jordan directs the research program, the results of which are published by the board in its magazines and special reports; other of the board's publications are economic and management almanacs and statistical casebooks.

The president of the National Industrial Conference Board also served as a member of the National Commission on Economic Education of the United States Bureau of Education from 1935 to 1939. In 1937 he was a lecturer at the United States Army Industrial College, and the following year he served as chairman of the Industrial Advisory Council of the Works Projects Administration in New York City. Articles by Jordan have appeared in foreign magazines; among the American periodicals for which he has written are: the *American Economic Review*, the *American Federationist* (organ of the A.F. of L.), *American Mercury*, *Commonweal*, the *Congressional Digest*, *Current History*, the *Nation's Business*, the *New Republic*, *Rotarian*, *Survey Graphic*, and the *Yale Review News*. *Newsweek's Business Tides* department bore Jordan's by-line from October 10 through November 21, 1938; *Business Week* (a McGraw-Hill publication) gave the National Industrial Conference Board president space to "speak his mind about matters that seem to him of moment" (in the column *Editorially Speaking*) from October 1 through November 12, 1938.

Books of which Jordan is the author are *The Kansas Court of Industrial Relations* (1924), *The Inter-Ally Debt and the United States* (1925), and *The Agricultural Problem in the United States* (1927). He has also contributed a chapter to *The Menace of Overproduction*, edited by Scoville Hamlin (1930). Of Jordan's *Manifesto for the Atomic Age* (1946), an essay on aspects of the second industrial revolution, i.e., the atomic or chemical age, W. S. Lynch wrote in the *Saturday Review of Literature*: "Thoughtful and provocative essay. . . Jordan's manifesto deserves the consideration of every businessman for the simple reason that it crystallizes in a few pages the social and economic philosophy of our time." Another reviewer (A. S. Newton in *Chemical and Engineering News*) compared what he termed Jordan's "philosophy of gloom" to the pessimism in the works of Spengler, Elliot, and Pareto; and still another critic (Robert Bendiner of the *Nation*) said of *Manifesto for the Atomic Age*, "The book may be read in thirty minutes and forgotten in half of that."

It is the belief of Jordan, expressed in his writings and speeches, that the basis of successful economic life is "free competition in free markets," and that in our search for security we have gone too far along the road to Government control. "What began three decades ago as a crusade of democracy," he wrote in 1947, "has become a clash of rival collectivist imperialisms, a global collision between the dogmas, methods, and manners of New Deal collectivism and those of Soviet

Communism, a competition between conflicting faiths of national and international economic planning."

Jordan has also said, "A combination of blind faith in Government power and fatalistic fear or despair of freedom" would speed the capitalist economy's "ultimate collapse." (Jordan saw the Murray⁴²-Wagner⁴¹-Kilgore⁴³ Full Employment bill as a milestone on the "road to serfdom.") Declaring world disarmament to be the key to the continuance of individual liberty and a free economy, Jordan in 1947 proposed that the United States "offer the utmost capacity of our economic power" to those countries willing to disarm, "demand the unlimited right of continuous inspection" to watch that they remain disarmed, and "improve and keep plenty of our best and biggest atomic bombs for that imperative purpose." Asserting that the problem in 1947 is not to preserve civil liberties but to restore them, Jordan stated that it could be done "only by drastically reducing and rigidly restricting the scope of governmental control and activity. . . . The only way to do that would be to develop a generation of citizens who would not desire, demand, or depend upon Government benefits."

Union College awarded Jordan an honorary LL.D. degree in 1939, as did Rutgers University the same year; the economist later became a trustee of Rutgers University. A member of the American Economic Association and the American Statistical Association, Jordan also holds membership in the Newcomen Society of London and is a fellow of the Royal Economic Society of London. His clubs are the University and Canadian of New York. By his first marriage, to Viola Scott Baxter in 1914, Jordan has three children, Susan Cordelia, Barbara Scott, and Conrad Baxter. His second wife is the former Gertrude Bascom Darwin, a librarian, to whom he was married in 1928. Jordan, who is a Presbyterian, records no political affiliation. A six-foot man, Jordan weighs 175 pounds, has blue eyes and brown hair. Music is one of his relaxations, the playing of Bach's *Well-Tempered Clavichord* being one of his particular delights. One of the short stories Jordan wrote in his spare time, *Vengeance is Mine*, appeared in Edward O'Brien's collection, *The Best Short Stories of 1915*.

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JOSEPH, MRS. ROBERT H. *See* De Jong, D.

JULIAN, PERCY L(AVON) Apr. 11, 1899- Chemist

Address: b. c/o The Glidden Company, 5165 W. Moffat St., Chicago; h. 152 S. 14th Ave., Maywood, Ill.

As research director of soya products at the Glidden Company in Chicago, Percy L. Julian

has synthesized sterols from the soya bean and has isolated a soya protein used by the United States Navy as the base for a fire extinguisher. For his work in chemical research, in 1947 the Negro chemist was given the Spingarn Medal Award by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

One of six children born to James Sumner and Elizabeth Lena (Adams) Julian, Percy Lavon Julian was born April 11, 1899, in Montgomery, Alabama. His father, who was a railway mail clerk, was born of Negro slaves; the boy's paternal grandfather later owned his own small farm. Young Julian was reared in Montgomery with his brothers and sisters, all of whom were to be graduated from De Pauw University; by the time they had completed their formal education, each of the boys had received doctorates, each of the girls held Master's degrees. (In 1947 Julian's two brothers are practicing physicians in Baltimore, where one sister is a high school teacher; two other sisters are YWCA workers in New York.)

At the State Normal School in Montgomery, young Julian's outside interests were truck farming and music. He led his class scholastically and, after being graduated in 1916, matriculated at De Pauw University in Greencastle, Indiana, to major in chemistry. Active as a student leader on campus, Julian's high standing in his studies brought him membership in Phi Beta Kappa (he was later elected to Sigma Xi, the science research honor society), and he was valedictorian of his class upon receiving the B.A. degree in 1920. For his postgraduate work Julian attended Harvard University on an Austin Fellowship in chemistry in 1922-23, acquiring his M.A. degree in 1923, and the University of Vienna on a General Education Board fellowship, from 1929 to 1931, receiving his Ph.D. degree in 1931. In Vienna he worked for his doctorate under Ernst Späth, the chemist who synthesized nicotine and ephedrine. Julian's thesis, *The Study of Certain Alkaloids and New Heterocyclic Free Radicals*, which he wrote in German, was published in part in the reports of the Deutschen Chemischen Gesellschaft.

After being graduated from De Pauw, in 1920 Julian had returned south to teach chemistry at Fisk University in Nashville for two years, before receiving the Austin Fellowship at Harvard. Wrote Paul de Kruif in the *Reader's Digest*: "Harvard usually appointed men of that [Julian's scholastic] rank as teaching assistants, but the authorities explained that they feared Southern white students might not accept him as a teacher." Accordingly, Julian remained at the university in "minor fellowships." He was a research fellow in biophysics (1923-24), the George and Martha Derby scholar in chemistry (1924-25), and a research assistant in chemistry (1925-26). When he resumed teaching, it was at the West Virginia State College for Negroes, where he was professor of chemistry in 1926-27. De Kruif has written of Julian's position there: "His laboratory had next to no apparatus. He



Press Assn., Inc.

PERCY L. JULIAN

was the one-man chemistry faculty, and laboratory storekeeper and janitor as well."

Conditions were more favorable at Howard University in Washington, D.C., where Julian, an associate professor of chemistry, served as acting head of the department of chemistry from 1927 to 1929. He was also to plan and supervise the building of a laboratory there which cost an estimated one million dollars. His teaching career at Howard, interrupted by his years of study for the doctorate in Europe, was resumed after his return to the United States. Julian received appointment as full professor and as head of Howard's chemistry department, which he held during the 1931-32 college year. At the urging of his former professor, Dean William Blanchard, Julian returned to the university of his undergraduate days as a research fellow and teacher of organic chemistry. He remained at De Pauw from 1932 until 1936, leaving that campus at the end of that period for research work in private industry.

The Glidden Company of Chicago, a paint and varnish, food products, and chemical manufactory, in 1936 called upon Julian to direct the company's study of the soybean, a search that was to disclose the bean's wealth of natural products. To his directorship of research of Glidden's soya products division, which post Julian has held since 1936, has been added the managership of the fine chemicals development division, in which position Julian has served since 1945. In 1947 Julian has a staff of some fifty chemists. He has taken a leading role in the design and building of a protein plant upon which the Glidden Company is said to have spent one million dollars. For his first assignment at the company, Julian perfected a soya protein which is cheaper than milk casein, for use in coating paper. The same soya protein was later utilized by National Foam Com-

JULIAN, PERCY L.—*Continued*

pany engineers, who, by placing a sheet of the impenetrable-to-oxygen protein over oil and gasoline fires, extinguished them. Julian's soya product thus became the basis of Aero-Foam, the extinguisher which saw action in World War II as the United States Navy's fire-fighting "bean soup."

Through the research of Julian and his associates at Glidden, quantity production of soya sterols, progesterone (female hormone) and testosterone (male hormone), were made possible. In 1947 the research chemist is engaged in experiments on pregnenolone, a drug intended to combat fatigue, and on the amino acids, for use in cases of infection and, in emergency therapy, in cases of starvation. Before his work for the Glidden Company was begun, Julian had gained wide notice in the chemical world for his synthesis of physostigmine, a drug used in the treatment of glaucoma. In addition to being lauded by German, French, and Japanese scientists, Julian's work was reported by the Swiss chemist Karrer in his *Treatise on Organic Chemistry*, by the Chemical Society of London, and by H. Gilman in *Organic Chemistry* (1943). Julian has also won praise for his synthesis of prostigmin, an intestinal peristaltic used post-operatively or in cases of paralysis.

In making these and subsequent syntheses, the scientist first isolated simple organic compounds in natural products, then traced the process by which these were changed by natural means into such key-life chemicals as vitamins and hormones, and finally, with this basis of research, he built the compounds artificially. The technical details of Julian's researches are also to be found in his twenty-four scientific monographs published in the years from 1931 to 1945 in the *Journal of the American Chemical Society*, the *Proceedings of the Indiana Academy of Science, Organic Syntheses*, and the *Berichte der Deutschen Chemischen Gesellschaft*. Forty-two of the discoveries made by Julian and his co-workers have been patented.

A member of numerous scientific societies, Julian was awarded an honorary D.Sc. degree by De Pauw and Fisk universities. In 1947 Julian became the thirty-second recipient of the Spingarn Medal Award of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. This was presented to him in June 1947 for "his brilliant contributions in the field of chemical research." In Chicago civic affairs Julian is vice-president of the Provident Hospital board of trustees and of the Roosevelt College board of directors; and is a member of the board of directors of the Chicago Urban League, the advisory board of the Chicago Welfare Administration, and the Chicago City Club. A Congregationalist, Julian is a member of the Chicago Round Table of Christians and Jews, and of the social action committee of the First Congregational Church in Oak Park, Illinois.

The research chemist was married on December 24, 1935, to Anna Johnson, formerly a research sociologist with a Ph.D. degree in that field. The Julian children are named Percy L.,

Jr., and Faith Roselle. Brown-eyed, black-haired Julian is five feet nine inches tall, weighs 170 pounds. Working on his three-hundred-acre farm in Indiana constitutes his favorite means of relaxation—Julian finds pleasure in the outdoors, admires fine animals.

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KANE, HARNETT T(HOMAS) Nov. 8, 1910- Author

Address: 5919 Freret St., New Orleans 15, La.

Louisiana and its people are the subjects of the major part of the writings of Harnett T. Kane. A former newspaperman and recipient of two Rosenwald Regional Fellowships for the study of the South, Kane has produced both fictional and factual works about his home State, of which his biographical novel, *New Orleans Woman*, belongs to the first category, and his *Louisiana Hayride*, to the second. His study of pre-Civil War life in a Southern city, *Natchez on the Mississippi*, was published in 1947.

Harnett Thomas Kane is a native Louisianian. He was born in New Orleans on November 8, 1910, the son of William J. and Anna (Hirt) Kane, and was reared there, with two sisters. At the Warren Easton Boys' High School he was an associate editor of the school paper, *Old Gold and Purple*, and a debater. Upon his graduation in 1928, his high marks procured him a scholarship to Tulane University, where he edited *Hullabaloo*, and the *Tulane Handbook*, and was a member of two journalistic fraternities and of Kappa Delta Phi, the school leadership fraternity. In his sophomore year he worked on the New Orleans *Item* rewrite desk from 3.00 P.M. to midnight.

Kane, who had received the Dorothy Dix Human Interest Prize in 1930, was graduated with a B.A. degree in 1931. The succeeding year was taken up with graduate work in sociology and psychology at Tulane, while he also worked on the afternoon *Item* and the Sunday *Item-Tribune* as reporter, feature writer, and political writer, work which he was to continue for the next sixteen years. After leaving newspaper work, Kane, who was known to his newspaper associates as "Killer Kane," taught journalism at Loyola University in New Orleans for the 1943-44 term; at the same time he was also a member of the staff of the Bauerlein Advertising Agency. His articles, meanwhile, were appearing in national magazines, and his book reviews in metropolitan newspapers.

When the Louisiana State scandals became news, Kane was sent to Baton Rouge on twenty minutes' notice to cover them and Huey Long, with whom he was on "good, or cussing terms," although Long had tried to get him discharged for revealing that the Kingfish slept in silk pajamas instead of the cotton nightshirt he claimed to wear. Inspiration for Kane's first book, *Louisiana Hayride; the American Re-*

hearsal for Dictatorship (1941), came to him when he was listening to the girl cashier of a cigar store wisecracking with a customer. "An hour after I heard her use that word 'hayride,'" said the author, "I had the subject and title for a book. I couldn't think of a better name to summarize the rococo corruption of the day and place; there was the approach to the book, ready-made."

Gerald W. Johnson, in the *New York Herald Tribune Books*, called the resultant work "a clear, smooth-running and highly entertaining account of one of the most astonishing episodes in American political history." *The Bayous of Louisiana* (1943) was the result of a remark made by a publishers' representative, who "pointed to a stream—one of our dreamy, casual waterways—and called it a creek. That, sir, called for some correcting of viewpoint"—and a month later the publishers had a contract ready. Reviewers were unanimously enthusiastic.

Assisted by two Rosenwald Fellowships (1942-44) Kane proceeded to the writing of *Deep Delta Country* (1944), which "emerged from a boat trip to the watery paradise about the mouth of the Mississippi, where cats sometimes swim and chicken have their claws snipped off by crabs at the water edge." This leisurely chronicle, "a very human document," pleased reviewers. The author's next literary expedition took him to the sugar-cane country and a "cobwebbed, crumbling mansion" which caused him to wonder "What brought into being such mansions on the Mississippi? What was the life like, how did it seem to those who lived behind the columns?" The next week he got to work on *Plantation Parade* (1945), which Stanley Walker described in the *New York Herald Tribune Weekly Book Review* as "excellent stuff, well-documented, cleanly written."

New Orleans Woman was a more difficult book: "It was the first book I'd ever wanted to do, and it took the longest to do—and required the hardest work." The idea had struck Kane fifteen years earlier, when an attorney friend told him the story of Myra Clark Whitney Gaines, the beautiful redheaded woman "who gave all her life to an effort to prove who she was." Kane "read some 54,000 pages of legal records, haunted graveyards, traced down descendants, traveled to seven States," and questioned octogenarians. The novel was chosen by the Fiction Book Club, will also be published in England and translated into French, Spanish and the Scandinavian languages. As is often the case, this labor of love, though so successful otherwise, did not endear itself to the critics in the same degree as the author's previous books. The *Saturday Review of Literature* commented on the difficulties inherent in the biographical novel, while the *New Yorker* thought that the Gaines situation in the end "became as tedious as accounts of other people's lawsuits usually are." But it spelled "fascinating reading" to Virginia Kirkus.

Natchez on the Mississippi, a history of the great houses of Natchez and the people who lived in them, was published in November 1947.



Blackstone Studios

HARNETT T. KANE

"Smooth, interesting reading," remarked the *New York Herald Tribune Weekly Book Review*, "the details are a bit lush—but so was Natchez. Kane writes honest sentiment, not sentimentality." According to George W. Healy, Jr., of the *Saturday Review of Literature*, the volume reflected "considerable research" and "careful observation," while Herschel Brickell of the *New York Times* spoke of its "general accuracy" and "journalistic prose."

Described by colleagues as "short, stocky and affable," and "a genial and energetic Irishman," Harnett Kane is blue-eyed and brown-haired, stands five feet nine inches, weighs 175 pounds; and is addicted to shrimps, cooked New Orleans style. He is a Democrat and a Roman Catholic. His favorite authors are Willa Cather, Eudora Welty, Dostoevsky, Flaubert, and Proust—"a little bit of Proust, anyway." He enjoys travel, music, and the theater.

KARFIOL, BERNARD (kär'fē-öl) May 6, 1886- Painter

Address: b. 54 W. 74th St., New York 23; h. 44 W. Clinton Ave., Irvington-on-Hudson, N.Y.

The work of Bernard Karfiol, the American figure and landscape painter, has been considered by the critic Jean Paul Slusser to be "a happy heritage of our mixed racial and cultural tradition." His canvases, which are to be found in almost every representative collection of modern American painting, are identified by a romantic vision of the subject matter, executed, in the opinion of Holger Cahill and Alfred H. Barr, Jr., authors of *Art in America*, in "a carefully thought-out method of color gradation with which he gets fullness of form and tenderness of modeling." As a participant in the tradition-breaking Armory Show of



Courtesy—The Downtown Gallery

BERNARD KARFIOL

1913, Karfiol was one of the earliest exponents of the modernist movement in the United States.

Benjamin Karfiol and his wife, Kate, residents of Boston, Massachusetts, where Karfiol was employed by the Bufferts Lithographic Works, were traveling in Europe when their son, Bernard Karfiol, was born in Budapest on May 6, 1886. An engraver and inventor as well as lithographer, Benjamin Karfiol had been advised to visit the spa at Karlsbad for his health; meanwhile, his wife went on to the Hungarian capital to see relatives. The American family returned to the United States soon afterward. Bernard Karfiol, his two brothers and two sisters, spent the earlier part of their childhood in Patchogue, Long Island, until their parents found it necessary to move to Greenpoint, in Brooklyn, in order to be nearer the father's factory, the Royal Lace Paper Works.

In an autobiographical piece in the American Artists' Group monograph on his work, Bernard Karfiol recalls his first pictures, crayon drawings of events in American history that were displayed on the walls of the Brooklyn school he was then attending. At the suggestion of his teachers, his mother cast about for a suitable art school for him. "Mother followed the suggestion by taking me to Cooper Union," Karfiol recounts in that monograph, "only to be told it was not a kindergarten." In time she was able to secure a place for him in the watercolor still-life class held at Pratt Institute on Saturday mornings. A year later, in 1900, Karfiol submitted a drawing from a plaster cast to the examining committee of the National Academy of Design, and, granted entrance on the basis of this, studied there for almost twelve months. During most of this time he was limited to drawing from casts.

At the age of fifteen, in 1901, Karfiol went alone to Paris to study at the Académie Julien, where he attended morning and afternoon classes under Jean Paul Laurent for a year. Young Karfiol's work won prizes there, the hanging of two paintings in the 1903 Grand Salon, and the exhibition of several at the Salon d'Automne in 1904. Except for a short visit to the United States in 1903, Karfiol remained in Europe until 1906. At the studio of Leo and Gertrude Stein he met Picasso, Matisse, and other well-known artists of the period. He was in the same art class as De Segonzac and Pascin, and knew *Le Douanier* Rousseau. On the proceeds of the sale of a painting, Karfiol was able to tour Italy, Austria, Germany, Belgium, Holland, and England, "drinking in centuries." "Spain," the artist added, "with El Greco and Goya came later."

By the time he returned to the United States, Karfiol was married, to the former Marguerite Reuwée. Their children Virginie and George, as children and adults, are the subjects of a considerable number of his paintings. Through the cooperation of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, the painter was able to avail himself of her Eighth Street Studio in New York, in which he held classes in the year 1913. (Karfiol's home, at that time, was in Ridgefield, New Jersey, a vicinity that he found rich in paintable material.) In 1913, Karfiol, as one of the American exponents of the French post-impressionistic style, exhibited several drawings and two paintings, including his *George*, at the historic Armory Show of modernist painting. (Under the sponsorship of twenty-five artists, rebels against the academic tradition and members of the American Painters and Sculptors Association, a display of European and American modernist art was presented at New York's 69th Regiment Armory in February of that year.) Karfiol had recently (in 1912) made his first sale in eight years, of a nude, to Hamilton Easter Field, the Brooklyn collector, who presented a joint show of the work of Karfiol and John Marin at his Brooklyn home in 1917. Karfiol spent the ensuing summer on Field's property at Ogunquit, Maine, the town to which he returned, year after year, to paint. He was also to teach there, in a class of the Ogunquit School of Painting and Sculpture. "The ocean with its rocky coast has a great fascination for me," Karfiol wrote, "and with the beautiful scrub pines so characteristic of the back country, provide fine backgrounds for my figure subjects. I never tire of painting Maine."

As a result of the interest shown in him by Joseph Brummer, the dealer, Karfiol's work was presented in a group exhibition of the Modern Artists of America in 1922-23, and in one-man shows in 1923, 1925, and 1927. Another painter, Alexander Brook⁴¹, wrote of the 1923 exhibition: "He approaches his subjects with intense reverential feeling and depicts them always in their most virtuous, if not their happiest, habiliments. This feeling is vividly expressed in *Child with Apple* [1915], and all his other pictures, particularly those of children, of which there are quite a number, have

the same delicate and religious trait." In 1925 Karfiol received honorable mention for his entry in the Pan American Exhibition held at Los Angeles, and, in 1927, honorable mention at the Carnegie Institute's International Exhibition.

Karfiol's *Summer* was awarded the William A. Clark first prize of two thousand dollars and the Corcoran Gold Medal at the eleventh Corcoran biennial exhibition in 1928. (*Summer* had been submitted without Karfiol's knowledge by Frank Rehn, the dealer who was then handling some of his paintings.) "To many observers, this figure composition against a background of water and rocks," wrote Arthur Stanley Riggs in an *Art and Archaeology* review, "grows in significance as it is studied. I cannot, however, understand water which is opaque with the heaviness of blue clay." To the first exhibit at the New York Museum of Modern Art (1929), Karfiol sent *Seated Nude* and four other paintings, the four being characterized by a *Parnassus* reviewer as having "much of the quality that makes this *Seated Nude* so arresting a painting." Subsequently the figure study in oils was purchased for the museum's permanent collection by Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

By 1930 Karfiol was more and more frequently invited to exhibit at showings throughout the United States and abroad. The variety of places in that year are representative: the Albright Gallery in Buffalo, the Art Institute of Chicago, the Cleveland Museum of Art, the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh (Karfiol also served on its 1930 selection jury), the Corcoran Gallery in Washington, D.C., and the Royal Academy in Stockholm. "The strength of his painting," wrote Forbes Watson in 1930, "is reflected both in his unwavering loyalty to his own individual outlook, in the warmth of his feeling for his chosen pictorial ideas, and in a genuinely poetical and emotional expression which is not, in this very cerebral age, limited by a hardened aesthetic precept." The paintings of the previous decade, on which Watson had been able to formulate this opinion, were predominantly of children and adolescents, such as his *Boy* (1924), *Boys and Ponies* (1927), *Two Figures—Youth* (1924), *Interior—Our Shack* (1923), and *Boy Before a Window* (1924); and occasionally landscapes and angular nudes, of the style of *Bathers on Rock* (1924), *Cross Roads* (1924), *Hilda* (1929), *Marie and Cows* (1928), *Men and Horses Resting Under Trees* (1925), *Three Seated Figures* (1927). His palette, in this period, tended toward a gray-brown tonality, and his draftsmanship to a linear calligraphic style that remained undiffused by the placing-on of paint.

Beginning in 1933, Karfiol presented most of his work on the walls of the Downtown Gallery in New York, where the transition of his spectrum "to a more ochreous, sensuous scheme of color," of his brushwork "to a fine rich impasto," and of his draftsmanship to the suggestion of flesh rather than bone, was evident. He is "one of those artists," according to Walter Pach, in *Modern Artists in America*, "who go on in a style more or less like that

of their earlier years, though informed with a clearer understanding of their problem." His *Babette*, on view at the Downtown Gallery in 1933 and later sold to the Detroit Institute of Art, established him in the judgment of Virginia N. Whitehill of *Art News*, as a "master of space relations and plastic, weighty form." Before holding another one-man show in New York, Karfiol visited Mexico and Cuba in search of new subjects. From these travels he returned with paintings of nudes, *Cuban Sisters* and *Cuban Nude*. These and a series of Vermont landscapes of "quietly American flavor" were displayed in 1935. The critic C. J. Bulliet, in his *Apples and Madonnas*, found that Karfiol "seems to have mastered the psychology of the nude, being able to vary her, as was Renoir, without losing either her identity or her dark charm."

A three-quarter figure, *Christina*, a nude with a Pompeian red robe covering part of the body, was acquired by the Patrons' Art Fund of the Carnegie Institute after being exhibited at the 1937 Carnegie International. In this painting M. C. Cheney, the author of *Modern Art in America*, discerned twentieth century "boldness and simplicity of design" as well as "a feeling for human form that suggests study of classical sculptures." In 1938 Karfiol served on the jury of the first biennial exhibition of contemporary American painting, held in Richmond. The following year he sent his second painting entitled *Summer* to San Francisco's Golden Gate Exposition and to the 1939 Carnegie International. Sixty-five of Karfiol's canvases, including *Vermont Mill, Hills* (1932), *Christina*, and *Summer*, were placed on exhibition at the Carnegie Institute in 1939. The display "American Art Past and Present," at the Downtown Gallery that year included his *Figure with Yellow Drape*. By the close of the 1930's he had completed a group of paintings that were to be hung in a number of museums and collections: *Models on a Red Couch*, *Fishing Village* (1930), *Woman at Table* (1931), *Before the Mirror* (1932), *Maine Landscape* (1932), *The Spanish Shawl* (1933), *Laurent's Pony Cart* (1935), *Summer in Ogunquit* (1938), and *Making Music* (1938).

At the 1940 Carnegie Show, which substituted for the usual international exhibition, Karfiol was represented by *Repose on a Balcony*. His first one-man show in more than seven years opened at the Downtown Gallery the following year, so that the "quiet progress of a true painter" could be noted in such canvases of the fifteen shown as *Circus in Dover*, *Under Coconut Palms*, *Young Violinist*, and *George and Margaret*. When the "Artists for Victory" exhibition was shipped to England three years later, Karfiol's *Summer in Ogunquit* was in the collection. In 1945 he contributed his portrait of Mary Hayes MacArthur, the daughter of Helen Hayes, to the "Portraits of Children" exhibition held in New York. To a California Legion of Honor's exhibition of contemporary American painting, sponsored by the United States Department of State in 1945, Karfiol sent his *Black-eyed Susan*; and, to the 120th annual exhibition of the National Academy of

KARFIOL, BERNARD—*Continued*

Design, his *Still Life on Blue Table*, a picture that "combined . . . the primitive's innocent love of his subject and the technically evolved artist's knowledge of how to render it in space."

The painter's 1946 show at the Downtown Gallery was devoted chiefly to still-lives and landscapes, of which *Maine Scrub Pines* received high praise in reviews. New tendencies were remarked upon by the *Art News* and New York *Times* critics, the first of whom delighted in "an occasional colloquial theme and a great deal more of richness of pigment and color," while the second critic found more thought and surety.

Paintings by Karfiol are in the collections of the Brooklyn, Baltimore, Los Angeles, Newark, and Wichita museums, as well as in those of the Addison Gallery, the California Palace of the Legion of Honor, the Carnegie Institute, the Corcoran Gallery, Dartmouth College, the Detroit Institute of Art, the Field Foundation, the Fort Dodge Federation of Arts, and the Phillips Memorial Gallery. In 1935-36 Karfiol was president of the American Society of Painters, Sculptors, and Gravers.

Bernard Karfiol is a man of medium stature, five feet six inches in height. His eyes are brown and his hair is black. As a boy, he has said, he was a regular player on the sandlots. Golf is now one of his outdoor recreations.

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KELLER, K(AUFMAN) T(HUMA) (tōō'mā) Nov. 27, 1885- Automobile industry executive

Address: b. c/o Chrysler Corporation, 341 Massachusetts Ave., Detroit, Mich.

K. T. Keller, who succeeded Walter Chrysler as president of the Chrysler Corporation in 1935, had early earned a reputation for an ability in the supervision of the technical aspect of automobile manufacture. As head of Chrysler, one of the largest car manufacturers in the United States, he has guided his corporation through an expanded war program and the problems of reconversion to peacetime production.

Of Pennsylvania Dutch descent, Kaufman Thuma Keller is the son of Zachariah and

Carrie (Thuma) Keller. He was born November 27, 1885, on a farm in Mount Joy, a town near Lancaster, Pennsylvania. As a boy he helped his father on the farm and attended grammar school in the village. During his high school years in Mount Joy he sold pigeons and worked in a small hardware factory, where he received his first mechanical training. In 1901, at sixteen, young Keller headed his class at the high school graduation exercises. Using his savings for tuition, Keller attended a business school in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. In 1904 he left his home for England as the secretary of a lecturer on religion. Two years later he was back in the United States, working at a clerical job in the office of the factory manager of the Westinghouse Machine Company of East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. There he met Henry L. Barton, works manager, who arranged for the youth to become an apprentice in the machine shop of Westinghouse. (By this time Keller had decided that his future lay in mechanics, not in "paper work.") During his apprenticeship (for which he was paid a starting wage of twenty-two cents an hour, about half of his former clerical salary), Keller served as assistant general foreman in the department which built automobile engines for the Chalmers Company. A year after he had completed his training, in 1909 he became assistant to a superintendent of the Westinghouse firm.

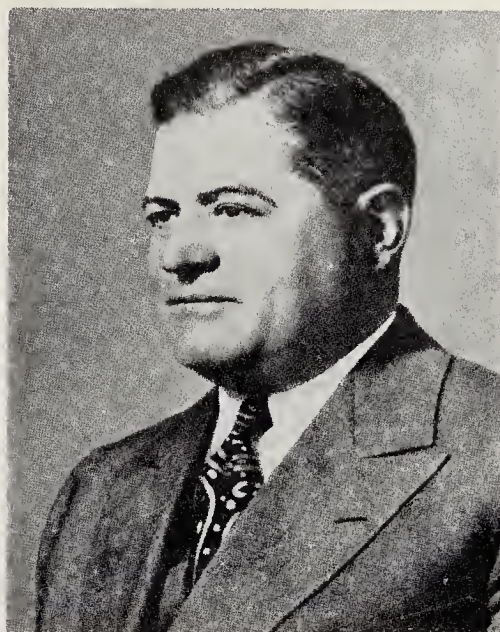
When the Detroit Metals Products Company was organized in 1910 for the manufacture of motor axles, Keller became their chief inspector. Several months later he was hired as general foreman of the machine shop of the Metzger Motor Car Company. B. C. Forbes, in *Forbes* magazine, has related that Keller's quick advancement (he was only twenty-five when he got the position of foreman) "infected him temporarily with high-falutin' notions." The writer has quoted the future executive as admitting, "I was now position-minded rather than job-minded." Keller accordingly soon found himself out of a job. After three months of unemployment, early in 1911 Keller was working on heavy repairs and chassis testing at the Hudson Motor Company for forty cents an hour. A few months later he became chief inspector at the Tarrytown (New York) plant of the Maxwell Motor Company. By November 1911 Keller had become a member of the central office staff of General Motors, where his duties were mainly concerned with the production of Cadillac cars. Later "Keller was designated to circulate among the company's various machine shops (Cadillac, Buick, Oldsmobile, Oakland) in an effort to determine which were the best production methods to be installed in each." One of his "trouble-shooting" assignments took him to Northway Motors; after completing his task, in 1915 he was named superintendent of the plant at the request of its manager. For a brief period Keller worked for the Cole Company, but returned to General Motors to become general master mechanic of Buick. In that position he renewed his acquaintance with Walter Chrysler (he had met the president of Buick four years

before in the central office of GM). Before Chrysler left General Motors he promised to keep the mechanic in mind when engaging assistants in his own future enterprises. In 1919 Keller left Buick for GM's central office, this time as a member of the mechanical engineering staff, and in 1921 he became vice-president of GM's Chevrolet. Three years later he went to Canada as general manager of GM's Canadian plants.

In 1926 Chrysler called upon forty-one-year-old Keller to serve as the vice-president in charge of manufacturing in the Chrysler Corporation, which had developed from Chrysler's purchase, at auction, of the Maxwell and Chalmers companies. Two years later Keller was given the additional task of arranging for the integration of the Dodge Corporation into the Chrysler firm. The day after the purchase of Dodge, which manufactured low-priced cars and trucks, Keller's men had begun work in the new plants. In 1929 Keller was elected to the presidency of Dodge.

Keller's work with Dodge was supplementary to his responsibility for production in all of Chrysler's subsidiaries. In 1933 the executive turned a crisis in the automobile industry into an innovation in car production. Before that time Plymouth cars had been manufactured with a 108-inch wheel base; then, when demand suddenly called for a larger base, Keller had the Plymouth base lengthened and instituted the practice of offering the customer the choice of a wide variety of colors and "gadgets." The result was that the production plans of Plymouth had to be completely altered, and since then all Plymouths have been made to the order of the individual dealers. In 1935 Keller was elected president of the Chrysler Corporation, and Walter Chrysler, who was gradually relinquishing his responsibilities, remained as the chairman of the board. Keller's rise to the presidency, *Fortune* commented, was a recognition of the "existence of a situation which has long obtained. In Keller the corporation has another Chrysler whose likeness to his prototype is both obvious and reassuring."

By 1940 approximately one out of every four passenger cars sold in the United States had been manufactured by the Chrysler Corporation. Chrysler's 1935 earnings had set a new record. After two poor years the 1937 sales of Keller's corporation reached \$769,807,839. Since 1935, the year Keller assumed the presidency, the company's yearly production of cars and trucks has exceeded one million. In August 1940, the month of Walter Chrysler's death, the board of directors voted to abolish the office of chairman of the board; thus Keller, as president, became chief executive of the Chrysler Corporation. Shortly afterward Chrysler was commissioned to build a twenty-million-dollar tank arsenal for the United States Government; this was one of the first in the volume of the corporation's war orders which, before Pearl Harbor, were valued at four hundred million dollars and, by the end of the war, had doubled the number of Chrysler employees. In addition to tanks, trucks,



K. T. KELLER

and automobiles for the use of the armed forces, Chrysler also produced bomber fuselages, anti-aircraft guns, small arms ammunition, radar antenna mounts, gyrocompasses, and submarine nets. Offered the position of head of WPB's aircraft section, Keller was at that time forced to decline because of poor health; however, he wrote reports and made a number of studies for the WPB. For this work and for his direction of Chrysler's war program, Keller was awarded the Medal of Merit, the Distinguished Service Certificate of the Army Ordnance Department, and a citation for distinguished services in behalf of the war finance program.

Two months after the end of World War II, three hundred Dodge trucks were daily rolling off the assembly line, and Keller announced that his corporation was planning to spend seventy-five million dollars on reconversion. All makes of passenger cars produced by the Chrysler Corporation were late in making their first postwar appearance (they were shown early in 1946), but this delay enabled the company to use accumulated stocks while most manufacturers were compelled to slacken production by the shortages in essential materials. In 1947 the *Magazine of Wall Street* ranked Chrysler second among domestic producers of motor vehicles. The magazine also predicted expanded activity by the Chrysler subsidiaries in fifteen countries.

Keller is listed in *Who's Who in Engineering* as having developed the apprentice and foreman's training courses at Chrysler. To these classes every summer come high school teachers and vocational advisers for practical work in machine shops. In addition to training their own men and these educators, Chrysler, together with five universities (Wayne, Michigan, Northwestern, Cincinnati, Detroit), has instituted cooperative courses in production and engineering. Through the organiza-

KELLER, K. T.—*Continued*

tion, known as the Junior Craftsmen, volunteers from among the personnel of the corporation offer the sons of employees a training in metalwork, woodwork, and other crafts. The Chrysler Institute of Engineering has also an undergraduate school, empowered to grant Bachelor degrees. Chrysler Industrial Association offers educational opportunities to employees and families, has a health and welfare program. In general, Chrysler has been affected by strikes only when such disputes were industry-wide. By 1937 Chrysler had recognized the United Auto Workers (CIO) as the collective bargaining agent for its employees.

Keller was chairman of a Presidential Advisory Committee on the Merchant Marine, which prepared recommendations for the future program of the United States Merchant Marine. He is trustee of the Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company (New York). He is a life member of the Army Ordnance Association, a member of the National Air Council, Navy League, the National Aeronautical Association, and a director of the Automobile Manufacturers Association. The executive, who still regards himself as a mechanic, is a fellow of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, a member of the Society of Automotive Engineers and of the Newcomen Society. K. T. Keller is a trustee of the Detroit Industrial Safety Council, a member of the Detroit Committee on Foreign Relations, and a member of the Detroit Arts Commission. He was one of those who, in 1947, were cited by *Forbes Magazine* as a group of "Today's Fifty Foremost Business Leaders."

Keller, who is a member and former president of the Detroit Athletic Club, likes to play golf (he also belongs to the Detroit Golf Club and the Bloomfield Hills Country Club) and to go boating (he uses the facilities of the Grosse Pointe Yacht Club). His recreations also include chess and bridge. His other memberships are in the Recess Club (of which he was once president), the Old Club, the Detroit Club, the Bohemian Club. In September 1911 K. T. Keller was married to Adelaide Taylor of Wilksburg, Pennsylvania. They have two sons, Robert and Richard; Robert, the elder, is a mechanic at the Chrysler Corporation. "Heavy-jowled, with a thatch of black hair," Delos Lovelace (New York *Sun*) has said the heavy-set executive "moves and acts as though he might have played tackle on somebody's football team."

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KENNAN, GEORGE F(ROST) Feb. 16, 1904- United States Government official

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Following a career of some twenty years in the United States foreign service, George F. Kennan was appointed head of the long-range Policy Planning Committee of the State Department. Established by Secretary George C. Marshall⁴⁷ in the spring of 1947 in a move to bring order and cohesion into the conduct of United States foreign affairs, the unit was recognized as a wide departure from previous practice. Washington observers considered Kennan an able man for the post.

Of Scotch-Irish descent, his forebears having emigrated originally to New England in the early 1700's, George Frost Kennan was born to Kossuth K. and Florence (James) Kennan on February 16, 1904, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He is a nephew of the George Kennan who is known as an authority on Czarist Russia, and he has a brother, Kent Kennan, who is a composer and teaches music at Ohio State University. After his boyhood in Milwaukee, young Kennan attended St. John's Military Academy in Delafield in the same State, from which he was graduated in 1921. Then, at Princeton University, where he had decided to enroll after reading F. Scott Fitzgerald's *This Side of Paradise*, he majored in history. He became a member of the swimming squad. His Bachelor of Arts degree from Princeton bears the date 1925. Of particular value to him, he told Oliver Pilat of the New York *Post*, was the experience of eating in the democratic atmosphere of the Princeton commons after he could no longer afford to belong to the "swanky eating society" which he had joined when he entered the university.

Following graduation from Princeton, Kennan entered the United States consular service. He was sent abroad almost immediately, to Geneva, to be vice-consul there in 1925 and 1926. From there he was transferred to Hamburg, Germany, in 1927, and then to Tallinn, the capital of Estonia, in 1928, serving as vice-consul in both of these cities. In 1929 he was attached, in succession, to the American legations in Riga, Latvia's capital, Kaunas, the Lithuanian capital, and Tallinn, as third secretary in each instance. About that period, anticipating American recognition of the Soviet Union, the Eastern European Division of the State Department instituted a program to train persons it designated as Russian language officers. One of a small number chosen for this training, Kennan studied the Russian language and Russian history and literature at the Berlin Seminar for Oriental Languages and at the University of Berlin until 1931, obtaining what the *United States News* described as the equivalent of the college training given the sons of the nobility in Czarist Russia. This he was to use in due time, but first he completed his next assignment, as third secretary in the Riga consulate, from 1931 to 1933.

When the American Embassy in Moscow was reopened in 1933, Kennan accompanied

Ambassador William C. Bullitt⁴⁰ to the Soviet capital. Kennan was there for four years, serving as third secretary in 1933 and 1934 and as second secretary from 1935 to 1937 (after an interval as consul and second secretary in Vienna in 1935). Recalled to the United States in 1937, he spent a year in the State Department in Washington before being sent to Prague, where he arrived on the day of the Munich pact, September 29, 1938. He was in Prague as second secretary of the legation until the beginning of World War II in September 1939, and was then ordered to the Embassy in Berlin. Since diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany were not broken off until the attack on Pearl Harbor, Kennan served in Berlin for more than two years, first as second secretary and from April 1940 as first secretary. In 1940 he accompanied Sumner Welles⁴¹, then Under-Secretary of State, on a tour of European capitals, a mission designed to determine the prospects for an early peace settlement. On December 14, 1941, Kennan and the other American representatives in Berlin were taken for internment to Bad Nauheim; it was five months before the United States was able to obtain their release. In his interview for the *New York Post*, Oliver Pilat has recorded that, to make the internment period pass more quickly, Kennan would deliver lectures on Russia to his companions.

From August 1942 to December 1943 Kennan was counselor of the American legation in Lisbon, in neutral Portugal. An article in the *United States News* points out that he was in charge of the legation much of the time and that he took part in negotiations for American bases in the Azores and in talks on economic matters. While stationed in Lisbon, Kennan also participated in the Italian surrender negotiations in August 1943. For the first four months of 1944 he was counselor of the American delegation to the European Advisory Commission (meeting in London), the function of which was to study questions of policy in European affairs and to prepare recommendations for presentation to the American, British, and Russian Governments. He went to Moscow as minister-counselor in May 1944 and served in that capacity under Ambassador W. Averell Harriman⁴² and then under General Walter Bedell Smith⁴³ through April 1946. Several times, his superior being absent, he was designated chargé d'affaires. His dispatches from Moscow during this period, analyzing Russian aims and tactics came to be regarded as "classic" statements of the problems with which they dealt.

With the re-formation in Washington in the summer of 1946 of the National War College, Kennan was detailed to it as the State Department's War College Deputy for Foreign Affairs. In the words of Hanson W. Baldwin of the *New York Times*, the War College was an "attempt to unify under one roof not only an academy for the higher study of war but an institution to integrate, examine, analyze, and study various aspects of the problem of national power and foreign policy." Kennan's assign-



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ment was to lecture on foreign affairs to the one hundred selected military and diplomatic officers comprising the first class. This post he occupied until June 20, 1947, the end of the ten-month course. For the final two months of the term, his work at the War College ran parallel to a new task that he had been given, that of chairman of Secretary of State George C. Marshall's newly established Policy Planning Committee. The appointment, dating from April 1947, made Kennan "in effect" American "diplomatic chief of staff," wrote Pilat. He became "America's global planner" (in the phraseology of Brooks Atkinson⁴⁴ of the *New York Times*), directed to determine general trends in world affairs, as they coincide or conflict with American interests, in an effort to coordinate American actions, and eliminate recurrent crises resulting from lack of long-range planning in the realm of foreign affairs.

Kennan's recommendations, according to the *United States News*, have been in support of the Marshall Plan for European recovery and are leading to policy changes which will affect American relations with Germany, China, Japan, as well as with Russia. It is Kennan's belief, formulated during his years of experience with Russian diplomacy, that the Soviet Union cannot be approached on Western terms or through the medium of Western political concepts. The thesis is that the U.S.S.R. still holds capitalism to be incompatible with communism; that, consequently, by ideological necessity, it must look with suspicion on the actions of capitalist nations and oppose their moves as without merit or justification, dealing with them, if at all, on the basis of expediency; that the Soviet Union can therefore change its tactics or retreat in the face of immediate difficulty without abandoning its long-range objectives; and that, since the Russian aim is

KENNAN, GEORGE F.—*Continued*

a world soviet, United States policy should be one of firm dealing and "containment" of Russian expansion until Russia either enters into cooperation with America or experiences an internal collapse. This thesis was expressed at length in an article which appeared under the by-line "X" in *Foreign Affairs* for July 1947 and, in somewhat abbreviated form, in *Life* for July 28, 1947. Kennan will neither confirm nor deny the authorship.

Kennan and the former Annelise Sorenson (born in Norway, she is in 1947 an American citizen), to whom he was married on September 11, 1931, are the parents of two daughters, Grace and Joan Elizabeth. Just short of six feet in height, and weighing 150 pounds, Kennan is of slender build and has thinning black hair and blue eyes. He likes music, plays the guitar, and names sailing and farming as his hobbies. His 235-acre farm in Adams County, Pennsylvania, is his chief extravagance, according to Pilat, and many of his weekends are spent in working on it. Philosophical and literary-minded, he hopes some day to be able to write a biography of Anton Chekhov; and he has collected material for a study of the influence of the Greek Orthodox Church on the country which interests him most, Russia. But, he has said, "the central fact about me is that I'm a career foreign officer and proud of it."

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KENYON, DOROTHY Feb. 17, 1888-
 United Nations official; lawyer
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The United States member of the Commission on the Status of Women of the United Nations is Dorothy Kenyon, who has been active in public affairs and is familiar with the problems of obtaining rights for women. A lawyer and judge, both in Government committees and private groups, she has taken the lead in pushing legislation pertaining to labor and social problems.

Dorothy Kenyon is the daughter of a lawyer, William Houston Kenyon and of the former Maria Wellington Stanwood. She was born on February 17, 1888, in New York City. (Her two brothers also were to become lawyers, and both an aunt and an uncle followed that profession, the latter becoming a judge and a United States Senator.) She was reared in Manhattan, living for a time in an apartment house, "The Evelyn" (for which, she says, she named all her dolls), and at the family's summer home in Lakeville, Connecticut. From

Horace Mann School, where she participated in "all sorts" of extracurricular activities, she went, in 1904, to Smith College in Northampton, Massachusetts. There she majored in economics and history, played on the hockey team, and was pledged to the Phi Kappa sorority; when she was awarded her Bachelor's degree in 1908 she had also been admitted to Phi Beta Kappa. Although Miss Kenyon was interested in law, she had not yet decided to pursue a legal career. For a while she thought of continuing musical studies begun when she was a child.

It was a trip to Mexico, where she observed the condition of the Indians, and the subsequent arousing of her "sense of public obligation" which brought about the "turning point in her life" (Isabella Taves in *Successful Women*). She prolonged what was originally intended to be a few months' visit into a year; on her return she matriculated at the New York University Law School, one of the few such institutions to accept women at that time. For one summer, and, on a part-time basis during her last year at school, she worked as a law clerk. In 1917 she was awarded a Doctor of Jurisprudence degree; each year she had been one of the first ten in her class.

Miss Kenyon might have entered her father's law firm, but, as she later wrote, "I vowed never to go into the family firm . . . and I never did." Her first position after she was admitted to the New York bar in 1917 was that of research specialist for a group of lawyers who were preparing studies for delegates to the 1919 Peace Conference. The first client assigned to her was the kingdom of Siam. She was also associated at about that time with Colonel House and his Committee of Inquiry and with the War Labor Policies Board. She later joined another law firm and in 1919 became a member of Pitkin, Rosenson, and Henderson. Six years afterward she opened her own office, and by 1930 she and another woman had formed the firm of Straus and Kenyon, a partnership which lasted for nine years. By 1934 she had received the first of a number of official appointments. In that year she served as a member of the New York City Comptroller's advisory council on taxes for the relief of the unemployed. A year later she was appointed chairman of the New York Minimum Wage Board for the hotel and restaurant industry; she resigned a few days later, however, against the protest of the Industrial Commissioner of the State Department of Labor, when the Hotel Association objected to her appointment. As chairman of the committee to study procedure in women's courts in 1936, she called for more sympathetic treatment of prostitutes and for stronger prosecution of their exploiters.

In 1936 Dorothy Kenyon became First Deputy Commissioner of Licenses for New York City. Her department, comprising thirty-six inspectors, licensed about thirty different types of businesses. Her first official position of national importance was her chairmanship of a group which was to draft a model law regulating State employment agencies. One of her

recommendations was that the regulation of fee-charging should be left to the cities in which the agencies operated. In that same month (October 1936) she was named to the New York State Committee on Minimum Wage Legislation and on Clarifying the Constitution by Amendment. Again, in 1937, she was a member of a group which drafted a model State law; this time the problem was that of consumer cooperative corporations. That year she also served as vice-chairman of the New York Commission of the National Public Housing Conference. On the last day of December 1937 she resigned from the License Commission. Another State appointment was to the committee to study the application of labor law to truck owners in the moving van industry. At the end of 1939 Miss Kenyon was appointed by Mayor La Guardia⁴⁰ of New York City to fill a vacancy on the Municipal Court bench; Justice Kenyon served until the November 1940 elections. During World War II Miss Kenyon was a member of the New York State Advisory Commission on Women's Wartime Problems and was also a proponent of a draft of women.

Miss Kenyon was active in two League of Nations groups: one was the American Committee on Non-Political Activities of the League of Nations and the other the League Committee on the Legal Status of Women, to which she was appointed in 1938. The studies of this latter group were never completed, but in 1946 Miss Kenyon was given the opportunity to continue this work as the United States member of the Commission on the Status of Women of the U.N. The U.N. group, originally formed as a subcommittee of the Commission on Human Rights, is working toward raising the status of women in all countries "to equality with men in all fields of human endeavor." In March 1947 the group filed its first report. Miss Kenyon told a *Christian Science Monitor* writer that she had abstained from voting on some of the recommendations included in the report because they were too vague.

The lawyer's memberships in other organizations are not merely nominal. An advocate of consumer cooperatives, she had directed many such corporations and is legal adviser to the Cooperative League of the United States of America. In the latter capacity, Miss Kenyon signed a letter to the *New York Times* clarifying "the distinction between true consumer cooperative housing and a type of housing which freely uses the name cooperative." Miss Kenyon said (in a 1943 *Free World* article) that the tool for the distribution of food and clothing to the war-stricken people of Europe was already in existence in the form of cooperatives which had, in the past, played a part in the lives of a large portion of the European population. A director and former president of the Consumers League of New York, she represented that group as a friend of the court in defense of a suit which tested the validity of a revision of the Tenement Homework Law providing for the licensing of apartments in



Blackstone Studios

DOROTHY KENYON

which industrial homework might be undertaken.

Dorothy Kenyon also served as one of the three members of a committee which examined a New York City law giving the Mayor the right to appoint a deputy to replace him when absent; the report was prepared for the American Civil Liberties Union, of which Miss Kenyon is a national director. Formerly chairman of the committee on the legal status of women of the League of Women Voters, Miss Kenyon represented the league at the 1946 conference of the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship. There she presented one of the two principal resolutions to that body: that of promising to aid the cause of women suffrage in nations in which it does not yet exist. She also represented the group at the Paris Peace Conference.

Miss Kenyon's name was on the list of incorporators of the Women's Council for Post War Action, chartered in 1943 to promote the education of women to assume equal responsibility with men. The lawyer is an honorary member of the New York State Women's Medical Society; she represented the American Medical Women's Association in their successful fight for legislation providing for the appointment of women physicians and surgeons to the armed forces. Miss Kenyon is also a member of the New York City Bar Association (she was instrumental in winning for women eligibility for membership in that organization), the New York County Lawyers' Association, the American Bar Association, the American Society of International Law, and the American Branch of the International Law Association—on many of these she holds or has held offices or directorships.

In her articles and speeches, Dorothy Kenyon has expounded the theories for which she has fought. In 1936 she stated that legislation

KENYON, DOROTHY—*Continued*

was only a step in social progress; groups interested must be alert to the way the laws are being enforced. Pointing out that the courts themselves must be educated to mete out strict sentences for violations of social legislation, she asserted, "Our lower court judges are not always alive, to put it mildly, to the implications of the social legislation which comes before them." At a National Women's Conference she defined a fifth freedom as "simply a freedom for women, or anybody, to decide for themselves what they shall do in the world, to exercise freedom of choice in the disposition of their lives, to enjoy the same kind and degree of opportunity to exercise their diverse talents, whether in rocking the cradle or ruling the world, that every other human being has." In 1944, at the request of the editors of the *New York Times Magazine*, she explained her reasons for opposing the proposed "equal rights" constitutional amendment stipulating that men and women have equal rights in the eyes of the law. Declaring that special legislation for women is necessary because of physical considerations, she stated that such an amendment would wipe out the "good" laws as well as the unwise ones. She also said that "the bulk of our inequalities have nothing to do with law. They have to do with habits, customs, social and political usages which nothing can change until fundamental basic attitudes are changed."

The attorney holds an honorary LL.D. from Keuka College (New York). Miss Kenyon is five feet six, and weighs one hundred and sixty pounds; her eyes and her hair are brown. She is a Unitarian, lists herself as a liberal and a New Dealer. One of the founders of the American Labor Party, she has also been a member of the Union for Democratic Action and the National Citizens' Political Action Committee. A sailing enthusiast, she has a home on the Atlantic Ocean in Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts. While she also has a place in the Ramapo Mountains of New Jersey, she has declared, "My heart still belongs to the Berkshires" (where her family's summer home was located). At college she played tennis "like a professional," reports Isabella Taves, and "she still is a menace with a ping-pong bat in her hand."

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KERR, DEBORAH (kär) Sept. 30, 1921-
Actress

Address: b. c/o Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios,
Culver City, Calif.

Before the British actress Deborah Kerr was called to the United States to co-star in *The Hucksters* (1947), she had made ten films in

Great Britain, more than half of which have also been released in America. Her reputation is based mainly upon the "sensitivity and versatility" she displayed in *Major Barbara*, *Vacation From Marriage*, *Love on the Dole*, *Colonel Blimp*, and *The Adventuress*. The second picture in which Miss Kerr is to appear for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer (the first having been *The Hucksters*) is *If Winter Comes*. The praise she has received from critics was climaxed in December 1947 by her choice by the New York Film Critics as the best screen actress of 1947.

Deborah Kerr's full name is Deborah Jane Kerr-Trimmer. Born in Helensburgh, Scotland, on September 30, 1921, she is the only daughter of Arthur Kerr-Trimmer, a civil engineer and architect. After his death, when the girl was still a child, she, her mother, and younger brother moved to Sussex. She was reared in Somersetshire, however, and later attended the Northumberland House School in Bristol until 1936, at which time she left school to study for a career on the stage. Her aunt, Phyllis Smale, was directress of the Studio of Dramatic Art in Bristol, and it was there that Miss Kerr also learned to dance. The girl later spent one year at the Sadler's Wells Ballet School, in London, before deciding to concentrate upon dramatic lessons.

By April 1939, when she had reached the age of eighteen, she was playing walk-on parts with the Open Air Theatre Company in Regent's Park, a repertory group. When World War II ended the repertory group's activities, she returned home. It was during this period that Miss Kerr read children's stories over the British Broadcasting Company network.

After meeting producer-director Michael Powell in her agent's office, Miss Kerr was offered a part in *Contraband*. The "plump little dumpling who was obviously going places" (Powell's description of her) was cast as a hat-check girl, given two lines to speak. The part was cut from the script, and Miss Kerr's was, for the moment, "the face on the cutting-room floor." She returned to the stage for a season with the Oxford Repertory Company: she lost her "plumpness," for this, like many other repertory companies, "combined incredibly hard work with invaluable experience." (Another source attributes her loss of weight also to the British wartime rations.) When she some time later met the producer Gabriel Pascal⁴², he found her "spiritual," and cast her in the role of Jenny, a Salvation Army worker in Bernard Shaw's *Major Barbara* (1940), and newspaper critics, both in the United States and England, had some kind things to say of her acting. Her next vehicle was *Love on the Dole* (1941), which was released in America several years after it was made. The actress drew praise from the critics for her characterization of a tragic figure, particularly for her "fine restraint" in the role.

In 1942 Miss Kerr appeared in four films, *Penn of Pennsylvania*, *Hatter's Castle*, *The Day Will Dawn*, and *The Avengers* (the last was also seen in the United States), before she

was seen in *The Life and Death of Colonel Blimp* (1943). *Colonel Blimp*, as it was called in the United States, traced the career of cartoonist David Low's "caricature of a Tory, in which Miss Kerr played roles of three women who come into his life in three different generations (1900, 1918, and 1943). "She is an actress of unusual charm, a charm that is both physical and intellectual," wrote *New Movies* magazine, "and it is astonishing how she manages to make the three parts distinctly separate as characterizations." As *Colonel Blimp* attained the stature of a "classic," Miss Kerr was seen by a greater audience in its revivals. Thus, in 1945, when *Vacation from Marriage*—filmed in England as *Perfect Strangers* (1944)—was shown in the United States, Miss Kerr was not a stranger to the theater-going public. (The *Motion Picture Herald*, through its Fame Poll, had predicted in 1942 that she was a "star of tomorrow.")

Vacation From Marriage, directed by Alexander Korda⁴⁶, was called a "simple and touching fable" of a middle-class couple who are roused from a colorless existence by World War II. "As a Wren, the wife loses her perennial sniffles, her dowdy hairdo and attire, acquires an admirer and the temperate habits of lipstick, gin, and dancing." The *Christian Science Monitor* wrote that Miss Kerr and Robert Donat, who played the husband role, "convey unobtrusively the gradual alteration in the two chief characters and their astonishment at the changes they find in each other." (Miss Kerr had previously appeared opposite Donat and Edith Evans in a London stage revival of Shaw's *Heartbreak House* in 1943.)

As the leading character in *The Adventuress*, which was filmed in England with the title *I See a Dark Stranger* (1945), Miss Kerr had a role which critics agreed she "handled superbly." "She makes the Irish girl such a delight to the ear, so pleasing to the eye, and so real to the mind that there is nothing left to do but throw up the critical portfolio and devotedly murmur, 'Hurrah,'" wrote Archer Winsten of the *New York Post*.

When Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer decided to screen Frederick Wakeman's⁴⁸ best-selling novel *The Hucksters*, the problem of filling the role of Kay Dorrance was solved by bringing Miss Kerr to Hollywood for the part. Ben Goetz, of MGM's British affiliate, had acquired half of Pascal's contract with the actress after she had appeared in *Vacation From Marriage*. MGM later bought Pascal's remaining share of the contract at a figure reported by *Variety* to be two hundred thousand dollars. The new contract which the studio signed with Miss Kerr, it was stated by *Time*, was to run for seven years at three thousand dollars a week for fifty-two weeks, with no options, and with the guarantee that Miss Kerr star or co-star in all of her productions. Cast opposite Clark Gable⁴⁹ in *The Hucksters*, Miss Kerr was described as "an altogether attractive heroine," although another reviewer wrote, "Less becomingly photographed than she was in English movies, Miss Kerr still makes an appealing heroine." Of



DEBORAH KERR

the role itself Eileen Creelman observed in the *New York Sun*: "She has not much of an acting part in this. She has only to look and seem ladylike and likeable, not an easy combination for some of our stars." On the basis of her success in *The Hucksters* Miss Kerr was signed to a seven-year no-option contract by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer; her starting salary will be three thousand dollars a week and will gradually be advanced to seven thousand for the last two years of her contract. Another tribute to her performance in *The Hucksters* was her selection as the best actress of 1947 by the *New York Film Critics*.

Before leaving for the United States to make *The Hucksters*, Miss Kerr had appeared in the British film *Black Narcissus*, based on the novel by Rumer Godden. This was released in the United States in August 1947, a month after the American-made film. It provoked discussion because of its theme, "a curiously fascinating psychological study of the physical and spiritual tribulations that overwhelm five Protestant missionary nuns in the remote fastness of the Himalayas." (The National Legion of Decency criticized it as "an affront to religion and religious life.") In the picture Miss Kerr plays the part of Sister Clodagh, the too-confident young Sister Superior who finally achieves spiritual humility. The *New York Times* found her portrayal "excellent," and the *New York Sun* thought she fitted into the role "perfectly." On the other hand, Howard Barnes of the *Herald Tribune* wrote: "At times she brings enough appeal to the role to make one care what happens to her in her conflict . . . but she quite fails to hold the work together." *Variety* held the middle ground by observing: "Miss Kerr gets only occasional opportunities to reveal her talents. Largely she is keyed to one tone. . . . Yet if she does nothing to enhance her reputation, she maintains it."

KERR, DEBORAH—*Continued*

Cue's summary was: "Excellently acted . . . beautifully photographed."

Asked by a *Time* interviewer how she felt about being brought to the American film capital, Miss Kerr replied: "I always wondered what it would be like. You come six thousand miles and then suddenly—bang! crash! wallop!—you've done it. It's like having a tooth out." She elaborated upon this in her own article in the New York *World-Telegram* (Erskine Johnson had invited her to take over his column for the August 9, 1947, issue): "Hollywood is a place . . . where I hope to spend a great deal of time in the future. I expect to make frequent trips to England because that, after all, is where my roots are. . . . But I am a part of the movies, and I like the fact that life in Hollywood revolves about the movies." Louis Berg in *This Week* noted a change which had come over Miss Kerr since her arrival in the American motion picture center: "She is a person with firm convictions about her own art, and excellent judgment about it. But in Hollywood she has been . . . docile to a fault, has submitted to the ministrations of costumers, make-up artists, beauty experts, and the like. Her friends," continued Berg, "are a little worried about this since her main charm, they insist, lies in the chameleon-like character of her beauty, her sudden transformations from plainness to ravishing beauty," as in *Vacation From Marriage*. (In the CBS *Radio Theatre* version of the film, Miss Kerr conveyed that change with her voice alone.)

In 1945 while touring France, Holland, and Belgium in *Gaslight*, Deborah Kerr attended a party in Brussels at which she met a Royal Air Forces squadron leader, Anthony Charles Bartley, son of Sir Charles and Lady Bartley. They were married in St. George's Church in Hanover Square on November 28, 1945, in one of London's first elaborate weddings after the war. They have a daughter, Melanie Jane. In 1947 the Bartleys bought a home of Georgian architecture in Hollywood, where Miss Kerr keeps her Bristol glass and antique furniture; she also collects antique jewelry. The actress has a fair complexion, red-gold hair, and blue-green eyes, is five feet seven inches tall and weighs 124 pounds. Gardening, surf-swimming, tennis, dancing, and walking are her favorite relaxations.

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KEYSERLING, LEON H. (kī'-zēr-līng)
 Jan. 22, 1908- United States Government official; economist; lawyer

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"Full employment in a free society is not just jobs," said Leon H. Keyserling, general counsel of the National Housing Agency in March 1945. "Hitler provided jobs—while he lasted. Full employment in a democracy means supplying the kind of jobs that add most to meeting a people's physical needs—plus the kind of leisure that adds most to their cultural advancement." Five months after these words were published, the author was named vice-chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, to help accomplish that end. Nearly a quarter of a century younger than his associates on the Council of Economic Advisers, Edwin G. Nourse⁴⁶ and John D. Clark⁴⁷, Leon Keyserling is the only New Dealer among them.

Born to William and Jennie (Hyman) Keyserling on January 22, 1908, Leon H. Keyserling is a native of Charleston, South Carolina. At sixteen he was graduated from the high school in his home town of Beaufort and went north to college. After completing the liberal arts course at Columbia University, where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, young Keyserling took his LL.B. at Harvard Law School and was admitted to the New York bar in 1931. The twenty-three-year-old Southerner conducted an investigation for the Rockefeller-endowed General Education Board in 1931-32, after which he joined the Columbia faculty as an assistant in the economics department.

Participating in an interdepartmental course on social and industrial problems, Keyserling and other teachers found themselves drawn, as he later put it, into an ever-widening field of inquiry as to the value of education in general and the social sciences in particular, and as to "problems which had been neglected because they fell under none of the usual classifications." Keyserling retained this interest, although he soon left for Washington as one of "the glittering flight of bright young men," many of them college teachers, who were attracted to Government service during the early days of Franklin D. Roosevelt's⁴² Administration. When the AAA was set up under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of May 1933, he joined its legal staff. Keyserling did not remain long with the AAA, however. Later that year, he was chosen by Senator Robert F. Wagner⁴¹ of New York as his secretary and legislative assistant. (In this position he succeeded one of Wagner's law partners, Simon H. Rifkind⁴⁶.)

The former teacher of economics assisted in drafting Wagner-sponsored bills, including such far-reaching pieces of basic New Deal social legislation as the National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933, the Railway Retirement Act of 1934, the Social Security Act of 1935, the National Labor Relations Act of that year (better known as the Wagner Act), and other laws

relating to employment, social security, housing, and public works. In 1935-37 Keyserling served also as assistant to the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, of which Wagner was chairman. He helped to write the Senator's bill for Federal assistance in the construction of low-rent housing for the needy, introduced in 1935, which was rewritten and reintroduced in 1936 and 1937. It provided for an independent Government-owned corporation, the United States Housing Authority, capitalized at more than five hundred million dollars, to make grants and loans to local public housing authorities for the construction by 1941 of a billion dollars' worth of public housing. When the United States Housing Act became law in 1937, twenty-nine-year-old Leon Keyserling left Wagner's staff to become general counsel of the USHA, assisting Administrator Nathan Straus⁴⁴.

In 1938 USHA counsel and deputy administrator Keyserling served as a consultant to the New York State Constitutional Convention committee on social and legal aspects of housing. Inasmuch as the USHA worked only through local agencies—except for a maximum of one demonstration project of its own per city—cities which wanted to build low-cost houses under the program had to obtain the necessary enabling laws from their state Governments, which Keyserling and the other USHA lawyers presumably advised them in doing. USHA was transformed into a defense agency by the Navy Appropriations Act of June 1940, to house military and civilian defense workers, a task in which it drew the praise of the Truman⁴⁵ investigating committee. As of May 1941, Administrator Straus reported, not an hour of work on its defense projects had been lost by strikes, because all the unions and employers concerned had turned to the USHA staff to settle each dispute by negotiation. Disproving an old axiom, the Authority succeeded both in speeding up production schedules and in cutting costs, by persuading the unions to work two or three shifts at single-shift rates. Straus's resignation was forced by Congress in late 1941, and general counsel Keyserling took over his duties temporarily.

Since February 1941 the lawyer had similarly been acting as commissioner of the Federal Public Housing Authority, which had responsibility for housing programs directly administered by the Federal Government. When the new National Housing Agency was set up in February 1942 to take over the housing functions of the USHA and sixteen other departments and agencies, Administrator John B. Blandford⁴² appointed Keyserling its general counsel, replacing him as acting FPHA commissioner by one of the War Production Board's top administrative officers. This change was seen by the *Architectural Record* as likely to bring about increased use of prefabricated housing, as Keyserling had apparently favored the more permanent type of dwelling, although it took longer to build.

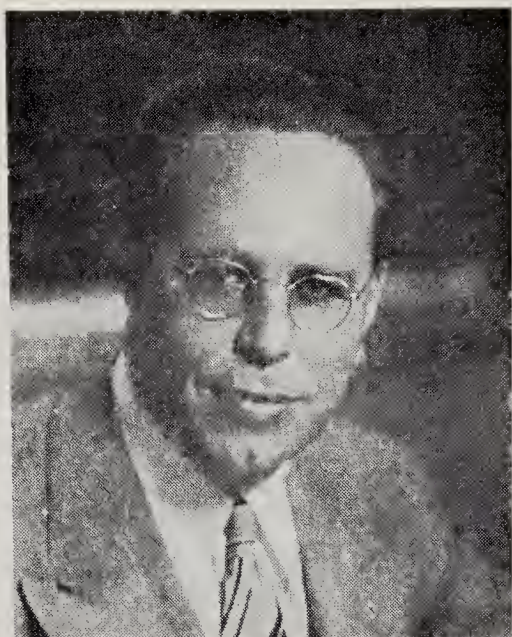
While engaged in planning for postwar housing, in late 1943 or early 1944 Keyserling sub-

mitted an entry in the Pabst centennial contest for the best and most practical solution to the broad problem of postwar employment, and won the ten-thousand-dollar second prize. Writing that the country should discard "the paralyzing doctrine that utilizing American [private] enterprise is incompatible with planning or adequate social controls," Keyserling recommended that an official economic policy be worked out toward an economic goal. Specifically, he wrote, Congress should establish an American Economic Committee of Congressional, Presidential, business, agricultural, and labor representatives to formulate and periodically improve an economic policy to present to Congress. The committee would not recommend specific legislation, but would "define and popularize an American economic goal," would "outline broad tasks of research and information to help achieve the American economic goal (these to be undertaken mostly by other public or private bodies)," and would evaluate and suggest improvements in Congressional and Administration actions in terms of helping to achieve the goal.

"The achievement of full employment," wrote Leon Keyserling, "is predominantly a task for the system of American enterprise . . . working in a democratic environment which encourages collective bargaining by all groups and discourages restrictive monopolies by any. The Government . . . should integrate spending, taxing, and regulation with an American economic policy, measuring their long-term effect upon all employment, and using them primarily as incentives to full employment . . . instead of just using them to cure economic maladjustments after they occur." The Wagner-Murray⁴⁵-Thomas⁴²-O'Mahoney⁴⁶ Full Employment bill, introduced in January 1945, embodied most of these ideas, and a *Survey Graphic* article Keyserling wrote about it was reprinted in full in the *Congressional Record*.

From 1944 to 1946 Keyserling was an adviser to the Senate committees which drew up the General Housing Act. First introduced in June 1945 as the Wagner-Ellender⁴⁶ Housing bill, it failed of passage. Reintroduced in November after some changes, it was the widely discussed Wagner-Ellender-Taft⁴⁰ bill, which the *Christian Science Monitor* said would "write a new chapter into the history of American housing" if passed. According to John J. Corson of the *Washington Post*, Keyserling alone "worked the miracle" of persuading conservative Republican Senator Taft of Ohio to join in sponsorship of a bill involving slum clearance, urban redevelopment, low-cost public housing, and easy loans for private construction, all under one Federal agency. The *New York Post* added that Keyserling, one of the major authors of the bill, "split" with Housing Expediter Wilson Wyatt⁴⁶ because he, Keyserling, felt that emphasis should be on the long-range, not the immediate, program.

The Full Employment bill, meanwhile, was "whittled down" by Representative Carter Manasco and others, and emerged in February as the Employment Act of 1946. After five months



Chase-Statler

LEON H. KEYSERLING

of deliberation and negotiation, President Truman announced the appointment of Leon Keyserling as vice-chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers which was to administer the law, and the importance of which Congress had recognized by voting the members Cabinet-size salaries of fifteen thousand dollars a year. Dr. Edwin G. Nourse, vice-president of the Brookings Institution, was said to have been influenced in accepting the Council chairmanship partly by his high opinion of Keyserling and of the third member, John D. Clark, an oil millionaire who had become dean of the University of Nebraska College of Business Administration.

The Economic Report of the President, which his advisers prepared for delivery in January 1947, contained a short-range program to avert a recession, a program calling (in Keyserling's words) for "voluntary price reductions, moderate wage adjustments [upward], maintenance of rent control, expansion of social security and minimum wage legislation, a Government-aided housing program, a surplus in Government revenues over expenditures, and improved management-labor relations." (An article in which Keyserling expounded these views, in the *New York Times Magazine* of June 8, 1947, contained also his interpretation of the failure of previous anti-depression moves.) The three councilors expressed their belief: "A wise policy and action on the part of labor, of management, of agriculture, and of finance, with a very carefully considered complementary role by Government, will not only raise the national prosperity to new high levels, but maintain those levels." The third quarterly report of the council warned all Federal Executive Departments to prepare to curb the inflationary price spiral of 1947.

The *Christian Science Monitor* approved all three appointments as worthy, nonpolitical choices, describing Keyserling as "a sincere

New Dealer unconnected with the pre-Truman White House economic planners." The *Nation's Business* commentator called the three "economists of high standing," and added that Keyserling would probably "collide with Messrs. Nourse and Clark at every possible angle." And the *Nation* writer, conceding that "each is a capable professional man," looked forward to a day when "some subsequent President may replace Messrs. Nourse and Clark with men who will constitute the kind of economic General Staff which the Federal Government certainly requires if the system of free enterprise is to continue without subjecting our society to periodic blights of depression."

The report filed at the end of 1947 was in essence another strongly worded warning against inflation. Production must be stepped up, Nourse, Clark, and Keyserling asserted, prices must come down, and "gross imbalances" in the wage structure eliminated if the United States was to avoid a recession. The council stated that these inflationary tendencies must be attacked quickly. Included in the report, too, was an argument against lengthening of the work week; it must remain "for the present," they said, an eight-hour day, five-day week, with a two-week paid vacation.

Throughout his career, Leon Keyserling has written reviews, articles for legal and nonlegal periodicals, and pamphlets on economics, housing, and legal questions. In 1934-35 he and Professor Rexford G. Tugwell⁴¹, the Columbia economist and brain truster, coedited the two-volume *Redirecting Education*, published by the Columbia University press. Editor Keyserling wrote the article, "Social Objectives in the American College," in which he deplored the relative neglect by colleges of the social sciences, the "compartmentalized and static" teaching in those fields, and the "unwarranted dichotomy between scientific truth and practical aims in the social sciences," and between education and politics. Politics, he wrote, is "a branch of ethics dealing with the ethical duties of states. It is concerned with an evaluation of relationships among men in an organized society. . . . The greatest danger to free government lies in a craven withdrawal which leaves politics to the incompetent or the vicious, or envisages it as the pastime of men of independent means fearful of innocuous ease. . . . There can be no promise in democracy until politics is a passion with most men."

Newsweek reported: "Leon Keyserling . . . is one New Dealer survivor whose influence in the Truman Administration is growing. . . . Keyserling is given credit for persuading the President to ask for price controls, rationing, and wage controls. Also, he's now called in to help write Truman's speeches and advises on housing problems." Stout, spectacled Keyserling is described as "admittedly brilliant . . . immensely forceful," and Herbert Corey (who wrote a September 1946 article in *Nation's Business* about Leon Keyserling) said that he "talks a polysyllabic whirlwind and is practically tireless." Keyserling is given to wearing strikingly patterned

ties. He has memberships in the American Economic Association, the American Political Science Association, and the American Bar Association. Since October 1940 he has been married to Mary Dublin; they live in Washington and have a home in the town where he grew up, although the lawyer-economist's voting residence is in New York.

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KLEFFENS, EELCO (NICOLAAS) VAN (klĕf'ĕns ăl'kō nĕ'kō-lăs vān) Nov. 17, 1894-Netherlands Government official; diplomat
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From February 1946 until May 1947 Eelco van Kleffens, now Dutch Ambassador to the United States, was chairman of the Netherlands delegation to the United Nations. A member of his country's diplomatic service for the greater part of twenty-five years, Van Kleffens served on the League of Nations Secretariat after World War I, so that his appointment to the United Nations marked the second time he had contributed to the formation of an international organization. During World War II he acted as Minister of Foreign Affairs for the Netherlands Government-in-exile.

Eelco Nicolaas van Kleffens was born November 17, 1894, in Heerenveen, a town in the north Holland province of Friesland, where, the Dutch say, "people are given to intellectual exercise." His family came from one of the Frisian Islands located in the North Sea, which accounts for his first name, "a name," *PM* commented, "as typical among Frisians as Robert is in America." He attended The Hague *Gymnasium*. A commentary on his character at that period is supplied by Adriaan J. Barnouw, Queen Wilhelmina Professor of Netherlands History at Columbia University: "I had him among my pupils a generation ago. I cannot say that I knew him for I never succeeded in breaking through the boy's reserve. That quality must stand him in good stead as a statesman."

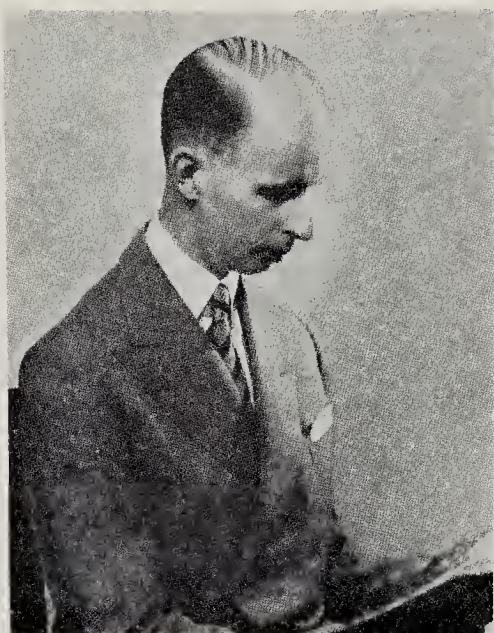
Almost immediately after he received his Doctor of Laws degree from the University of Leyden in 1918, Van Kleffens began his diplomatic career. (He received an honorary doctorate in law from the University of Michigan in 1947.) Except for one year (1921-22), when he served as secretary to the board of directors of the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company in London, he has pursued that career without interruption. He participated in the adjustment of shipping problems brought on by World War I, which were settled in 1919. That year he joined the League of Nations Secretariat, remaining with it until 1921. His legal training was the reason for his appoint-

ment, in the latter part of 1923, to the post of deputy chief of the legal section of Holland's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to which he was attached for four years. From 1927 until 1929 he served as deputy chief of the diplomatic section of the same Ministry, moving up a grade to chief at the end of that time, to head the department for the ensuing decade. His work there encompassed a thorough examination of the relationship between Belgium and the Netherlands in order to eliminate longstanding causes of friction, mainly economic, between the two countries. Van Kleffens in the early part of his career performed the function of secretary-general of The Hague Academy of International Law and that of registrar of the Arbitral Tribunal established under the Dawes and Young plans.

In 1939 Van Kleffens became the Netherlands' Minister to Switzerland and representative to the League of Nations. Later in the same year, on August 19, 1939, a few months before the Nazi invasion of Holland, Queen Wilhelmina⁴⁰ named him Minister of Foreign Affairs, a post he was to hold until February 1946. When the Nazi armies crossed the Netherlands' border, Van Kleffens escaped to England in a hazardous flight by hydroplane, the Dutch Cabinet having resolved to move the Government to an Allied country abroad. Arrived in London, Van Kleffens announced that 25 per cent of the Netherlands soldiers had died in combat; he also gave assurances that the Dutch gold supply was safe, since it had been removed before the German invasion.

During World War II, Van Kleffens, together with other members of the Netherlands Government-in-exile, made his home in London. Early in 1941, before the entrance of Japan into the war, the Dutch Foreign Minister made a sixty-thousand-mile inspection tour of the Netherlands East Indies, meeting with Japanese officials there in an attempt to settle Japanese economic demands; his itinerary included a stop in Manila, where he conferred with British and American military leaders on a joint defense project for the South Pacific area. Van Kleffens was present at two similar conferences the following year, when American and Allied officials met in Washington, D.C., to discuss the prosecution of the war in the Pacific.

In 1943, when the plan for a world security organization was just beginning to take form, Van Kleffens appealed for equality among states, large and small, charging that "the great powers desire to rule the world." Following Churchill's⁴² lead in December 1943, he agreed in part to the idea of a federation of states, expressing the belief that the Western European countries should work closely together. Subsequently, in the spring of 1944, he signed economic agreements with the countries of Western Europe (France, Belgium, and Luxembourg), describing them as "regional accords" rather than a Western European bloc. In view of a Nazi threat to flood areas of Holland, Van Kleffens, in January 1944, declared that should that occur, Holland would demand



Official Netherlands Photo.

EELCO VAN KLEFFENS

German territory, "minus Germans," as a reparation.

The resignation of the Foreign Minister, offered in order that he might become Netherlands representative on the U.N. Security Council, was accepted in February 1946. His opposition to the veto power, which had been voiced at the 1945 San Francisco Conference, remained unaltered, as was shown by his statement in a radio broadcast (at this time he was serving as president of the Security Council) in 1946: "The veto shows clearly that in international affairs we have not yet adjusted our thinking to the democratic principle as we understand it." Van Kleffens opposed several U.N. actions such as the projected move against the Franco regime in Spain, which he considered a "purely domestic matter," the hearing of Ukrainian charges against Greece, and Russian efforts to establish a U.N. commission for investigating British troops in Indonesia. The last, declared Van Kleffens, "might make the U.N. an obnoxious tool of international ill-feeling." The Netherlands representative frequently essayed the role of peacemaker when there were sharp divergencies between Soviet delegates and those of the Western powers. The differences between the United States and Soviet Russia over plans for atomic energy control, he asserted on August 25, 1946, were not incompatible and could be resolved on a technical level.

Addressing the Netherlands Chamber of Commerce in New York City in December 1946, Van Kleffens declared that the economic recovery of his country was being delayed by Allied prohibitions on the exchange of goods between Holland and Germany, a charge which the United States State Department answered point by point in an effort to quiet Dutch fears about American policies. He presented a plan for the German peace treaty in January 1947,

a plan which would divide Germany into a loose federation of states and which would set up international supervision over the Ruhr and the Rhineland, "important and supersensitive areas." At the end of that month, Van Kleffens was a signatory to the constitution of the International Refugee Organization.

Van Kleffens was replaced by J. W. M. Snouck Hurgronje in April 1947, so that the former could return to the Netherlands in order to resume his post in the Cabinet as Minister without Portfolio. Scarcely a month later, the Netherlands diplomat was appointed Ambassador to the United States, returning to that country by July. At that time, he referred to the Dutch military operations in Indonesia as "a necessity to restore order in a recalcitrant state in the federation that is to come into being under the Cheribon agreement." This was further amplified at his first press conference as Ambassador, when he said that U.N. intervention in Indonesia would be similar to interference in a dispute between the United States and one of the forty-eight States. A cease-fire order was issued by the United Nations in August 1947; this was accompanied by a United States offer to mediate between the Dutch and the Indonesians. Van Kleffens denied the jurisdiction of the U.N. in this matter, but suggested the appointment of an arbitration board, composed of two friendly states named by the disputants and a third chosen by these two, to make an on-the-spot inquiry into the Indonesian conflict. Charging that the cease-fire order had not reduced or ended fighting, the Dutch Ambassador proposed that the U.N. withdraw from the argument and allow the Dutch to pursue their operations in Indonesia.

Discussion of the Indonesian problem was resumed by the Security Council at the beginning of October. A suggestion for the withdrawal of both Dutch and Indonesian troops to the positions held by them at the beginning of the hostilities was proposed by Andrei A. Gromyko⁴⁶ and was rejected by Van Kleffens on the ground that it would cause "terrible acts of retaliation" to be perpetrated on the Netherlands troops. Van Kleffens subsequently endorsed a British proposal for establishing a provisional line of demarcation between the Dutch and the Indonesian troops. He summarized the Dutch policy in regard to Indonesia on October 23: "We want to end our occupation as soon as conditions will allow us to do so. . . . We are there to guarantee peace and security only for as long as, in our considered judgment, it would be utter levity to withdraw."

Upon the initiation of the Benelux (Belgium, Netherlands, and Luxembourg) customs union in December 1947, Van Kleffens urged that other nations adopt similar cooperative measures in order to take advantage of the fluctuations in currency exchange. The Dutch Ambassador also recommended using the Benelux countries as intermediaries for monetary exchange between Europe and other continents.

Dr. Van Kleffens has achieved some distinction as an author, his principal publications be-

ing: *The Relations Between the Netherlands and Japan: 1605-1919* (1919) and *Juggernaut over Holland* (1940), a description of the Nazi invasion of the Netherlands. "When the historian of the future attempts to write a factual account of the European war which broke out in 1939," said the *Political Science Quarterly* about Van Kleffens' second book, "he may well find the volume . . . to be one of his most valuable sources. Written with feeling but also with admirable restraint, the book covers the international relations and hopes and fears of the Netherlands Government from August 1939 through May 1940. With other Netherlands and several Americans, Van Kleffens became in 1947 a member of the national executive council of the American Committee to Aid the University of Nijmegen, which was devastated by the Nazi invaders of Holland during the war.

In the course of their sojourn in the United States after the San Francisco Conference, Van Kleffens and his wife, the former Margaret Helen Horstman, visited relatives of hers in Colorado—her mother is American-born. According to Frank Gervasi, a writer for *Collier's*, the Ambassador has "a large, round, domed head, sparsely covered with hair—he imparts the impression of being largely composed of brain." The Netherlands diplomat dresses conservatively. He drinks temperately, preferably Holland gin; he smokes moderately, choosing cigars as his favorite form of tobacco.

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KNOTT, SARAH GERTRUDE Folk festival director

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The founder and director of the National Folk Festival, held in 1947 for the thirteenth season, is Sarah Gertrude Knott. A student of folklore and the drama, Miss Knott organized dramatic groups in the State of North Carolina and the city of St. Louis before instituting the National Folk Festivals in 1934. The motivating principle of the annual gathering was stated by Miss Knott in an article in *Recreation*: "Its objective was to call attention to the amazingly rich variety of our folk expressions and encourage continued participation by giving opportunity to the people who have it in their hearts to sing and dance and play for the sheer joy of it."

Sarah Gertrude Knott was born in Kevil, in Ballard County, Kentucky. Her father, Clinton Isbel Knott, was a descendant of James Knott, who in 1637 was given a grant

of land in Appomattox County, Virginia. The ancestors of her mother, Ella Scott Wren, came to America in the Revolutionary period. Sarah Gertrude Knott was brought up in Kevil, attending primary school there. Her graduation from the McCracken County High School took place in 1916. She attended Georgetown College in Kentucky and Washington University in St. Louis, leaving college, however, within a year of obtaining her B.A. degree. Since her high school days, her major interest had been dramatics: with the intention of perfecting her knowledge of this art, she went to drama schools in Chicago and Pittsburgh. At the latter, she says, she was greatly influenced by Dr. Byron W. King, the director of the school, who, together with her father, she considers the major inspiration of her later work.

The first position held by Sarah Gertrude Knott was at Chowan College, a small, women's college at Murfreesboro, North Carolina. As director of dramatics there four years, Miss Knott developed an annual spring dramatic festival for high school and other community groups, thus meeting to a certain extent, she has said, "the need of the rural people of the State for some kind of recreational activity." At the invitation of Professor Frederick Koch of the University of North Carolina, Miss Knott became State representative for the Bureau of Community Drama of North Carolina at the university. There she was better able to meet the demand for drama presentations throughout the State, directing plays by Shakespeare and Maeterlinck among others. About the end of her first year there, 120 dramatic leagues throughout North Carolina were affiliated in the Carolina Dramatic Association and met each spring for finals tournaments under the auspices of the University of North Carolina.

From North Carolina Miss Knott went to St. Louis, where a civic theater was in the process of formation. She was chosen by the theater's directors to head the Dramatic League of St. Louis, which was to supply local talent for secondary roles in the municipal dramas, while the stars were to be brought from elsewhere. Although the plan was not carried through, the Dramatic League of St. Louis (begun in 1931) survived and was responsible for the growth of dramatic activity in that city during the depression years. By the end of the second year of its existence, seventy-five dramatic groups were affiliated with the league, including those in universities, colleges, high schools, and churches. When, at their own insistence, the foreign language groups of the vicinity were brought into the organization, their folk plays, dances, and songs were placed in a newly formed Theatre of Nations division.

"As I saw these new Americans singing and dancing the songs of other lands and being brought together by them," Miss Knott once wrote, "I wondered what were the folk songs, music, and dances of old America? What would bind me to my kind if I were in a foreign land? What were the songs and dances that had grown up in our country?" This was



Harris & Ewing

SARAH GERTRUDE KNOTT

the genesis of the first National Folk Festival, held in St. Louis in 1934. The idea was endorsed by President Roosevelt⁴², Professor G. L. Kittredge of Harvard, J. Frank Dobie⁴⁵, folklorist. President Roosevelt's sentiments about the festival were expressed in a letter: "In binding these elements into a national fabric of beauty and strength, let us keep the original fibers so intact that the fineness of each will show in the complete handiwork." The noncommercial project was underwritten by a group of six St. Louis businessmen who contributed a ten-thousand-dollar fund for expenses. Major M. J. Pickering, a veteran St. Louis showman, joined Miss Knott as business manager. Six months before the folk festival was held, Miss Knott went to the Ozark Mountains to stage small local festivals, from which the best participants were chosen to perform in St. Louis. People from thirteen other States presented traditional folk songs, music, and dances.

A similar method of selection was used for the succeeding National Folk Festivals: the 1935 festival was held in Chattanooga, Tennessee. (In the summer of that year Miss Knott attended the International Folk Festival at the Royal Albert Hall in London.) At the 1936 festival, performers from twenty States met in Dallas, Texas, to celebrate the Third National Folk Festival, held in conjunction with the Texas State Centennial. As always, the program was opened by representatives from various Indian tribes because of Miss Knott's belief that "the red man's ritual represents the first folk music found in America." On a typical National Folk Festival program would also be found Pennsylvania Dutch singers, Sacred Harp Singers from Georgia, Acadian French groups from Louisiana, Mexican orchestras, and Mexican dancers from north of the Rio Grande (who sing Spanish hymns

dating from the sixteenth century); other participants would sing old English ballads, Negro spirituals, sea chanteys, and the songs of lumberjacks and coal miners. Thus a wide representation of almost all the aspects of native American culture was obtained.

The 1937 festival, sponsored by the Adult Education Council of Chicago, drew participants from twenty-seven States. Three of the succeeding festivals were held at Constitution Hall in Washington, D.C., under the auspices of the *Washington Post*. New groups were added to the festival each year from the local and State-wide festivals preceding it. The festival was held both in New York and in Washington in 1942, with a special train of participants coming up from the capital for the gathering at Madison Square Garden. That year saw an increased recognition of inter-American themes, for Latin-American and Canadian groups attended. The value of this international cultural cooperation in wartime was pointed out to a *New York Post* (the sponsoring newspaper in 1942) reporter by Miss Knott: "In the Southwest are people who are tied by a deathless bond to their neighbors across the international boundary line. They have a similar language, background, and customs. That kinship will protect us from attack far more effectively than a Maginot Line will ever do."

Because of crowded conditions in wartime Washington, the headquarters of the National Folk Festival were transferred to Philadelphia, where the tenth and eleventh annual festivals were presented. At the 1944 festival held in the Philadelphia Academy of Music, the more than six hundred participants included guest groups from the United States armed forces and from the crew of a British ship in port. (While in Philadelphia, Miss Knott was also responsible for the popularization of the square dancing in Philadelphia parks.) The 1945 festival was canceled at the request of the Office of Defense Transportation. After a 1946 performance in Cleveland, Ohio, the festival returned in 1947 to St. Louis, the city of its origin. Fourteen years had brought changes in the personnel and sponsors of the National Folk Festival—Hindu, Chinese, Polish, Russian, Bulgarian, Finnish, Lithuanian, Philippine, Haitian names had been added to the original list. "These and other names, strange to the American ear, and the significant traditions of the country they represent, could no longer be denied," Miss Knott wrote in the *California Folklore Quarterly*.

Hundreds of folk festivals on a State and municipal scale have been organized by Miss Knott. Studies of American folklore and reports of folk festival activities by her have appeared in *Recreation*, *Survey Graphic*, the *New Republic*, and the *Country Gentleman*; Sarah Knott has also written *The Community Folk Festival Handbook*. The festival director's book, "American Festivals and Folklore," will be published in January 1948. Miss Knott belongs to the National League of American Pen Women and most of the folklore societies. Her political affiliation is with the

Democratic party, and her religious with the Baptist Church. Five feet six and a half inches tall, Miss Knott weighs 150 pounds; her eyes are blue and her brown-gray hair is worn "in a casually fluffy pompadour." Her travels in the United States have enabled her to appreciate many regional dishes. "If I have a hobby," she has stated, "it's liking food, and cooking it."

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KNOWLAND, WILLIAM F(IFE) June 26, 1908- United States Senator from California; newspaper publisher

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Among the Republican Senators who have been classified as liberals is William F. Knowland, who, in the Eightieth Congress, began his first full term as a Senator. Succeeding to Hiram Johnson's⁴¹ place after the latter's death in the middle of 1945, Knowland took the seat in the United States Senate at the beginning of the second session of the Seventy-ninth Congress after service in the government of his State, California.

William Fife Knowland was born in Alameda, California, on June 26, 1908, while his father, Joseph R. Knowland, was in the third of his six terms as a member of the United States House of Representatives. William's middle name is the maiden name of his mother, the former Ella J. Fife. The boy showed his predisposition for journalism (his father is publisher of the Oakland, California *Tribune*) and for politics while still attending Alameda High School, where he was editor of the school paper and president of the student body. By the time he entered the University of California in 1925 he had determined to enter public life and thus chose political science as a major. (In the middle of his sophomore year, on December 31, 1926, he was married to a classmate, Helen Davis Herrick.) Knowland received his B.A. degree in 1929. Having worked for his father's newspaper while attending college, upon graduation he, like his brother, joined its staff and in 1933 was named assistant publisher. Thereafter he directed the political program of the paper.

During the ensuing years, Knowland was the youngest in several phases of political endeavor. In 1933, at twenty-five, he became the youngest member of the California State legislature, first as an assemblyman, and then, in 1935, as a State senator. In 1938 he was elected to the Republican National Committee, and in 1941, two years after his State senate term had expired, he was the youngest man ever to serve as chairman of the executive committee of the Republican National Committee. In 1942 Knowland was inducted into the Army as a private. Seven months later he attended



Wide World Photos

WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND

Officers' Candidate School at Fort Benning, Georgia. An officer with the historical section, Knowland was in France by the summer of 1944; he served on the Continent for a year, writing on the redeployment of troops. Before his discharge in August 1945, he had earned the rank of major. While he was overseas, Republican Hiram W. Johnson died, leaving a California seat vacant in the United States Senate. Since the Knowland newspaper and the senior Joseph R. Knowland had actively supported the political career of Governor Earl Warren⁴⁴, it was no surprise that thirty-seven-year-old William F. Knowland was appointed by Warren to fill the unexpired year and a half. (In November 1947 Knowland was one of fifteen California Congressmen to pledge support to Warren in the 1948 Presidential campaign.)

On September 5, 1945, Knowland was sworn in as a member of the Senate. One of his early committee assignments was to work on the Special Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program (known originally as the Truman⁴⁵ Committee and then as the Mead⁴⁶ Committee). In December, Senators Knowland, James M. Tunnell, and Hugh B. Mitchell began a round-the-world investigation of the disposal of Army and Navy surplus property. In connection with his work on the War Investigating Committee, Knowland was a member of a subgroup which studied the allegedly treasonable activities of a Pearl Harbor engineer. He signed two minority reports of the committee: one accusing the Administration of "seeking desperately to conceal something wrong" in the government of the occupied zones in Europe, and the second, known as the Meader report, which charged American troops in Europe with misconduct and abuse of authority. (This report was strongly criticized by some legislators and newspapers.) Know-

KNOWLAND, WILLIAM F.—*Continued*
land's name also appeared on the statement reporting Senator-elect Theodore G. Bilbo⁴³ guilty of "an illegal practice in violation of existing Federal statutes." In the Republican-controlled Eightieth Congress, to which Knowland was elected after the expiration of his partial term, the committee (now headed by Owen Brewster⁴⁴) will continue its investigation of war contracts, use of surplus property, and conditions in the European occupation zones. Knowland resigned from the committee in April 1947. After the first session of Congress adjourned, Knowland and two colleagues requested the State Department for visas which would permit them to visit Russia and surrounding countries; the visas, however, were not granted by the Russian Government.

When John L. Lewis⁴² called a coal strike in May 1946, Knowland advised Truman that he planned to move for immediate Senate consideration of antistrike legislation unless the strike were settled within a specified time. He has favored legislation which unions have termed "antilabor": the Case⁴⁰ bill, the subjecting of unions to suits for violations of contracts, and other restrictions on labor activity. He voted for the Taft⁴⁰-Hartley⁴⁷ labor bills before and after the Presidential veto; during the early stages of its formulation, however, he favored industry-wide bargaining, union control of health and welfare funds, and the involuntary check-off system. The Senator has also voted for the return to State agencies of the functions allocated to the United States Employment Service during the war. While voting against an increase of the weekly Federal unemployment compensation to twenty-five dollars, he has favored an hourly sixty-five-cent minimum wage, and has supported the Wagner⁴⁴-Murray⁴⁶-Thomas⁴²-O'Mahoney⁴⁵ Full Employment Act. With Blair Moody, a newspaperman, Knowland has formulated an eight-point wage formula whereby labor and management in yearly conferences would determine wages and working conditions based on anticipated profits. Before taking his seat in Congress, he told a New York *Times* reporter his view on wages: "If the American system is to maintain its place in a world in which vast changes are taking place, it is highly desirable that a greater percentage of the profits of industry go to the employees who are giving their lives in the building of such industry or business."

A critic of the administration of OPA, Knowland wished to place regulation of rents into the hands of the individual States in cases where local machinery had already been set up to handle this contingency. (When this proposal was defeated, he voted for the continuation of rent ceilings under the existing system.) When Claude Pepper⁴¹ proposed an extension without amendment of the OPA laws, which expired in June 1946, Knowland opposed this measure. Favoring OPA extension in June 1946, he also approved the suggestion to allow "reasonable increases" and the amendment exempting livestock prices from regulation. In July 1946 Knowland voted for the Tidelands

Oil Bill (to give control, to State Governments, of the lands sometimes covered by water within the three-mile limit of the United States). Since the bill was vetoed, Knowland and two other Senators reintroduced the measure in January 1947. The following month he introduced an amendment to the President's budget providing for the national debt's reduction by three billion dollars. (Senator Taft had suggested a two-million-dollar cut; a compromise of \$2,600,000 was reached by the Senate in March.) The Californian is a leading advocate of Statehood for Hawaii. When Panama refused to ratify the agreement by which the United States would lease bases from her for defense of the Panama Canal, Knowland announced that he would introduce, at the second session of the Eightieth Congress, legislation authorizing a survey of the possibilities of constructing a sea-level canal across Nicaragua.

Knowland has pushed consideration of bills to establish a permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission. In voting for cloture to end the filibuster on the February 1946 FEPC bill, he asserted, "I will vote for cloture on this and any other issues when a minority blocks the will of the majority of the representatives of the American people." Knowland has voted for the limiting of debate of an anti-poll tax legislation and initiated the cloture petition on the debate on labor bills (one of which was the Case bill). In 1947 he introduced a measure, later "killed" by the Senate Rules Committee, to limit debate by a majority vote rather than by the traditional two-thirds. Over the objections of Georgia Senators, he inserted a newspaper account of lynchings in the *Congressional Record* and was acclaimed by ex-Senator Mead as a Senator who would approve antilynch legislation. Knowland has also voted for appropriations for school lunch funds.

As of April 1947 Knowland had not yet been required to take an active stand on foreign affairs. While he voted against the loan to Great Britain (he wished to postpone the extending of credit until United States domestic supply and demand were equal and to limit the amount to any budgetary surplus), he has been classified by Roscoe Drummond of the *Christian Science Monitor* as a "considerable internationalist." The Senator has opposed making United States commitments to the U.N. subject to Senate approval. When the then Secretary of Commerce, Henry A. Wallace⁴⁷, made the speech which precipitated his resignation, Knowland called for his removal and urged support for the Byrnes⁴¹ "firm" policy toward Russia. Knowland voted in favor of the Truman proposal to grant financial and military aid to Greece and Turkey. The Senator has said that exports of metal and machinery to Russia "smack of the policy of shipping scrap iron and oil to Japan before World War II."

Knowland's criticism of FEC-230, the document setting forth the Far Eastern Commission's economic policy in Japan, was discussed by *Newsweek* and *PM*. The Senator felt that this policy lay behind the adoption by the Jap-

anese Diet of legislation which Knowland termed "the most Socialistic ever attempted outside of Russia." He believed that the State Department was depriving Japanese businessmen and industrialists of their property although they had not been found guilty of a formal crime and did not receive adequate compensation for their property. The philosophical approach of FEC-230, Knowland stated, went too far and sounded like a Russian or British Labor party program.

After the 1946 elections President Truman called for Republican-Democratic cooperation in the Democratic Administration. Knowland, who is placed by Joseph and Stewart Alsop and other observers in the same liberal category as Senators Tobey⁴¹, Aiken, Young⁴⁵, and Morse⁴², remarked: "We don't want the nation to swing too far to the Left or too far to the Right. We want to keep it on an even keel. And we don't want any PAC-drafted legislative program shoved at us as it has been in the past." (Lawrence E. Davies of the *New York Times* is one observer who has classified Knowland as a conservative.) Sharp criticism has been leveled at Knowland by Harold L. Ickes⁴⁴, former Secretary of the Interior, whose *New York Post* column has assailed Knowland for "obsequious support of the oil companies on the tidelands issue . . . constant echoing of the insidious propaganda of the National Association of Manufacturers." Before Congress convened in January 1947 Knowland served on the Republican Committee on Committees, handling committee assignments of Republican Senators. He himself was named to the Senate Appropriations Committee, Rules and Administration Committee, and the Permanent Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, on which, in February 1947, he favored close military cooperation with the Atomic Energy Commission. In April he voted for Lilienthal's⁴⁴ appointment as the chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. In his "freshman" term he served on the Commerce, Irrigation and Reclamation, Immigration, Agricultural, and Pensions committees.

Knowland is vice-president and director of the Oakland Tribune Building Company and the Franklin Investment Company and is a director of the Tribune Publishing Company (his father is president of the last two). Termed an "A-1-A joiner" by *Time*, he is a member of Zeta Psi, Sigma Delta Chi, the Masons (Shriner), Native Sons of the Golden West, and the Eagles; his Oakland clubs are the Athenian-Nile and the Athens Athletic. The Knowlands, who attend the Methodist Church, have three children: Emelyn Davis, Joseph William, and Helen Estelle. Six feet one-half inch tall and ten pounds under the two hundred mark in weight, the Californian has blue eyes, brown hair. His bearing is described as "dignified."

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KNUTSON, HAROLD (k'noot'sün) Oct. 20, 1880- United States Representative from Minnesota; newspaper publisher

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Harold Knutson began his thirtieth year in the House of Representatives in 1947. For at least half of his career in Congress, he has been a member of the House Ways and Means Committee, to which all legislation concerning the raising of revenue is referred. When political control shifted to the Republicans in the Eightieth Congress, the conservative Republican became chairman of this important committee, thus becoming one of the eight legislators who will exercise strong influence over Government financial policies.

Born in Skien, Norway, on October 20, 1880, Harold Knutson was brought to Chicago, Illinois, in 1886 by his parents, Christian and Jeanette (Holm) Knutson. He was reared on a dairy farm near Clear Lake in Sherburne County, Minnesota, in which State he attended agricultural school after having finished grade school. After working as a printer's devil in several Minnesota towns, he was associate editor of the *St. Cloud Daily Journal-Press*, and in 1907 became publisher of the *Royalton Banner*; a year later he was publishing the *Foley Independent*. His next newspaper acquisition was the *Wadena Pioneer Journal*, which he was still publishing in 1947. From 1908 to 1910 he was chairman of the finance committee of the Northern Minnesota Development Association, and in 1910, for one year he was president of the Minnesota Editorial Association. Before his election to Congress in 1917, for three winters he accompanied a Minnesota agricultural exhibit through the Central States, advertising the resources of his home State. Before 1917, also, he was chairman of the Benton County Republican Committee. On March 4, 1917, Harold Knutson took office in Congress as Representative of the Sixth Minnesota Congressional District, succeeding Charles A. Lindbergh, the aviator's father.

Harold Knutson's most notable vote in his "freshman" year in the House was cast in April 1917—he was one of fifty opposing a United States declaration of war against Germany. Two years later he was named majority whip by the Republican Party; he was assigned to this duty for six years. In 1920, as a member of the Immigration and Naturalization Committee of the House (this was his first committee assignment), he was in favor of a two-year ban on immigration. Writing for *Outlook* in that year, the Norwegian-born Congressman posed the question, "Shall we permit hundreds of thousands of unskilled laborers to flood our overcrowded cities when the question of unemployment is causing us grave concern?" Again in 1924, when the discussion arose as to



Wide World Photos

HAROLD KNOTSON

the restriction of immigration to those eligible for citizenship (thus excluding Orientals) and to the reduction of the quota, which had been established in 1921, Knutson, as later reported in *PM* and the *Nation*, said: "Of all the fallacies, I think the one which assumes that all races are equal is the most fallacious. There are superior and inferior peoples and there always will be." In 1943, when President Roosevelt⁴¹ proposed that he, under wartime emergency, be permitted to suspend tariff and immigration laws, Knutson opposed the expedient because it would "throw the door wide open on immigration."

After World War I, Knutson supported League of Nations membership for the United States. A few years later he told Congress that the United States should act against the French occupation of the Ruhr, and in 1931, after United States Marines were killed by insurgent leaders in Nicaragua, he favored continued intervention in that country. Because "the Minnesota cow cannot compete with the coconut cow," in 1929 and again in 1931, Knutson, then a member of the Committee on Insular Affairs, advocated Philippine independence.

From 1933 to 1946 Knutson, as a member of the minority, was outspoken against the Roosevelt Administration. Moving from the Pensions Committee (he served on it for several years and was chairman by 1924) to the Ways and Means Committee in 1933, he spoke strongly against the monetary proposals of the New Deal. In 1935 he delayed the Banking Act, which made permanent the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and which reorganized the network of Federal Reserve boards, by a filibuster in the House. That same year he opposed the Guffey⁴²-Snyder Bituminous Coal Stabilization Act, the Act later declared un-

constitutional. When, in 1942, the House Ways and Means Committee reported favorably on a bill for increased wartime assessment on corporations, he signed a minority report (by that time he was minority leader of the group) asserting that such a bill would be a "death warrant for many corporations [which are] the backbone of our whole economic structure."

In 1943 Knutson led the fight for the Ruml⁴³ plan of pay-as-you-go taxation, calling for full forgiveness of taxes for the year 1942. Upon defeat of that measure he supported the Carlson bill, which embodied many features of the earlier measure, and was ranking Republican member of the Senate and House conference committee which drew up the compromise bill establishing a 20 per cent withholding tax with forgiveness of 75 per cent of 1942 taxes. In the fall of 1943, when the Treasury Department asked for a ten-and-a-half-billion-dollar increase in revenue, Knutson asserted that any increase would "threaten the future solvency of American business and bring about the liquidation of the middle class which has always been the backbone of our country." Six months later, when the Administration won a portion of a requested allowance for an increase in the national debt, the Representative declared: "On every side we see waste and extravagance that runs into hundreds of millions if not billions of dollars." When an Unemployment Compensation bill to extend unemployment payments to twenty-six weeks and to include Federal civilian employees, maritime workers, and travel pay for war workers, was discussed in the Ways and Means Committee, Harold Knutson led the opposition which killed the bill because it would "place a premium on loafing and to further liberalize it would merely prolong the loafing period."

Knutson favored the 1945 income tax cut, but stated that it did not go far enough. His proposed amendment to the Administration bill, to allow 10 per cent tax reduction to those with incomes of more than twenty thousand dollars, was defeated. In August 1946 Knutson, who was now in line to become chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, promised a blanket 20 per cent tax cut, a balanced budget, and the reduction of the national debt, if the Republican Party gained control of Congress. Insisting that such a reduction could be accomplished if Government expenditures were drastically cut (a measure he has been advocating since 1936), he has met with some skepticism. The New York *World-Telegram* declared editorially, "Balancing the budget and starting to retire the debt, on small revenue from taxes, can hardly be accomplished without trimming the benefits Congress has voted for veterans, scaling down appropriations for the Army and Navy, and cutting into other Federal activities popular with large groups of citizens and voters." In answer to criticism Knutson has said, "We had four tax reductions in the twenties, each of which resulted in increased revenue, due to encouragement given to expand existing business and investment of rich capital in new ventures. If history repeats itself, a 20 per cent cut in taxes at this

time would also result in greater revenue for the Treasury." On the opening day of the first session of the Eightieth Congress, he introduced his tax reduction bill, which included a provision for additional exemption for persons over sixty-five years of age. The bill, which would have become effective July 1, 1947, with some revision (instead of a blanket 20 per cent reduction, a progressive 30 to 10.5 per cent was substituted), was passed by Congress, but vetoed by the President. Knutson thereupon reintroduced the measure, this time with the effective date January 1, 1948; the legislation was again vetoed by Truman.

Congress for the third time was asked to consider a Knutson tax bill when the Representative introduced a new measure at the special session, held at the end of 1947. This bill would increase the personal exemption from \$500 to \$600, reduce tax rates, allow division of income between husband and wife, and provide an additional exemption for taxpayers over the age of sixty-five. It was estimated that about six million persons would no longer be required to file returns. Date effective on this would be January 1, 1949.

In the meantime, the new chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and other Republicans had agreed to a continuation of excise and luxury taxes on the wartime basis (a special act was necessary because the Presidential declaration of the end of hostilities had automatically abolished these). Knutson's committee also considers tariff legislation. Although Knutson favors a high tariff (he voted against the 1945 extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act), he promised that his committee would not immediately change the reciprocal trade program, but rather would keep a watch on the Administration's postwar trade policies. In June 1947 Knutson organized an advisory committee to the Ways and Means committee. Although Knutson formed the group before the Ways and Means Committee had agreed to its establishment (evoking criticism from Democratic members), his action was later confirmed by a Ways and Means Committee vote. *PM* held that the Special Tax Study Committee, which was headed by Roswell Magill, a Columbia professor, was "dominated by Wall Street interests." When the report, popularly referred to as the "Magill Report," was published in the fall of 1947, it was criticized as favoring high income groups; the document contained suggestions for forty-six changes in the existing tax system.

Before Pearl Harbor, Knutson was vice-chairman of the National Committee to Keep America Out of War, of which Hamilton Fish⁴¹ was a sponsor. He also voted against the fortification of Guam and other appropriations for military and naval expansion, and against the repeal of the arms embargo and combat zone clauses in the neutrality acts. Opposed to wartime restrictions, in March 1942 Knutson asked, "Will Americans graciously bow down to all totalitarian decrees which will restrict their sugar, their motor cars, their oil . . . simply to satisfy the ambitions of those who understand victory to be the com-

plete overthrow of their enemies?" In 1944 he charged the Administration with secrecy about Pearl Harbor—"When the facts are known, the blame will not be in Tokyo, it will be in Washington." Both before and after the United States entered World War II, he opposed all Lend-Lease bills; after the war he tried to block the loan to Great Britain: "The American people are being asked to finance the socialization of the United Kingdom through the forcible acquisition of business and industry. Why should we finance this journey to Utopia?" He also opposed the Truman proposal to grant military and financial aid to Greece and Turkey.

Although, as of 1946, there had been no bill bearing the name of Harold Knutson, the Minnesota Congressman had introduced a number of proposals to the House and House committees. In 1930 he prepared a Spanish-American War veterans' pension bill; two years later, he offered a bill to forbid countries which had defaulted on their war debts (World War I) from floating loan issues in the United States. Five years later, he proposed a Federal-sponsored lottery plan to raise revenue for the Government; in that same year (1942) he offered a bill making RFC loans available to vacation resorts. In 1945 Knutson initiated legislation which was favored by the Veterans of Foreign Wars, to give veterans, on any civilian job, seniority for the time spent in service, including special computation for Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. He has also proposed the restriction of the amount of imports of Swiss watches and watch movements.

Unlike some Republicans, since 1941 Knutson has not voted with the Roosevelt or Truman Administration on a major issue, except for the declaration of war in December 1941. (Opponents have said he has "one of the most reactionary voting records in Congress.") He had also been in disagreement with members of his party on other issues: in 1928 and in 1936 he sponsored the nomination of Hamilton Fish as Republican candidate for President; in 1940 as a delegate to the Republican National Convention, he placed Dewey Short's name in nomination for the vice-presidency. His opposition to Wendell Willkie⁴⁰ was called by that candidate an aid to his Presidential campaign. Opposed to Harold Stassen⁴⁰, also of Minnesota, and his wing of the party, in the 1942 Republican primary Knutson defeated a Stassen protégé as candidate to the Sixth District's seat in the House.

Knutson has served on the Committee to Investigate Expenditures in the Department of Commerce (1924), the Committee on Indian Affairs (1928), the War Claims Committee (1928). He was also a member of the group studying the election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress (1937), the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, which meets at the beginning of each session with the Treasury Department to discuss revenue-raising aspects of the budget, and the Joint Committee on the Reduction of Federal Expenditures.

(Continued next page)

KNUTSON, HAROLD—*Continued*

Having been reared in a State where a large number of the population speaks one of the Scandinavian languages as a secondary tongue, Knutson has retained his knowledge of Norwegian. He has been honored by another group from his home State, the Chippewa Indians, by adoption into their tribe. The bachelor Congressman, who names planting trees as his favorite recreation, is bald, a little under five feet seven inches in height, weighs 172 pounds. "He is," said one writer, "as Western as a prairie fire."

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KOBAK, EDGAR (kō'bāk) Apr. 18, 1895-
 Radio executive

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 Ave., New York 28

Edgar Kobak became president of the Mutual Broadcasting System in November 1944 after two years as executive vice-president of the Blue Network Company (now the American Broadcasting Company), whose reorganization as a system separate from the National Broadcasting Company he helped to shape. Before this he had been an executive with a publishing house and had earned a reputation as a sales manager.

Chicago, Illinois, is the birthplace of Edgar Kobak, the son of Benedict and Frances (Uscier) Kobak. He was born on April 18, 1895. Young Edgar attended St. Edward's Hall, a preparatory school attached to Notre Dame University, and later, Lane Technical High School in Chicago. "At fourteen," wrote Jesse Thompson in *Advertising and Selling*, "he had a workshop in his father's barn and a passion for building things which shortly developed in two directions, a bent for engineering, and a yen for writing." A few months before his graduation from high school in 1911, Edgar's father, who was a lawyer and a business executive, moved with his family to Atlanta, Georgia. In order to make use of the spring and summer before he would enter college, young Kobak applied for a position in the testing and repair department of the Georgia Railway and Electric Company. During the years (1911-16) in which he was employed by the company, he also wrote articles for technical journals. In 1914 he enrolled at the Georgia Institute of Technology where he studied for a year and then returned to the power company. While traveling through Georgia for

the power company, he also sold subscriptions to *Electrical World*, a McGraw-Hill publication; and in 1916 McGraw-Hill assigned him all of the Southern States and Cuba as a sales territory.

At the same time that he was a salesman, Kobak also wrote articles for the *Electrical World*. Later that year (1916), Kobak became assistant engineering editor of the magazine. In the course of six years he was, successively, advertising sales representative and manager of the periodical, working in its Chicago, St. Louis, and New York offices at different times. In 1924, at twenty-nine, Kobak became a vice-president and sales manager and a director of McGraw-Hill at their New York offices. The publisher of seven McGraw-Hill periodicals, Kobak was instrumental in inaugurating two new magazines, *Electronics* and *Radio Retailing*. As sales manager he directed the activities of 150 employees; as publicity manager, he supervised seventy-five writers and artists. Thompson stated that Kobak was one of the first publishing executives to become interested in radio. By 1934 (Kobak is quoted as saying) "broadcasting was eating me. Because broadcasting combined all three things with which I was deeply concerned—engineering, publishing, and people." When, in that year, Kobak was offered the position of vice-president in charge of sales at the National Broadcasting Company, he "couldn't say no."

Within two years, Kobak had finished his assignment of "revitalizing" the network's sales activities. (One of his innovations was to use the trade journals as an advertising medium for radio.) In 1936, having decided, he has said, to "get over into the advertising agency side of the picture," he joined Lord and Thomas as a vice-president. In 1940 Kobak returned to NBC as vice-president in charge of sales for the Blue Network. A year later, an antitrust ruling resulted in the reorganization of the double network system. Accordingly, Kobak helped to lay the plans whereby the Blue Network Company became a separate and wholly owned subsidiary of the Radio Corporation of America, which also owns NBC. He became executive vice-president and a director of the new corporation.

In November 1944 Edgar Kobak was called upon to assume the presidency of the Mutual Broadcasting System. MBS had been formed in 1934 by four major-city stations. Its affiliates, of which there were 213 by 1943, worked cooperatively, and, to a large extent, independently. The result was that advertisers would buy time from stations in one region; Mutual's sales figure was lower than that of any other network. *Variety* noted at that time, that the "sales picture" gave Kobak a "tailormade opportunity" to use the technique which had proved successful at NBC and the Blue Network to improve Mutual's status.

By the end of Kobak's first year in the new position, he had brought five sponsors listed among the ten leading national advertisers to Mutual. He made it clear that Mutual preferred to sell time on a national basis. In 1946 Mutual's sales figure reached \$25,800,000,

an increase of over seven million dollars since the year Kobak became president. (As was expected, sales dropped some three and a half million dollars in 1947.) The network is known as the "world's largest network" in number of stations. In February 1947 the four hundredth station was added to the Mutual system; it was the one hundred and fifty-third to be added during Kobak's administration. By the end of the year MBS consisted of 483 stations; its coverage was also improved by increased wattage in some cities. *Variety* has said that the executive wants "to bring the good in radio to that lonely shepherd in New Mexico as well as to the large cities in Oklahoma or Texas." While Mutual reaches into small communities, as well as large cities, other networks rank higher in distance coverage since many Mutual stations are low-powered and feed programs within a short radius. Kobak has reported that the other networks are beginning to follow the Mutual coverage plan. Kobak told a *Time* interviewer that to produce better programs was Mutual's "No. 1 objective" in 1947.

Although Mutual had decided not to spend money on the early stages of television research but rather to wait until that medium is ready for extensive production (some of its member stations and systems, however, are active in television), Kobak, at a meeting of the Television Broadcasters' Association, called for better television programming: "We have been putting millions into research and design, but only thousands into programs; and it is time to reverse the situation, or we will not keep the public sold on television." At the end of 1947 he stated that the MBS stations in key cities which already hold licenses would begin telecasting in 1948. On the subject of radio programming, the Mutual president has written for *Variety*, "I consider a program a product for sale. . . . Remember the listener is our boss."

In a *Free World* article Kobak listed the attributes which, he believed, radio must develop: universality, democracy (using the word to mean "belonging to the people"), freedom, its use as a "vehicle for truth." "Radio, which has proved a potent instrument in the waging of war," he wrote, "can be an even more effective instrument for peace." In viewing radio as a medium to educate for peace, Kobak, at an annual Nobel memorial dinner, declared, "Education for peace must rest on truth—and truth of facts, uncolored by secret purposes and personal gain, untwisted by propaganda. It must also rest on the truth of faith, which means acting on truth. For obviously, unless a man lives his beliefs, he makes his truth a lie." On that occasion, also, he proposed the establishment of a national education committee consisting of religious, education, political, economic, industrial, scientific, philosophic, and artistic leaders to guide radio in fulfilling this function.

In 1947 Kobak was named chairman of a committee to organize an advisory council to radio stations and advertisers; the establishment of the Broadcasters Advisory Council was



EDGAR KOBAK

a result of strong criticism by the FCC (and other groups) of radio commercials. When the National Association of Broadcasters in the fall of 1947 adopted a new code of practices for the industry, the Broadcast Advisory Council was disbanded, it being considered no longer necessary. Kobak has been named to a seventeen-man committee to advise the International Broadcasting Division of the State Department "on those subjects pertaining to . . . international broadcasts which will be of greatest interest to the people and the Congress."

Kobak has served on other business and advertising groups: he was formerly chairman of the board and president of the Advertising Federation of America, a director of the National Better Business Bureau and of the American Management Association, and president of the Marketing Executives Society. In 1947 Kobak received the Annual Advertising Award from *Advertising and Selling* for his "contributions to the knowledge and technique of radio advertising." Until the Cooperative Analysis of Broadcasting was voted out of existence, Kobak was a director of that group; he also served on the committee which studied the efficacy of this system of rating analysis. He was chairman of the public relations committee and vice-chairman of the Greater New York Fund during its 1939, 1940, 1941, and 1942 fund-raising drives. Kobak is a trustee of the United Seamen's Service and a member of the advisory committee of the Graduate School of Notre Dame University. His fraternal associations are Sigma Nu and Alpha Delta Gamma.

Kobak's club memberships include the Engineers' Club (of which he has been a trustee since 1943), Town Hall, and the Pine Orchard (Connecticut) Country clubs. He is a Democrat and a Roman Catholic. Married on June 10, 1916, Edgar Kobak and his wife, the former

KOBAK, EDGAR—*Continued*

Evelyn Hubert, have two sons, Edgar Hubert and James Benedict. The executive is five feet nine in height, has blue eyes and gray hair, wears glasses. A *Time* description gives him a "shy, inexact grin."

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KOLODIN, IRVING (kō-lō'dīn) Feb. 21, 1908- Music critic; author

Address: b. c/o New York Sun, 280 Broadway, New York 7; h. 40 W. 67th St., New York 23

One of the most active writers on musical subjects, both classical and popular, is Irving Kolodin, known in musical circles especially for his definitive *The Metropolitan Opera*. A member of the New York *Sun's* staff of music critics since 1932, he became chief critic in 1945.



Larry Colwell

IRVING KOLODIN

Irving Kolodin, the son of Russian immigrants to the United States, Benjamin and Leah (Geller) Kolodin, was born in New York City on February 21, 1908. (The date February 22 is incorrect by a few hours, he says, thus refuting a family legend.) He was reared in Newark, New Jersey, where his father was the proprietor of a book and stationery shop, and attended elementary and high school there. At Newark's South Side High School he en-

gaged in sports, was on the staff of the school magazine, and played in the school orchestra. Before he was graduated in 1925, he had decided that listening to music and writing about it would be the "ideal form of lifework," in emulation of his favorite critic, Ernest Newman of the *London Times*.

During the next two years an extension student at Columbia University, he took courses in musical theory and assiduously practiced the violin in order to qualify for the Institute of Musical Art in New York City. He was accepted in 1927 (one year after the institute had been absorbed as the undergraduate division of the Juilliard School of Music) when he had already completed enough work in theory to classify him as a postgraduate student in that area. In his last two years at the institute, 1930 and 1931, he also taught harmony and theory. His diploma, however, bears the date 1943: at the time of his attendance he did not submit a creative work as required; subsequently, the certificate was awarded on the basis of his published writings.

At the Institute of Musical Art Kolodin had also written for the faculty-edited student publication *The Baton*, one of the events he covered being the Philadelphia premiere of Alban Berg's *Wozzeck* on March 19, 1931. In October 1931 the young man obtained his first commercial newspaper job, on the musical staff of the Brooklyn *Eagle*. This lasted until January 1932, when he joined the New York *Sun* as assistant to W. J. Henderson, the *Sun's* chief music critic. He remained in this position until 1937, when, following the death of Henderson in June, Oscar Thompson of the New York *Times* and *Musical America* was engaged as first critic and Kolodin was promoted to the rank of associate. Since 1936 he had been writing the *Sun's* column on new records. Also beginning in 1936, he was for several years program annotator for the concerts of the New Friends of Music; and in that same year his first book, *The Metropolitan Opera, 1883-1935*, was published. In 1938 and 1939 he was a lecturer on music criticism during the summer sessions at the Juilliard School. Drafted for military service in August 1943, he became a member of the staff of the *Official Guide to the AAF* and the Air Force magazine, helped to prepare the Office of War Information film *Leningrad Symphony*, and served overseas for a period before his discharge in October 1945. Oscar Thompson had died in July 1945. Thus, when Kolodin returned to the *Sun* in November, it was in the new position of first critic.

In the preface to the first edition of *The Metropolitan Opera*, Kolodin stated: "The author has held his chief duty to be the presentation of the actual public activities of the Metropolitan, the performances that were given, together with some description or appraisal of the quality and character of them. It has also been his endeavor to indicate the forces that shaped the destiny of the Metropolitan during its various periods." In keeping with this aim, Kolodin included numerous specific details of cast and production not hitherto gathered into book form, arranging them in their proper

sequence in the narrative to meet the requirements of students but also putting them into separate paragraphs of smaller type. Richard Aldrich, writing in the *New York Times*, characterized the volume as "something more than a record, complete as it is in that way. It is a narrative circumstantial but rapidly moving, vigorous and picturesque in style, written with a keen sense of all the importance it carries and all the implications its yields." Paul Bekker called it "an informative, significant, and extensive survey" in the *Saturday Review of Literature*; and Edward Reed wrote in *Theatre Arts Monthly* that Kolodin had "heightened the inherent flatness of a thoroughgoing record by a keen perception of the place of the Metropolitan as an individual unit, as a part of the city's history, and as a reflection of the city's society."

A revised edition of *The Metropolitan Opera*, carrying the narrative through 1938-39, appeared in 1940. At the same time Kolodin was working on a volume in an entirely different field, *The Kingdom of Swing*, the autobiography of Benny Goodman⁴², which was published in 1939. Two chapters, by Kolodin, present a historical and critical outline of the art of swing music. Howard Taubman, reviewing for the *New York Times*, expressed the opinion that Kolodin's chapter "Swing is Here" was one of the best in the book. "It is a penetrating summary of the ingredients and character of swing, one of the best short essays on the subject that has appeared in print." Also, in 1940, Kolodin edited a collection of excerpts from the critical writings of composers, entitled *The Critical Composer. A Guide to Recorded Music*, listing and evaluating the various recorded performances of classical music, appeared at the end of 1941; *New Guide to Recorded Music*, the second edition, in early 1947. Early in 1948, he has reported, he hopes to have completed a second revision of *The Metropolitan Opera*, this one ending with 1946-47.

Shortly before he entered the armed forces in 1943, Kolodin was occupied with several projects concerning jazz music, providing the scripts for the Columbia Broadcasting System's radio program *Jazz Laboratory* and program notes for Duke Ellington⁴¹ concerts in New York, Boston, and Cleveland. He has contributed to *Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians*, to the *International Encyclopedia of Music and Musicians* edited by Oscar Thompson, and he has written frequently for such periodicals as *Theatre Arts Monthly* (later *Theatre Arts*), *Harper's Magazine*, the *New Republic*, *Vogue*, *Vanity Fair*, *Parents' Magazine*, and the *American Mercury*. Often his articles have been extended studies, and they have ranged from commentary on the passing scene, both classical and popular, to essays on the ideal presentation of opera, the need for an American composer of substance, and general matters. Representative titles (without regard to date of composition) are "In Memoriam: Gatti-Casazza" (a castigation of the last years of the Metropolitan impresario's regime), "Porgy and Bess", "The Dance Band Busi-

ness", "Number One Swing Man" (about John Hammond), "Footlights, Federal Style", "Folk Songs", "Music in Musical Comedy", "Concert Hall into Theatre", "Singing Actors and Acting Singers", "Opera in a Changing World", "What Hope for Opera?"

When not spending his "free" time listening to records, as he does when he is compiling his record guides, the critic is a frequent attendant at such spectator sports as football, baseball, and hockey. He also calls himself a persistent movie-goer. On June 19, 1936, he was married to Irma Rose Levy. He is five feet eight inches tall, weighs 170 pounds, and has graying black hair and hazel eyes. "Despite what some artists I have criticized contend," Kolodin has remarked, "I am not deaf."

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KRAMER, JACK See Kramer, Jake

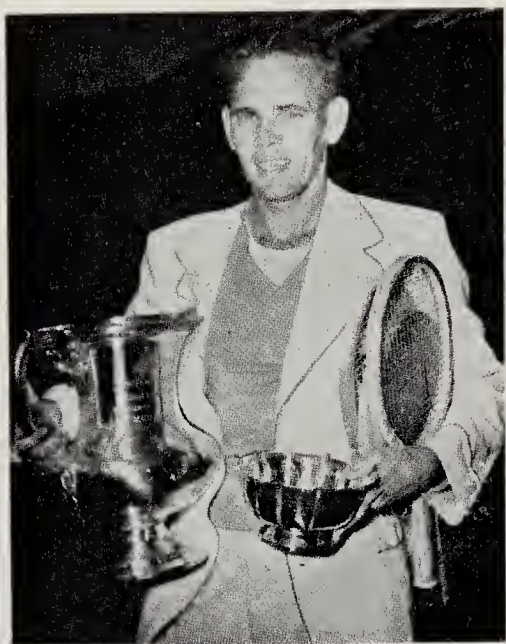
KRAMER, JAKE Aug. 1, 1921- Tennis player

Address: b. c/o Perry T. Jones, 366 N. Orange Dr., Los Angeles, Calif.

In March 1947 Jake Kramer of Los Angeles added the American Indoor Singles Tennis Championship to the National Outdoor Singles title he had already won at Forest Hills. A tournament winner since his early teens, Kramer had played on both the prewar and postwar Davis Cup teams for the most important trophy in international athletic competition.

John Albert Kramer, to whom sportswriters usually refer as Jack Kramer, but who calls himself Jake, was born in Las Vegas, Nevada, on August 1, 1921. He is the only son of David C. Kramer, who became a locomotive engineer on the Union Pacific Railroad when young John was thirteen. His father, who had supported himself from the age of twelve, did everything in his power to see that the boy was successful in the sports which he himself had missed as a result of having had to go to work so young. Before the family moved to Montebello, a suburb of Los Angeles, David Kramer laid out a basketball court in the back yard for his son. The move to Montebello from San Bernadino was made so that the boy might be closer to Los Angeles, the home of many leading tennis players.

At the age of fourteen, Jake was brought into the Junior Development Program, operated jointly by the Southern California Tennis Association and the Tennis Patrons Association. According to Hannibal Coons (*Collier's*, August 17, 1946), when the youth began to show promise on the municipal courts, program director Perry T. Jones "got him a junior



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JAKE KRAMER

membership in the exclusive Los Angeles Tennis Club." Each day the boy took the ninety-minute trolley ride to Beverly Hills to take a tennis lesson from Dick Skeen, and at fifteen he once defeated Alice Marble, the women's champion. Then, Jones, who guided Kramer's early tournament career, arranged for Ellsworth Vines to play with him three times a week for five months, a period during which the teen-ager consciously modeled his playing after Vines's. Other leading players worked out with him, just as the adult Kramer was to tutor promising young players.

The singles champion of Montebello High School, at fourteen Jake won the National Boys Singles and Doubles championships. He went on to take the Interscholastic Singles and Junior Doubles crowns, and at seventeen entered competition for the highest title in international tennis, the National Singles Championship, at Forest Hills (Long Island). Kramer was eliminated in an early round, because, wrote Arthur Daley, he had "made the mistake of becoming pals with Frankie Kovacs, and foolishly ate the same type of food as the delightful screwball."

After one semester at the University of Southern California, Jake Kramer withdrew to devote his time to touring the tennis tournament circuit. In 1939 he was invited to practice with the Davis Cup squad ("I was playing over my head, of course"). The team's nonplaying captain, Walter L. Pate⁴⁷, was so much impressed by the youth's ability that he unexpectedly named Kramer to team with Joe Hunt in the doubles matches. They were, however, vanquished by Australia's Adrian Quist and Jack Bromwich, the world champions. (Eighteen-year-old Kramer and twenty-year-old Bromwich became good friends.)

Kramer and eleven-days-older Frederick ("Ted") Schroeder won twelve doubles vic-

tories in fifteen tournaments, victories culminating in the 1940 National Doubles Championship (they defended it successfully in 1941). At nineteen, they were the youngest pair to win the title. Sixth in the official American rankings for 1940, Kramer was one of the high-ranking young players of both sexes who that autumn accepted tennis scholarships to Rollins College at Winter Park, Florida. In one year at Rollins, according to Coons, Kramer "studied more than he ever had in his life."

During a 1941 exhibition tour of South America with former champion Don McNeill, and with Elwood Cooke and three women stars, Kramer finally improved his one weak stroke, the backhand. He returned to California in January 1942, won ten tournaments in succession—but his playing season was cut short by appendicitis. That September Kramer entered the wartime Coast Guard. In the service he was able to continue playing and succeeded in taking the third highest title in tennis, the Pacific Southwest crown, and in teaming with Frankie Parker to win the National Doubles in 1943. While suffering from ptomaine poisoning, Able Seaman Kramer defeated Francisco ("Pancho") Segura of Ecuador in the Forest Hills semifinals, but fell before his onetime Davis Cup partner, Lieutenant Joe Hunt, in the finals next day. In the official rankings for the year, Kramer ranked after Hunt.

A member of the Coast Guard Academy class of October 1943, Cadet John Kramer left his training ship long enough to lose the War Bond matches to the "grand slam" champion, Lieutenant Don Budge⁴⁸, by 7-5, 7-5. Later Kramer scored "one of the greatest net upsets of all time," after little practice, by taking the Red Cross matches from Budge, 6-3, 6-2, with "brilliant all-round play." Then he and Pancho Segura defeated Budge and Sidney Wood at doubles, 6-4, 7-5. This was in March 1944, the month of Kramer's marriage to a Montebello girl. Shortly afterward, he was ordered to the South Pacific, where he reportedly commanded an LST in five invasions, including those of New Guinea and the Philippines.

Discharged with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in January 1946, Kramer reentered competition four months later. In the Southern California tournament, he beat national champion Parker in straight sets for the singles title, and teamed with ex-Lieutenant Schroeder to win the men's doubles and with Helen Wills Roark to take the mixed doubles. "Because of the time I lost in the war, I promised myself an extra couple of years in tennis," he later told an A.P. reporter.

By the time of the All-England matches at Wimbledon in June 1946, the "Hard Luck Kid" was suffering from painful chronic blisters on his racket hand, which had forced him to withdraw from another tournament. Seeded second, behind Dinny Pails of Australia, Kramer won his first three rounds, aided by bandages, tape, and a special glove. Although he had won half of the early sets without permitting his opponents to score a single point, he was eliminated by Jaroslav Drobný of Czecho-

slovakia in a grueling two-and-a-quarter-hour match. Despite this defeat, wrote Sidney Skilton, "Kramer was considered by the players themselves as having the greatest mastery of strokes and the keenest lawn tennis brain" of any contestant. Said Yvon Petra, French winner of the championship, "He is a really great player, that Kramer."

Handicapped by the blisters and by "tennis elbow," Kramer nevertheless completed a crowded 1946 tournament schedule, and won his first important grass-court victory that July. This was at Seabright (New Jersey), where he also teamed with Bob Falkenburg to defeat Billy Talbert and Gardner Mulloy, the National Doubles champions. In September Kramer achieved the National Singles Championship at Forest Hills, beating Tom Brown, Jr., in the finals by 9-7, 6-3, 6-0. He and Ted Schroeder were ranked third among doubles teams that year, and both were selected for the Davis Cup team, which won every game of its fifteen-match qualifying campaign against the Philippine, Mexican, and Swedish squads. Kramer's usual bad luck manifested itself after their arrival in Australia in a pulled back muscle and an injury to a bone in one of his feet.

Rather than go all out to win earlier matches, Kramer "very studiously brought his game to its peak just four days before the showdown," and was described by a reporter as "so much the best of the American players that it isn't even close." From the seven-man squad Captain Pate selected Jake Kramer and Ted Schroeder to carry the burden of all but one of the Davis Cup matches. Between them, the two twenty-six-year-old Californians made a clean sweep of both singles and doubles, with Schroeder contributing perhaps more than his share to their doubles victory. Even after the Cup had been clinched, interest ran high in the contest between Kramer and Jack Bromwich—a duel which the American won by 8-6, 6-4, 6-4. He and Schroeder then continued their winning sweep in exhibitions. Upon their return to the United States, they were guests on Dinah Shore's "41" program over CBS, and were banqueted and presented with gifts by Glendale and with official scrolls of the City of Los Angeles.

Back on the tennis circuit in March 1947, Kramer added the National Indoor Singles Championship to his outdoor titles by beating Bob Falkenburg, with whom he had teamed the night before to defeat Billy Talbert and Frank Shields at doubles. "No one broke Kramer's service during the entire tournament," reported Harold Rosenthal. On the Fourth of July 1947, after defeating his opponent in forty-five minutes, Kramer received the English championship cup from the hands of King George. The following day he and Bob Falkenburg took the doubles crown. (Later Kramer was to receive the William Johnston Award for sportsmanship.)

From that time until the September Davis Cup competition Kramer confined his public matches to doubles; in the cup matches, the two-man defending team of Kramer and Shroeder took all the singles matches, but lost

the doubles to the Australian team. Kramer successfully defended his title in the National Singles several days later, against Frankie Parker. Starting after this on an exhibition tour which took him to the Pacific Southwest, Kramer won the Pacific South Western Tennis Tournament by beating Ted Shroeder in the men's singles finals; with Shroeder as his partner, he also won the doubles final against Frankie Parker and Francisco Segura. Mid-October of 1947 found Kramer out of the amateur ranks. Because of economic considerations, he accepted an offer from promoter Jack Harris to join the latter's group of professional athletes; the tennis player's salary for the 1947-48 season, beginning with his match against Bobby Riggs on December 26, was to be fifty thousand dollars. Both in that tournament, played in New York's Madison Square Garden, and in the succeeding one played two days later in Pittsburgh, Kramer was defeated by Riggs.

"Big Jake" Kramer is generally regarded as the best tennis player on the amateur lists, a judgment that was confirmed in the November 1947 issue of *American Lawn Tennis*. Jack Bromwich wrote in a Sydney newspaper after the Davis Cup matches, "As great as Budge and [Jack] Crawford were, I don't believe they could equal Kramer. . . . There are no shots he doesn't possess nor play with complete and devastating accuracy." Swedish champion Lennart Bergelin said in 1946, "No matter where you hit him, he has a strong shot coming back"; and Billy Talbert remarked in 1947 that Kramer's greatest talent lay in serving in such a way that his opponent was forced to return the ball almost exactly to the spot where Kramer wanted it. From his youth the champion has employed what he calls "the big game," a method of play which he himself worked out and which has "no defense—all attack." Strongly influenced by the theories of Clifton Roche, a tennis-minded engineer, according to *Time* he "plays the percentages" in shot-making and court generalship, and pays particular attention to psychological and physiological factors.

A son, David Frederick, was born to Jake and Gloria Kramer in December 1946; the new father, then in Australia with the Davis Cup team, was allowed one beer to celebrate. Six feet one, and 170 pounds in weight, sandy-haired, "jut-browed" Kramer is larger and more powerfully built than most leading tennis players. His ready grin and natural enthusiasm are said to have made him exceptionally popular. *Time* has written of Kramer: "He gets along easily with the whipping-cream society that is part of big-time tennis, but says with refreshing candor, 'Sure, I know they wouldn't be speaking to me if I couldn't hit a tennis ball.'"

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KRAMER, JOHN ALBERT See Kramer, Jake

KRAUS, RENE (RAOUL) (rē-nā' rā-ōl') 1902—July 16, 1947 Author; journalist for newspapers and magazines in Europe and the United States; served as press secretary, from 1923 to 1928, to Gustav Stresemann, then Minister of Foreign Affairs for Germany; left Germany in 1934—he had been imprisoned several times for journalistic activities inimical to the Nazis—and went to Austria; became counselor of the Press Department of Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg's Government (1935-38), representing Austria as press attaché in the United States (1936-38); wrote a number of biographies—*Winston Churchill* (1940), *The Men Around Churchill* (1941), *Old Master*, about Jan Christiaan Smuts (1943), etc.; author of *Europe in Revolt* (1942) and other books. See *Current Biography* 1941 Yearbook.

Obituary

N Y Times p19 J1 17 '47 por

KRUPA, GENE (krōō'pā) Jan. 15, 1909—Orchestra leader; drummer

Address: b. 10 Ritchie Dr., Yonkers, N.Y.

Before Gene Krupa formed his own orchestra in 1938, he had established himself as "That Ace Drummer Man," one of the leading "swing" percussionists in popular music. Through his recordings, moving pictures, radio broadcasts, and personal appearances, it has been estimated that he has "raised the blood pressure of more young Americans" than any other modern instrumentalist.

Eugene Bertram Krupa was born in Chicago on January 15, 1909, the tenth and youngest child of an alderman. The boy grew up and attended public schools in the city's South Side. When he was nine years old his mother deemed it time for him to begin taking piano lessons. According to Jack Mosher writing in *Collier's*, nine husky young Krupas had wreaked such mayhem upon the family grand piano before him that father Krupa "refused point-blank to kick in for any more piano lessons." "Which made me a drummer," averred Gene Krupa. "See what I mean?"

After being graduated from high school in 1925, Krupa went to Wisconsin Beach to spend the summer vacation. He was dispensing sodas in what has been described as a "dime-a-dance" hall when the drummer from the establishment's dance band fainted across Krupa's soda fountain. Krupa was substituted for him at the drums and subsequently employed for the remainder of the season. "The family didn't like the idea of me being a professional," Krupa has related, "so when I came home in the fall they packed me off to St. Joseph's Seminary." There, in Rensselaer, Indiana, where he studied for the priesthood, Krupa joined the school concert orchestra. The seventeen-year-old left the seminary in the fall of 1926 after a year (his father had died in the meantime) to play the drums in "every joint and hole-in-the-wall around Chicago." It was at Violet Down's

Restaurant in Chicago that he was heard by Joe Kayser, the leader of a Wisconsin dance band, and engaged. This association with Kayser during 1927-28 brought Krupa into contact with many of the musicians who were to create the Chicago school of "hot" music, among them Frank Teschmacher, Bud Freeman, Bix Beiderbecke, and the Dorsey brothers⁴². Krupa's first records were made in 1928 with the Austin High School Gang, a group of Chicagoans whose early "jam-session" recordings are now collectors' items.

The records having attracted the attention of other musicians, Krupa and some of the Chicagoans were called to New York. In 1929 the drummer played in the orchestra of George Gershwin's Broadway show *Strike Up the Band*. Said to be the first white swing band to appear on Broadway, this group, under the leadership of Red Nichols, included Benny Goodman⁴² on the clarinet, Eddie Condon⁴⁴ on the guitar, and Glenn Miller⁴² on the trombone. (It was Miller who later taught Krupa to read music.) After the show closed, the drummer worked with a number of other orchestras: those of Mal Hallett, Irving Aaronson, and Russ Columbo. Krupa, who had continued to record with Red Nichols during 1930, appeared in a musical with him again the following year; the drummer was in Chicago for his mother's funeral when Nichols, who had begun assembling the orchestra for Gershwin's *Girl Crazy* (1931), called him back to New York.

After *Girl Crazy* closed, Krupa joined Buddy Rogers' band for the 1933-34 season before being engaged by Benny Goodman in October 1934. In 1936 Goodman formed a special trio with members of his band, himself on the clarinet, Krupa on the drums, and Teddy Wilson at the piano. Critics agree that some of the best work of each of the three members of the Benny Goodman Trio may be found in the trio's recordings. When Krupa first joined the orchestra his salary was reportedly seventy-five dollars a week. Within three years he was earning fifteen thousand dollars a year with Goodman, and an additional ten thousand from broadcast fees and his recordings. Robert Rice (in *PM*) observed of Krupa: "Whether or not he was the best, he certainly was the best-paid drummer in the world." Krupa left Goodman in March 1938 to form his own orchestra. Krupa was to remain a leader thereafter except for one year: after serving a six-month prison term in 1943 for a conviction based on a narcotics charge, he resumed his career in the Goodman orchestra, then joined Tommy Dorsey before opening with his own band in the summer of 1944.

Few drummers, it has been said, have been able to build commercially successful bands under their own leadership (notable exceptions are Ben Pollack and Chick Webb). In Krupa's case, Robert Rice noted in 1943, "he had a big reputation, and consequently plenty of money behind him. . . . His biggest vogue had always been with high school kids and so his greatest successes were on theater dates and one-night stands. . . . He made three movies,

had his share of radio time. In short, if the orchestra was never a world championship organization, it was always a major-league club." In 1946 *Variety* wrote: "It's the leader's consistently fine drum work that forms the foundation of the band and most of the numbers spotlight the fact. Illustrative is the best show-stopper, 'Blue Rhythm Fantasy' [written by Krupa], in which the entire orchestra pound on small drums at their stands." One section, playing in three-beat rhythm, is pitted against the other playing in four-beat rhythm; and Krupa beats his solo part above the two.

"What kind [of swing] do I play? Well," answered Krupa, in *Collier's*, "there are so many different kinds. There's Dixieland [with the emphasis upon the clarinet]. . . . Then there's Sweet, Sour, Precision [with the emphasis upon the trumpet]. . . . And highly academic, such as Benny Goodman features. Me—I guess I just play my own kind [with emphasis upon the drum]." Hugues Panassié, in *Hot Jazz* (1934), places Krupa with the Chicagoans whose style, the French critic thinks, "is more than anything else a sort of simplified Armstrong" style: I know no melodic style which is cleaner or more thoroughly 'hot'. . . . For a long time the greatest of the white drummers has been Gene Krupa, a musician of perfect taste, who not only produces unheard-of swing with his percussions, but who emphasizes with rare intelligence every subtlety of the performances in which he takes part."

In the June 9, 1941, issue, *Life* used a series of multiple-exposure photographs to show Krupa in action at the drums. "So rapidly do his hands move that it was necessary to step up the speed of a movie camera out in Hollywood when Gene was making a picture a few years ago," wrote Mosher in 1938. Some of the films in which Krupa has appeared with his orchestra have been *Some Like it Hot* (1939) for Paramount, and *Ball of Fire* (1942) and *Syncopation* (1942) for RKO, to which he was under contract in 1947. *Variety* in July 1947 reported Krupa to have signed with Columbia Pictures as well. The same newspaper also reported Krupa's contract with Columbia Records to record for them until 1949.

"Krupa's black hair snakes down over his forehead as he begins to work over his drums," wrote *Cue*. Beneath his hair his face takes on three expressions to reflect the moods of his music: for dreamy music, Krupa told a *Time* writer, "my eyes look far away and my jaw drops"; for faster tempos, "I look like a fielder trying to catch a fly ball with the sun in his eyes." And for the demoniacal rhythms which call for "hair-tossing, gum-chomping abandon," Krupa shouts over and over again, "Lyonnaise potatoes and some pork chops!" In 1946 Krupa saw a trend away from the "overheated" to the "sweet swing": "I think audiences are getting away from the purely orgiastic stuff," he told Paul Denis of the *New York Post*. "The best jazz tunes are good basically, with excellent chords, interesting intervals, and bright and surprising changes. . . . They can



James J. Kriegsmann

GENE KRUPA

be turned to good melodic advantage just as they formerly were turned to exciting and interesting rhythmic ends."

Krupa is an admirer of Vishnudass Shirali, drum accompanist for the Hindu dancer Uday Shan-Kar, and, reported *PM*, has also studied the technique of Saul Goodman, percussionist with the New York Philharmonic Orchestra. In the 1930's Krupa came upon some recording of tribal drumming made by the Ross-Dennison expedition into the Belgian Congo. He has since collected recordings made by other sociologists and made use of the native rhythms they have discovered—his "Blue Rhythm Fantasy" is based upon the chants and dances of the Bahutu tribe. In April 1941 the drummer delivered a lecture and demonstration, "The History and Origin of Drums and Their Use in Modern Rhythms," at the American Museum of Natural History in New York, and in July of the following year he gave another talk, "The Lexicon of Swing," at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. *Esquire's* 1947 *Jazz Book* contains a discussion between him and Leonard Bernstein⁴⁴ entitled "Has Jazz Influenced the Symphony?" With several other well-known musicians employed by the Samuel Goldwyn studios, Krupa in 1947 made recordings for an album to be distributed for the benefit of the Damon Runyon Memorial Fund for Cancer Research. Gene Krupa was married in 1933 to Ethel May Fawcett; in May 1946, four years after their divorce, they were remarried. Of medium height, Krupa weighs 145 pounds, keeps in condition by boxing and playing baseball.

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LA GUARDIA, FIORELLO H(ENRY)
 (lâ gwâr'di-â fê-ô-rêl'ô) Dec. 11, 1882—Sept. 20, 1947 Former Mayor of New York City and United States Government official; served in the United States House of Representatives in 1917 (resigned shortly after to become a World War I Army aviation instructor and flyer), and from 1923 to 1933; elected Mayor of New York City in 1934, and re-elected to office until his retirement from the mayoralty in December 1945; as mayor, he worked to free the city from graft and political favoritism; was instrumental in organizing the American Labor party in 1936; throughout his political career, in which at various times he had the support of Republicans, New-Dealers, and American Labor, Progressive, Socialist, and Liberal party members, he opposed child labor and prohibition, campaigned for women's suffrage, slum clearance, and other social reforms; was, between March and December 1946, director-general of UNRRA. See *Current Biography* 1940 Yearbook.

Obituary

N Y Times p1+ S 21 '47 pors

LAMBERT, SYLVESTER M(AXWELL)
 Dec. 28, 1882—Jan. 10, 1947 Physician; served with the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation in the South Pacific for twenty years, combating disease (1919-39); practically eradicated hookworm in the South Sea Islands; founded the Central Native Medical School at Suva, Fiji; wrote his autobiography, *Yankee Doctor in Paradise* (1941), after his retirement. See *Current Biography* 1941 Yearbook.

Obituary

N Y Times p19 Ja 11 '47 por

LANE, KEITH WESTMACOTT. See West, K.

LANGE, HALVARD M(ANTHEY)
 (lång'ê hâl'vârd măn'tê) Sept. 16, 1902—Foreign Minister of Norway

Address: b. c/o Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Solplassen 1, Oslo; h. Parkveien 45, Oslo

When Trygve Lie⁴⁸ was appointed Secretary-General of the United Nations in 1946, he was succeeded as Foreign Minister of Norway by Halvard M. Lange, a member of the Norwegian Labor party. One of four survivors of the Nazi Sachsenhausen concentration camp to enter Norway's postwar Cabinet, Lange had been a teacher and historian before the German invasion of his country in 1940. His activities in the resistance movement led to his

imprisonment, during which, with other trade union and Labor party members, he spent evenings formulating a postwar reconstruction plan for Norway, which was implemented by the Norwegian Coalition Government after the liberation of the country.

The birthplace of Halvard Manthey Lange is Oslo, and his birth date, September 16, 1902. The Lange family consisted of: his father, Christian Louis Lange, historian, Secretary-General of the League of Nations, and recipient of the Nobel peace prize in 1921; his mother, the former Bertha Manthey; two brothers and two sisters. Lange received his early education in Oslo as well as abroad, attending, among others, a progressive school in Brussels. He pursued advanced studies at Geneva and at the London School of Economics between 1920 and 1922. Then, from January 1923 to January 1925 Lange remained in London as an assistant secretary of the International Fellowship of Reconciliation.

At the age of twenty-seven, Lange completed his formal education at the University of Oslo, where he was enabled to continue his work in French, English, and history on scholarships from the Nansen Endowment, the Christian Michelsen National Endowment, and the Scientific Research Fund of 1919. After four years' work he was granted his M.A. degree in 1929. Lange joined the staff of the Oslo High School of Commerce the following year and remained there until 1935 as a teacher of economic history. During that same period, he represented the Labor party on the town council of Oslo (from 1932 to 1934) and wrote three books: on the history of Norwegian trade unions (1933), on the Nazis and Norway (1934), and on political labor internationals from 1914 to 1934 (1935). Another of his charges was acting as secretary of the Norwegian Workers' Educational Association (1935-36). Lange returned to the University of Oslo in 1935 as a lecturer in modern history, holding that position until 1938. Subsequently he was warden of the Norwegian Central Trade Union College and of Soemark Workers' High School for two years.

A pacifist and socialist of long standing, whose membership in the Norwegian Labor party dates from 1933, Lange joined the resistance movement immediately after the Nazis invaded Norway in 1940. For a while he assisted in liaison work from Sweden, aiding soldiers of the Norwegian Army who had fled across the border, and laying the foundation of the underground. Believing that the Nazis would overlook him, he returned to Norway, only to be arrested by the Gestapo in August 1940. On his release from his Oslo prison slightly less than a year later, in June 1941, he resumed his resistance activities; the Gestapo did not catch up with him until August of the following year. After being imprisoned in Norway for six months, Lange was sent to the Sachsenhausen concentration camp near the German-Polish frontier. His brother, August, was eventually sent there; another brother, Carl, was also captured by the Nazis, and a

sister, Thora, died after imprisonment in a German camp.

Release from imprisonment came for Lange in May 1945 after the Nazi defeat. The October 1945 elections in Norway returned the Labor party to the Storting (the Norwegian parliament) by an absolute majority. A coalition Government was formed, consisting of the Labor party, the Communist party, and the People's Christian party, and it was into this political combine that Lange was drawn in February 1946, as Foreign Minister, succeeding Trygve Lie. Lange later told a *New York Post* interviewer, "I thought fairly early it would be an interesting job, but I never thought I would be competent to fill it." The objectives of the coalition Government were the settlement of legal and financial problems, reconstruction, and the re-establishment of economic stability. Reconstruction was concerned mainly with the devastated northern province of Finnmark, and economic rehabilitation with the restoration of the shipping and fishing industries, from which Norway had derived the major part of her prewar income.

From July until October 1946, Lange headed the Norwegian delegation to the Paris Peace Conference. One important aspect of the conference, the *New York Times* quoted from a speech made by the Norwegian Foreign Minister, was that the treaty with Italy would establish a precedent for the drafting of peace terms with Germany and Japan. A subsequent statement in an interview with Lange revealed that Norway's foreign policy would be to attempt to act as "a connecting link" between the Soviet Union and the Western democracies. "Our aim is, first, to avoid any action which would create differences between the great powers," the *New York Times* reported Lange as saying, "and second, do anything to develop the spirit of cooperation between them." The New Zealand delegate, Mason, and Lange were the only representatives to hold reservations on certain decisions relating to the Paris treaty, but both he and the New Zealander agreed to support the articles already adopted.

Lange traveled from Paris to New York to represent Norway at the October 1946 opening session of the United Nations General Assembly. The Norwegian delegate led the drive to secure action against Spain, which had been touched off by the Secretary-General's condemnation of the Franco regime on October 24. "We feel that ways and means must be found through the common action of the United Nations," declared Lange two days later, "to make every effort to assist the democratic forces of Spain in their struggle to regain, without the horrors of another civil war, freedom and constitutional government. The establishment of such a government in Spain would mean elimination of a stronghold of fascism and of a constant source of international friction." Eventually the Spanish question was placed on the agenda of the Assembly, because the representatives of five nations, including Norway, secured such action by addressing a joint request to the president of the Assembly, Paul-Henri Spaak⁴⁶.



HALVARD M. LANGE

Early in January 1947 it was revealed that Norway and the Soviet Union had entered into conversations concerning the joint defense of the Norwegian archipelago of Spitsbergen. Negotiations were reported to have begun in 1944, and were supposedly continued with Lange by Russian Foreign Minister Molotov⁴⁰ at the General Assembly meeting in New York. The 1920 treaty assigning sovereignty over the islands to Norway had forbidden that country to create or allow the establishment of any naval base. Both the United States and Great Britain, original signatories to the 1920 treaty, made known their opposition to any bilateral change in the agreement. Official Norwegian circles held, however, that the Russians were justified in desiring an adjustment of the treaty, since it had been violated by Norway herself when she fortified the archipelago as a war measure. At the second annual session of the General Assembly in the autumn of 1947, Lange withdrew Norway's candidacy for membership in the Trusteeship Council.

Aside from the volumes previously named, Lange has also written a two-volume history of the world political labor movement from 1914 to 1936 (1936 and 1937) and a history of the Norwegian Labor party from 1887 to 1914 (1937 and 1939). Among the works he reads for recreation are modern American novels—those of Dreiser, Steinbeck, Anderson, and Sinclair—and American liberal magazines. Outdoor sports, particularly skiing (in which he has won first prize in the special Cabinet ministers' racing group) are his chief relaxations. A remnant of his pacifist convictions prevents him from hunting—he prefers boating, fishing, hiking or swimming. With his second wife, the former Aase Monsen, underground worker and daughter of the speaker of the Storting, and his two sons, Christian and

LANGE, HALVARD M.—*Continued*

Viggo, Lange sometimes spends week ends at their mountain ski lodge. (Christian is the child of Lange's first marriage, to Karen Boe, a film censor in Oslo.) A gray-haired man, Lange found that his appointment to the Cabinet solved his housing troubles. "As Foreign Minister," he jokingly remarked to a *Post* interviewer, "the Government furnishes an official residence, and I couldn't afford to overlook that."

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International Who's Who, 1947

LASKY, JESSE L(OUIS) (lăs'kī) Sept. 13, 1880- Motion picture producer

Address: b. c/o Jesse L. Lasky Productions, Inc., 780 Gower St., Hollywood 38, Calif.

A prominent figure in "the Hollywood legend" is producer Jesse L. Lasky, who, with Samuel Goldwyn⁴⁴ and Cecil B. de Mille⁴², in 1914 made Hollywood's first full-length feature film. In the decades that followed, Lasky's reputation as a motion picture producer has grown with the industry. He has gained particular renown as a specialist in biographical pictures, with *Sergeant York* (1941), *The Adventures of Mark Twain* (1943), and *Rhapsody in Blue* (1944), the life of George Gershwin. Since 1945, as head of Jesse L. Lasky Productions, Inc., the veteran Hollywood producer has offered the comedy, *Without Reservations* (1946).



JESSE L. LASKY

Of pioneer stock, his grandfather having crossed the plains in a covered wagon in 1850, Jesse Louis Lasky was born in San Jose, California, on September 13, 1880. The son of Isaac and Sarah (Platt) Lasky attended the elementary and high schools of San Jose, helping in his father's shoe store in his free

time. On Saturday nights, when business was heaviest, young Lasky guarded wares displayed on a tray in front of the store. Somewhere in this period the youth began taking lessons on the cornet, which instrument he played in a boys' band and in the San Jose High School orchestra. By the age of sixteen Lasky was good enough to substitute in a regular band; at eighteen he had a union card for his position as cornetist in a San Francisco theater (1898-1900); however, at twenty, when his father had died leaving little money, the boy found he could not support the family as a musician. Previously, in 1897-98, he had tried reporting on the San Francisco *Post*. Now it was decided that young Lasky seek his fortune in Nome, gold having been discovered in Alaska. With three thousand dollars raised by the family to finance the Gold Rush expedition, Lasky reached Nome in 1900, one of the first men from the West Coast to pan for gold in Alaska. Young Lasky lost all of his original capital. "Refusing to be licked, I landed a job as cornetist in a dive," Lasky recounted to Helen Worden, of the New York *World-Telegram*. "When the miners came in to the dance hall they used to throw sacks of gold dust and coins at the girls. I was entitled to all that fell in the pit." Thus Lasky earned his fare back to the United States and repaid fifteen hundred dollars of his family's original investment.

Shortly after he had returned home, Lasky received an offer of a job as cornetist in the Orpheum Theater in Honolulu. The show he played for closed before he could collect his salary, and again, to earn passage home, he played the cornet as the only white man in the Royal Hawaiian Band. In the meantime his sister had also been learning to play the cornet, and the two Laskys were booked at Fish's Music Hall in San Francisco as duo-buglers and quick-change "artists." In 1902, after Hermann the Great, the magician, engaged them to tour the country with him, the act grew to Lasky's Military Octet. Lasky became Hermann's manager in 1903, selling the cornet act to B. A. Rolfe. Then, as one half of the Lasky-Rolfe Company, Lasky until 1911 was engaged in producing even more ambitious lightning-change acts, musical comedies, and operettas. In that year (1911), having made a fortune as manager and theatrical producer, Lasky invested \$110,000 in a "mixed banquet hall and musical show," the Folies-Bergère in New York, which he and Henry B. Harris opened: "We brought the word 'cabaret' to America," says Lasky, who lost every cent in the venture. Starting over again, Lasky raised the funds to produce *California*, an operetta of which the book was by Cecil B. de Mille, a young playwright not very long out of school. The 1912 production was only a "moderate success."

For some time Samuel Goldwyn had been trying unsuccessfully to interest his brother-in-law Lasky in motion pictures. By the fall of 1913 the producer was ready to explore the field as organizer with Goldwyn and later as president of the Jesse L. Lasky Feature Play Company, which began operations in January

1914. The fledgling studio made the first full-length feature movie ever produced in Hollywood, only short pictures and serials having been produced there before: in 1914 de Mille directed *The Squaw Man*, which starred the current matinee idol Dustin Farnum, and which cost \$40,000. The indoor scenes were shot in a barn, which was to become the Hollywood studio (the company also had offices in the East). *The Squaw Man* was followed by *The Master Mind*, *The Only Son*, *The Virginian*, *Where the Trail Divides*, and by many of the famous David Belasco dramas. Lasky's Feature Play Company (their emphasis was on the plays) was in active competition with Adolph Zukor, whose Famous Players Film Company boasted big-name stars. The two merged their interests in July 1916 to form the Paramount-Famous-Lasky Corporation, of which Lasky was vice-president. "After *The Squaw Man*," wrote Alva Johnston in his *New Yorker* biographical sketch, "Lasky's career for eighteen years is a success story in the old tradition. Imagination, the gambling spirit, attention to details, and other virtues made him and his company bigger and bigger until it went into receivership [in 1932] . . . the time when the motion picture industry collapsed under the weight of its theater chains." When Lasky walked out of his office at Paramount (Paramount-Famous-Lasky) after he had resigned in September 1932 he had lost the \$12,000,000 he made as a pioneer movie producer in an attempt to save his bankrupt company.

In the next few years (1933-35) Lasky produced films independently, releasing through the Fox Film Corporation *Zoo in Budapest*, *Berkeley Square*, *As Husbands Go*, *Coming Out Party*, *The White Parade*, *Springtime for Henry*, *Grand Canary*, and *Redheads on Parade*. Twentieth Century-Fox released *The Gay Deception* and *Here's to Romance*, which Lasky next produced. As president of (Mary) Pickford's Lasky Productions, Inc., (elected October 1935), he had two pictures released through United Artists in 1936: *One Rainy Afternoon* and *The Gay Desperado*. Lasky also joined RKO Radio Pictures as associate producer, heading his own production unit; with this organization he made *Music for Madame* and *Hitting a New High*, both of which were released in 1937. Leaving RKO, Lasky went to Warner Brothers⁴⁵ as a producer for the years between 1940 and 1944, at first under a special financial arrangement and later as a regular staff producer. This was his "biographical" or "Americana" period, in which *Sergeant York* (Lasky's one thousand and tenth film). *The Adventures of Mark Twain*, and *Rhapsody in Blue* appeared.

Lasky wished to confine his work to themes showing democracy in action: he has called the film biography "one of the best contributions that can be made to the selling of America to the rest of the world." The life of Mark Twain he found "representative of American opportunity in the story of the famous barefoot boy of Missouri who became America's leading humorist and a man of letters to be recognized by the whole world." Making

biographies exclusively began to seem impracticable to him, however, and he also noted "the whole aspect of the world [to be] solemn," hungry for a chance to laugh. Lasky accordingly announced in 1945 that, as president of the newly formed Jesse L. Lasky Productions, Inc., he would intersperse his productions of serious biographies with essays into the field of "lightheaded" comedy. In this category was *Without Reservations*, which he produced in 1946. His plans for 1947 include a dramatization of *Miracle of the Bells*, from the book by Russell Janney⁴⁶, which is to precede the filming of the life of Enrico Caruso.

Using radio as a means for "scouting" talent, Lasky originated and produced the CBS show *Gateway to Hollywood* (1938-39 and 1939-40). Winners in the program's talent search were later featured in the motion picture, *Career*. "The studios," says Lasky, "keep a close watch on us. They are anxious to find new talent, too." As early as 1925, when Lasky was vice-president in charge of production at Paramount-Famous-Lasky, he conducted talent searches, the winners of which attended the studio's school on Long Island.

Lasky was married to Bessie Ginzberg on December 11, 1909. Their children are Jesse Louis, Jr., (now a writer for the screen), William Raymond, and Bessie Dorothy. The Hillcrest Country, Riviera Country, Beach, and Masquers are the producer's clubs. In describing Lasky in the *New York Post*, Earl Wilson wrote: "He waves his pince-nez, and there is a mirthful shimmering about his jowls. . . . He puffs the cigar explosively." The producer, who believes that opportunity is virtually unlimited, once told Helen Worden: "I never considered losing money a real loss—as long as I could think I could stage a comeback."

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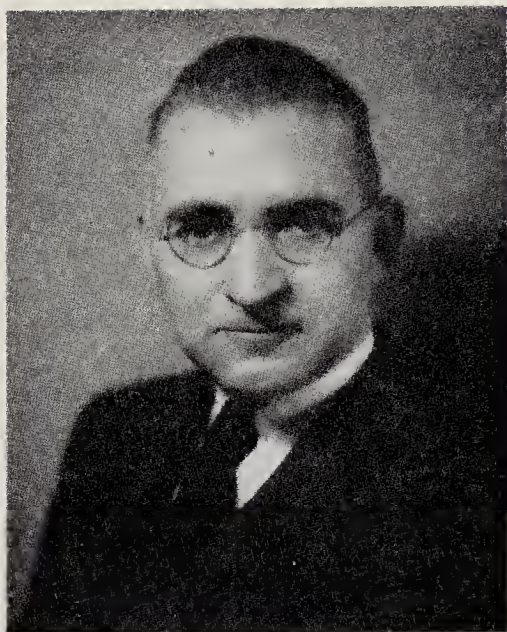
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LASSWELL, HAROLD D(WIGHT) Feb. 13, 1902- Political scientist

Address: b. c/o Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

One of the foremost political scientists in the United States is Harold D. Lasswell, whose books on the subject are used widely by students in that field. A consultant to various Government agencies, he has directed the War Communications Research Commission of the Library of Congress since its inception (1939). Lasswell has taught some twenty years, is in 1947 a professor at the Yale School of Law.

Harold Dwight Lasswell was born February 13, 1902, in Donnellson, Illinois. His father,



Blackstone Studios

HAROLD D. LASSWELL

the Reverend Linden Downey Lasswell, a Presbyterian minister, occupied pulpits in a number of small communities in the State of Illinois. The boy's mother, the former Anna Prather, who had taught high school before her marriage, continued to teach from time to time. "I actually went to school to my mother one year," Lasswell recalls, "and I still remember with satisfaction the fact that none of the kids made any cracks about teacher's pet, in spite of the fact that I ran off with the highest marks. . . . Because of the fact that I was usually younger than my schoolmates, I was never particularly active in athletics, and usually acted as combination umpire, manager, and kibitzer." At the Decatur (Illinois) High School he was editor of the school newspaper and took part in many extracurricular activities, and upon graduation, in 1918, was valedictorian of his class.

A scholarship, won in a competitive examination in history and English, brought Lasswell to the University of Chicago in 1918. Here he was active in public speaking and won various intercollegiate debating and oratorical contests. The Tau Kappa Epsilon fraternity brother thus entered Delta Sigma Rho, the public speaking recognition society, for his three years of college debating. His high scholastic standing gained him membership in Phi Beta Kappa. In 1922 the University of Chicago awarded Lasswell his Ph.D. degree; four years later he earned his Ph.D. degree, writing as his dissertation, *Propaganda Technique in the World War* (1927). Lasswell also did graduate work at the universities of London, Geneva, Paris, and Berlin, in the summers of 1923, 1924, and 1925.

In the same year that he became an alumnus of the University of Chicago, Lasswell became a member of its faculty. (He had previously, as an undergraduate, conducted classes for

trade union groups.) Lasswell taught as an assistant in the university's department of political science from 1922 until 1924 before becoming an instructor, in which capacity he remained from 1924 until 1927. In the last year he received his appointment as assistant professor; after serving in this position from 1927 until 1932, he attained the rank of associate professor which he held until 1938. Lasswell resigned from Chicago in 1938 to teach at the Yale School of Law as visiting Sterling lecturer; he later became a professor of law there, which is his title in 1947. Other universities at which he has lectured as visiting professor are Syracuse (1926), Western Reserve (1929), California (1935) and Yenching (China, 1937). Since 1939 he has delivered lectures at the New School for Social Research, in New York, and has been invited by the New York Academy of Medicine to deliver the Thomas William Salmon Lectures in November 1947. The topic Lasswell has chosen is "Power and Personality," which he plans to have published in book form later. He has also served (in 1938-39) on the faculty of the Washington, D.C., School of Psychiatry, as the staff political scientist.

Of his determination to become a political scientist Lasswell writes: "My father was enthusiastically interested in politics. Our vacations were spent for many years at old Salem Chautauqua. Here I listened to and met William Jennings Bryan, Robert La Follette, and most of the well-known politicians of the time." Lasswell's secondary school experience was particularly significant for the development of his interest in the social sciences; one of his teachers was William Casey, who later became a professor of sociology at Columbia University. The most important intellectual influences upon him, Lasswell reports, were the philosophic orientation of Whitehead, the psychoanalytic method introduced by Freud, and the challenging perspectives of Marx, all of which were to figure in Lasswell's own writings.

The title of one of Lasswell's books has served many students of political science as a standard definition—*Politics; Who Gets What, When, How* (1936). In this book Lasswell elaborates upon the basic ideas he had been teaching his classes for several years: "Lasswell's aim is to substitute for liberal-moralistic and Marxist-deterministic criteria of scientific analysis some more comprehensive and elastic intellectual patterns. . . . What men are seeking for, he maintains, is a place as high as possible in the hierarchy of deference, income, and safety. . . . Politics is the art of getting the most." Max Ascoli in the same *Nation* review noted that Lasswell "is at home when he is studying personality; he is a first-rate psychologist." Of an earlier book by Lasswell, *Psychopathology and Politics* (1931), G. E. G. Catlin of the same magazine had written: "Here is an honest attempt to answer the root problem of politics: How to direct into healthy channels the neurotic lust for domination, which can no more be 'abolished' than any other lust."

One of Lasswell's latest publications, *World Politics Faces Economics* (1946), written for the Committee for Economic Development, was devoted to an analysis of Russo-American economic relations. "The author," wrote *Current History*, "shows some similarities (as he sees them) between Russian policy of today and the policy of the American founders. He also gives sympathetic explanation to some Russian lines of political thought." In his other writings (there were, in 1946, eleven books which Lasswell authored or co-authored) Lasswell treats the problems of propaganda, techniques of democracy, outlets of information in libraries and in the various forms of communications (newspaper, radio, etc.), and public opinion. He is an associate editor of the *Public Opinion Quarterly*, published by the School of Public Affairs at Princeton, and an advisory editor of *Ethics*. Articles signed by him have appeared in various political, sociological, psychological, and educational magazines.

In 1939 Lasswell was appointed the first director of the newly created War Communications Research Division of the Library of Congress. With the support of the Rockefeller Foundation, the group has conducted a large-scale methodological investigation into the contents of newspapers, magazines, books, radio broadcasts, films, and other media of communication. The division, in addition to collecting information for and holding consultations with various Government agencies, has trained some three hundred workers for the intelligence bureaus of the Federal Communications Commission and the Office of Facts and Figures (later the Office of War Information). Lasswell, who has conducted community studies as a consultant to the Department of Agriculture, has served as consultant to the Department of State, to the Rockefeller General Education Board, and to other public and private agencies. As consultant to Encyclopædia Britannica Films, Lasswell had direct responsibility for the preparation of the three educational films, *Democracy*, *Despotism*, and *Public Opinion*. Under the auspices of the American Council on Education, Lasswell has prepared summaries on public opinion for use by secondary school teachers.

Lasswell, who was a fellow of the Social Science Research Council of New York in 1928, also working, in the period, with the Social Science Research Commission of Chicago, served during 1944-46 on the Commission on Freedom of the Press (under the auspices of the University of Chicago). He is a member of the Research Advisory Board of the Committee for Economic Development, which committee he helped to organize; and a council member of the American Political Science Association, the American Sociological Society, and the American Economic Association. Yale University awarded Lasswell an honorary M.A. degree in 1946, the year for which he received a joint award for research in journalism from the Sigma Delta Chi professional fraternity. His clubs are the Yale and University in New York, the Graduates' in New Haven, and the Cosmos in Washington. The social scientist

is six feet tall and weighs 185 pounds, has gray eyes and graying brown hair. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, belongs to no political party.

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LAVERTY, MAURA May 15, 1907- Author

Address: h. 124 Leinster Rd., Dublin, Eire

"She may well make a fortune . . . and she will certainly make a name" was predicted for Maura Laverty, Irish writer, when Séan O'Faoláin read the manuscript of her first novel. Mrs. Laverty seems to be on the way to both, with six books to her credit, including the lately published *Liffey Lane*, "a sensitively



MAURA LAVERTY

written novel of the Dublin slums" which has been compared by some critics to *A Tree Grows in Brooklyn*. The author, according to Mr. O'Faoláin, Irish biographer and editor, is endowed with two important qualifications—"the gift of candour . . . and the great natural gift of making things rise stereoscopically from the flat page."

Maura (Kelly) Laverty was born in Rathangan, County Kildare, Ireland, on May 15, 1907, the daughter of Michael and Mary Anne (Treacy) Kelly. Part of her girlhood was spent on her grandmother's farm, the "Derrymore House" described in her novels. Later she was sent to the Brigidine Convent in Tullow, County Carlow, to study to be a teacher. Soon after leaving the school in 1925, she went to Spain as a governess in a wealthy family in Madrid. Having little liking for such occupation, she relinquished it to serve as a secretary to the Princess Bibesco. Later she be-

LAVERTY, MAURA—*Continued*

came a foreign correspondent in the Banco Calamarte, and then had a job on a Madrid daily, *El Debate*. Returning to Ireland in 1928, she wrote articles and poems, became editor of a woman's magazine, and later a broadcaster for the Irish Broadcasting Company.

It is no coincidence that Maura Laverty seasons her books with the delights of the culinary art, for she was literally born in a kitchen and has been concerned with cookery ever since. Indeed, her first book owes its existence to the memories evoked by the author's perusal of an Irish cookbook. As Mrs. Laverty scanned the recipes, she recalled the delectable dishes prepared in her grandmother's kitchen, "and, inevitably . . . memories of the people associated with these things." The resulting *Never No More* (1942), autobiographical novel dealing with life in a village in County Kildare as it revolved around "Gran," is filled with a "rich sense of life, enough humor to salt a dozen books, skill with incident, and understanding." The *New York Times* considered it "a book written as only one of Irish blood could write it; breathing a civilization that has never succumbed to industrial strain or to overexigencies of modernity."

There followed a second novel of the Irish countryside, *Touched by the Thorn* (1943), "full of Irish humor, gay, delicately acid and savage." *No More than Human* (1944) takes the heroine of *Never No More* to Spain. "Rich in observation, in sharply composed character sketches," the book is autobiographical to an extent and "indeed wears an air of reminiscence rather than of fiction." Kate O'Brien, in the *Spectator*, felt that although the story "lacked the deep perspective which the novelist must give," it was written with "verve and wit" and "decorated with the rich detail of everyday life in Madrid and in provincial Spain."

With her next book, *Gold of Glanaree* (1945), Maura Laverty departed from the novel to write a juvenile which had "the mystical atmosphere of the real Ireland of the boglands." "The wording of this adventure story of modern Ireland," wrote Mary Gould Davis in the *Saturday Review of Literature*, "has a Celtic rhythm that makes it a perfect delight to read aloud or to tell." As in her other books, Mrs. Laverty has woven into the story "the love of living things and the outdoor world, of poetry and song."

Long before she began to write books, Maura Laverty wrote about cooking, and gave weekly talks over the Irish Broadcasting Company's station in Dublin. She received hundreds of letters from all over Ireland asking for "the final word on Irish cookery." It was this challenge that induced her to write *Maura Laverty's Cookbook* (1947), in which are gathered the recipes sprinkled throughout her books, as well as many new ones. As the author says, "One cannot spend years in thinking, talking, reading and practicing cooking without learning something about it." She has prefaced each chapter with comment and "written with gusto" about the Irish and Spanish dishes that make

up the bulk of the volume. In her latest book, *Liffey Lane* (1947), Mrs. Laverty turns again to fiction, to portray a day in the life of Christy Doyle. "Into this simple happening, so typical of the shums, so outwardly inconsequential, so mystically tragic," writes Thomas Sugrue, "Maura Laverty has poured a great cunning, a wise and steady artfulness."

No More than Human, Mrs. Laverty's third novel, was the choice of the Catholic Book Club in both England and America. *Touched by the Thorn*, although banned by the Irish censors, received the Irish Women Writers' award in 1943.

In 1928 the author was married to James Laverty, a journalist. They live in Dublin with their two daughters, Maeve and Barry. The brown-haired, gray-eyed Mrs. Laverty, who is of medium height and weight, lists her secondary occupations as fishing and "trying out new recipes." She is president of the Irish Women Writers' Club, secretary of the Irish Wine and Food Society, a member of the Irish P.F.N. Club, of the National Association of Broadcasters, as well as the Irish Countrywomen's Association and various other clubs and societies.

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Laverty, M. *No More than Human* (1944)

LAVERY, EMMET (GODFREY) (lăv'-ēr-ī) Nov. 8, 1902- Playwright

Address: b. c/o Screen Writers' Guild, Hollywood, Calif.

Emmet Lavery, playwright and screen writer, whose *Magnificent Yankee* was chosen by Burns Mantle as one of the ten outstanding plays of 1946, turned to playwrighting after ten years in journalism and law practice. Two of his plays, *First Legion* and *Second Spring*, the subjects of which were Roman Catholic personalities, attained, in the first case, dramatic success, and, in the second, literary recognition. During the course of his employment as a Hollywood scenarist, Lavery was thrice elected president of the Screen Writers' Guild, one of the four affiliated unions of the Authors' League. As the guild's chief executive, he has been working for the league's acceptance of the American Authors' Authority plan proposed by James M. Cain '47.

Emmet Godfrey Lavery was born in Poughkeepsie, New York, on November 8, 1902. Both his parents came of Irish families that had emigrated to the United States in the 1850's; on his mother's side, there were many teachers, on his father's, lawyers and public officials. His mother, Katherine (Gilmartin) Lavery, was musically inclined, while his father, James A. Lavery, a newspaper editor "with a great love of the theater," devoted his spare time to politics. He also served on the board of aldermen in Poughkeepsie, and as New York State Civil Service Commissioner from 1914

to 1916. His activities as a labor leader led to his being chosen the first president of the New York State Federation of Labor.

The legal and civic interests of his family early determined Emmet Lavery in his choice of law as a career. Even as a student at St. Peter's Boys' Grade School (in Poughkeepsie), from which he was graduated in 1914, he had this ambition. At Poughkeepsie High School he edited the school paper and joined the debating team. "My father was a good talker," the *Book of Catholic Authors* quotes him as saying, "and I liked to talk too." Upon his graduation at the age of fifteen, family finances did not permit his immediate entrance into college; instead he was sent by his parents to the Eastman Business School in Poughkeepsie to learn shorthand and typing. With this training he was able to secure a job as sports editor on the Poughkeepsie *Eagle-News*. A year or so later Emmet Lavery became a stenographer on the staff of the Poughkeepsie Chamber of Commerce, where he stayed for a year before accepting a position as secretary to County Judge Arnold.

Lavery returned to the staff of the *Eagle-News* in 1921 as a court reporter; at the same time, with the cooperation of his managing editor, he began his law studies at Fordham University, attending morning classes there. His day was strictly budgeted, for he left Poughkeepsie at six in the morning, returned at half-past two in the afternoon to work an eight-hour shift ending at half-past ten. "I seemed to thrive on it," Lavery has said. He was granted his LL.B. by Fordham in 1924 and passed the bar examinations in 1925. In order to supplement the income from his law practice, Lavery accepted the position of city editor of the Poughkeepsie *Sunday Courier*, where he remained until 1935. For about five years, from 1929 to 1933, he held the elective office of president of the Poughkeepsie board of aldermen. "Those were the days when we Laverys—accidentally but effectively—rather dominated the political scene in Poughkeepsie," Emmet Lavery has stated. One uncle was minority leader of the board's Democrats; another, a Republican as Emmet Lavery himself was then, served as assistant district attorney.

As a hobby Emmet Lavery acted with the Poughkeepsie Community Theatre and with the men's acting group of the Experimental Theater at Vassar College, which was then directed by Hallie Flanagan. Lavery's own work in playwriting was begun about 1927. His first play, *Crusade*, was performed by the Poughkeepsie Community Theatre, with, however, little success. Lavery continued writing plays "on every theme imaginable," among which was the *First Legion*, produced on Broadway by Bert Lytell in 1934. This drama about the Jesuits, which ran in New York for three months and on the road for six, was later translated into twelve languages, produced in London, Vienna, and Paris, and eventually was added to the permanent repertoire of the Comédie Française. "The dramatist," a Viennese reviewer wrote, "does not conceal the weaknesses and mistakes that flourish among Jesuits



Vandamm Studio

EMMET LAVERY

as among all other men. It is precisely the ability to render his individual characters human that makes Mr. Lavery a genuine dramatic artist, aware of his opportunities and not blind to his moral and educational chance."

From 1935 to 1937 Lavery worked in Hollywood as a scenario writer. While returning East in 1935 for a vacation, he stopped in Chicago, where he helped to organize the first session of the Catholic Theatre Conference. For the two years following (1937-39) Lavery served as director of the National Service Bureau of the Federal Theatre. "I went into Federal Theatre," he wrote in a 1938 issue of *Commonweal*, "because I believed in the future of a great national theater in this country and because I was convinced that a playwright without such a theater was like a fish out of water." In the same article, the playwright defended the Federal Theatre against the accusations of communist domination.

Lavery's biographical play about Cardinal Newman, *Second Spring*, was produced by the Boston College Dramatic Society early in the spring of 1938. "That this splendid play," remarked *Commonweal*, "should have to turn to an amateur organization for a production is an ironic commentary on the present state of the American theater." Lavery was able to visit Oxford, the town beloved of Cardinal Newman, on his trip to Europe in 1939; he also saw the two-hundredth performance of *First Legion* in Paris and met the author of the novel *Brother Petroc's Return*, for which he had done the stage version. Upon his return to the United States that fall, the thirty-seven-year-old dramatist joined the staff of Fordham University as visiting lecturer in drama. Out of this playwriting seminar was evolved *Who Ride on White Horses*, a student play about Edmund Campion. This and *Kamiano*, a play about Father Damien written by Lavery in

LAVERY, EMMET—*Continued*

collaboration with Grace Murphy, was published in *Theatre for Tomorrow* (1940).

With the aid of a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, Emmet Lavery spent the year of 1940 at Vassar College as assistant director of the bureau of theater research. His work there was done in collaboration with Professor Hallie Flanagan, who was then preparing *Arena*, a history of the Federal Theatre; and with Ernst Krenek, the composer and co-author with Lavery of *Tarquin*, a new form of modern opera. The year 1940 also saw the production of Lavery's *Brief Music*, for a cast of seven women, at the Pasadena Playhouse. The writer returned to California in 1941 to work as a scenario writer for RKO productions, where he wrote the photoplays, *Hitler's Children*, and *Behind the Rising Sun*. The intention of these films, Lavery says, was to dramatize "the true nature of the enemy without arousing race hatred."

For a short while during 1942 Lavery was on the staff of Smith College as resident playwright. In 1944, two years after he had returned to Hollywood, he was signed to a year's personal contract by Walter Wanger⁴¹ for Universal Pictures. The following year Lavery was elected third vice-president of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences. His candidacy for Congress was announced in 1946, when friends persuaded him to run in the California Democratic primaries; he was not elected.

The opening of Lavery's play, *The Magnificent Yankee*, a dramatization of the Washington years of Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, took place in New York on January 22, 1946. The majority of New York critics concurred in their opinions of the biographical drama, which they considered finely written and splendidly acted, but slightly impeded in action by reason of its subject matter. A representative verdict was that of Howard Barnes of the New York *Herald Tribune*, who found that in "dealing with one of the most difficult of dramatic forms the author has set his pace slowly and then moved so surely that *The Magnificent Yankee* has a tremendous burden of meaning and feeling before the final curtain. . . . On the whole Lavery has done a masterful job." A dissenting viewpoint from that of most of the critics was expressed by *Commonweal's* Kappo Phelan: "If anything else at all is played out on the stage, it is age; everything else is discussed. There is never a question of a man being and doing: all is a kind of walking (gradually toddling) picture."

Lavery was elected president of the Screen Writers' Guild in 1944 and re-elected to that office for the two succeeding years. In that capacity he led the campaign in favor of putting into operation James M. Cain's plan for an American Authors' Authority. Lavery pointed out in the *Screen Writer* (May 1946), official organ of the Screen Writers' Guild, that with "rare exceptions" screen writers do not now control their material with the separate reissue and remake rights thereof, nor

do they have the copyrights (except in isolated cases) in their own names. Under the proposed American Authors' Authority, a governing board of seventeen members (four each from the Dramatists, Authors, Radio Writers and Screen Writers guilds plus the president of the Authors' League) would hold in trusteeship all rights voluntarily assigned to it by the participating members: these rights, with the co-signature of the author, would be subject to lease for a limited time to producers, radio chains, publishers, and television. Authors could retain the privilege of withdrawing from the organization at any time. The contents of the material submitted to the authority would not be submitted to any control or censorship. To its opponents, who considered the scheme communistic, Lavery replied in a June 1947 *Screen Writer* article: "The AAA is a highly capitalistic maneuver designed to take a little more capital from one group of capitalists—the producers, [etc.] . . . and put it into the pockets of another group of capitalists, the writers. It is not something that squares with the Communist party line. It has no compulsions. It is open to every one. It has no control of content. It works for the small writer as well as for the big writer."

In the fall of 1947 Lavery instituted a suit for damages, variously cited as one million and two million dollars against Mrs. Lela Rogers (mother of Ginger Rogers⁴², film star) for statements made over the *Town Meeting of the Air* which the playwright claimed implied that he was a Communist. These he considered detrimental to the financing of his own play *The Gentleman from Athens*, which had a seven-day run on Broadway early in December. Lavery was subpoenaed to appear before the House Un-American Activities Committee during its November 1947 investigation into communism in Hollywood. He then testified that he himself was not a Communist and that communist membership in the Screen Writers Guild was negligible.

Lavery is responsible for the dramatization of Eric Shepherd's novel, *Murder in a Nunnery* (1944); his short play, *Monsignor's Hour*, is included in several anthologies, and he edited the anthology, *Theatre for Tomorrow*. In 1946 he was assigned to write the scenario of a history of commercial radio, *Magic in the Air*. He has served as a judge on the committee of the National Catholic Theatre Conference, charged with bestowing the five-hundred-dollar Bishop Sheil Drama Award. The playwright was elected in 1947 to the first membership for life ever granted by the National Catholic Theater Conference. He belongs to the Players' and Gramercy Park clubs of New York, the Dramatists Guild of the Authors' League of America, the French Society of Authors, the Poughkeepsie Tennis Club, and the Hollywood Athletic Club.

Emmet Lavery was married to Genevieve Drislane in 1925; their two children are Emmet, Jr., and Elizabeth. The playwright's height is five feet eight inches, his weight 170 pounds; he has brown hair and gray eyes. Lavery, a Roman Catholic, has protested em-

phatically against the charge of Communist affiliations that has been leveled at him. "I am not now a Communist nor have I ever been," he has said. "I take my social conscience from the Gospels of the Apostles and the Encyclicals of the Popes."

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LAWES, LEWIS E(DWARD) Sept. 13, 1883—Apr. 23, 1947 Penologist; appointed warden of Sing Sing Prison (Ossining, New York) in 1919, retired in 1941; introduced penal reforms for the rehabilitation rather than, primarily, punishment of prisoners; author of books on prison life, the most famous being his autobiography, *Twenty Thousand Years in Sing Sing* (1932); served (1943-45) as chief consultant for prison industries section of the WPB. See *Current Biography* 1941 Yearbook.

Obituary

N Y Times p25 Ap 24 '47 por

LAWRENCE, HILDA Author

Address: h. 1527 E. North Ave., Baltimore, Md.

"Far and away the most exciting new talent in the American mystery field today" is Hilda Lawrence, according to Howard Haycraft, author of *The Art of the Mystery Story* and critic of *Ellery Queen's Mystery Magazine*, who feels that Miss Lawrence's new book, *Death of a Doll*, is another triumph of the author's flair for understated terror, "the more impressive because it is accomplished within the conventional whodunit framework."

Hilda Lawrence was born Hildegard Kronmiller, the daughter of John and Martha Bevan (Strayer) Kronmiller, in Baltimore, Maryland. Receiving her early education in her native town, she went to be "finished" at the Columbia School, "a quite small and very conservative day school for girls" in Rochester, New York, where she lived with her uncle, Paul Moore Strayer, a clergyman. After graduation, she found a job at Johns Hopkins University, reading students' examination papers to a professor of geology whose sight was poor. The salary was \$8 a week. Later she went to New York, starting her twenty years' sojourn there with a little job at the Macmillan publishing house, where she looked after the clippings. This was followed by work at *Publishers' Weekly*. Becoming interested in radio, she wrote some dramatic sketches for Jane Cowl, and eventually supplied scripts for the Rudy Vallee show, and for other variety programs.

An addict of the detective story, Miss Lawrence was drawn into writing one herself because there were not enough available to keep her supplied with four or five a week. As she



HILDA LAWRENCE

says in a witty essay, "Domesticating the Murderer," somebody has to stop reading for a while and take up writing instead. She found the writing fun, and also discovered that "everything you see can be turned into something and almost everything that happens can be used." It's fun, too, she says, to work in a little learning; makes people think you went to school longer than you did. Miss Lawrence draws upon a fund of stories and anecdotes told her by her Congressman father and other relatives years ago, and harmless incidents from her family's daily life are often developed into murders and melodramatic situations. One of the things the author tries to achieve is the "homey" quality, something "that will be understood by every woman over sixty who belongs to a lending library." She writes about a thousand words a day, in longhand, and revises on the typewriter.

Miss Lawrence's first book, *Blood upon the Snow* (1944), was accepted twenty-four hours after she submitted it to an agent in New York. It received a good press, most critics emphasizing the "horror atmosphere," which Meyer Berger of the *New York Times* found "created . . . with good skill, the hard way, with a light touch that leaves no brush marks." This impression was strengthened with the appearance of Miss Lawrence's second book, *A Time to Die* (1945), "an excellent job, well written, and with very fine small-town atmosphere," according to the *New Yorker*. A few critics found the plot involved, something that Isaac Anderson felt "was atoned for in part by the tension that the author has succeeded in maintaining." *The Pavilion* (1946), "a gothic tale, somnolent and somber," called by Virginia Kirkus a "top performance in the genre," was followed by *Death of a Doll* (1947), of which Anthony Boucher writes in the *San Francisco Chronicle*, "Delicate perception of character

LAWRENCE, HILDA—*Continued*

and quiet shudders worthy of a naturalistic M. R. James makes a distinguished book."

With "Composition for Four Hands," a two-installment story which ran in *Good Housekeeping* in the spring of 1947, Miss Lawrence entered the magazine field. Her novels have been translated into French, Czech, Swedish, Danish, and Norwegian. Two of her books, *Blood upon the Snow* and *Death of a Doll*, were reprinted in the Armed Services Editions. She has also had three of her novels taken by the Detective Book Club and one by the Unicorn Club. And there are reports that Hollywood is "nibbling."

The blonde, blue-eyed author, whose marriage to Reginald Lawrence, playwright, in 1924, ended in divorce, is "a fragile, pretty woman, who looks completely incapable of imagining the sustained violence she is able to think up." She still lives in the brownstone house where she was born, though before the war she used to make frequent trips to Europe—France, Italy, Germany. "I always wanted to see Prague and the Dalmatian coast," she says, and adds, "That's a thing I hope to remedy when travel is easier." Her favorite mystery writer is Dorothy Sayers, whose books she keeps on her bedside table, to be reread from time to time. Fan mail, of which she receives a lot from all sections of the United States and from Europe, is answered religiously.

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LEAO VELLOSO, P(EDRO) (lă'oun vā-lō'sō pā'thrōō) Jan. 13, 1887—Jan. 16, 1947 Foreign Minister of Brazil since 1944, chief of the Brazilian delegation to the United Nations; spent forty years in the Brazilian diplomatic service, as Minister to China, Ambassador to Japan and Italy, Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. See *Current Biography*, September 1946.

Obituary

N Y Times p23 Ja 17 '47 por

LECLERC, JACQUES-PHILIPPE (lē-klār' zhāk fē'lēp') Nov. 28, 1902—Nov. 28, 1947 French Army officer; entered the French Army as a second lieutenant and rose through the years to become a full general; took part in June 1940 in the Battle of France, escaped after his capture by the Germans, and joined General de Gaulle's Committee of National Liberation in London; distinguished for his leadership of French and African troops against the Axis in the Libyan and Tunisian campaigns in North Africa; commanded the French Second Armored Division in the Normandy invasion in June 1944; became, in succession, commander of the French Far Eastern forces

(August 1945), and inspector general of the French armies in North Africa (July 1946); signed for France the Japanese surrender document. See *Current Biography* 1944 Yearbook.

Obituary

N Y Times p1+ N 29 '47 por

LE CORBUSIER (lē kōr'bū'zyā') Oct. 6, 1887—Architect; city planner

Address: 35 Rue de Sèvres, Paris

Le Corbusier, the Swiss architect and artist, known as Charles-Edouard Jeanneret until his early thirties, is responsible for much of the aesthetics and philosophy of modern architecture. The antithesis of Frank Lloyd Wright⁴¹, with whom he shares the disputed title of the "world's greatest architect," Le Corbusier is an exponent of efficient urbanized existence lived in vertical skyscrapers constructed on geometric rather than organic principles—a purely intellectual concept which is modified by his insistence on "sun, space, and silence." On his various trips to the United States, Le Corbusier has lectured on his architectural and city-planning theories, besides exhibiting his paintings throughout the country.

Le Corbusier was born Charles-Edouard Jeanneret-Gris on October 6, 1887, in La Chaux-de-Fonds, in the French-speaking part of Switzerland. (He is the younger of two sons.) His family, whose watchmaking tradition was followed by his father, had long been settled in that part of the Alps. From a musical mother young Jeanneret acquired a taste for music which purportedly was responsible for his decision to settle in Paris—a city which he associated with Puccini's *La Bohème*. To learn his father's trade, he entered a school of arts and crafts at La Chaux-de-Fonds in 1900, where he remained for four years studying under Charles L'Epplatennier, an admirer of French *art nouveau* and naturalism. François de Pierrefeu says that Jeanneret's engravings made at this period of his youth "gave his teachers a sensation of extraordinary perfection."

Architecture rather than watchmaking soon claimed him, however: at the age of eighteen, the young artisan supervised a group of fifteen students entrusted with building a house for their professor. Incorporated in the gabled and balconied design, Jeanneret has claimed, were the first corner windows used on the Continent. Upon receiving his share for the construction of L'Epplatennier's house, Jeanneret traveled in Italy for a while, studying sources of early medieval art. To increase his knowledge of architecture, in 1908 he entered the studio of Joseph Hoffman in Vienna, but the dainty elegance of Hoffman's Viennese Secession style soon aroused his distaste, and he departed for Paris.

Through the French publisher Bernard Grasset, Jeanneret met Auguste Perret, a pioneer in ferroconcrete construction, who accepted the young Swiss as an apprentice and encouraged him to improve his knowledge of mathematics and physics. After two years with Perret,

Jeanneret, under commission from his former Swiss school to report on German industrial art, journeyed to Berlin to enter the workshop of Peter Behrens, but, despite the presence of Walter Gropius⁴¹ and Miës van der Rohe among Behrens' students, he found Berlin uncongenial. Asia Minor attracted him next; then, returning northward, he analyzed the Acropolis and paused to admire Michelangelo's work in Rome. The results of his seven months' tour were reported to the school at La Chaux-de-Fonds, which had financed the trip.

On his return to Switzerland in 1911, Jeanneret constructed a house for his father. Its fusion of Swiss architectural tradition and the influence of Perret revealed a transitional stage in his work—stucco walls, horizontally banded windows, and simple metal pipe railings—which was viewed with suspicion by his former associates in L'Epplatennier's workshop. When he came to Paris after three years as an interior designer in Switzerland, Jeanneret was unable to find work as an architect and was obliged to become a factory manager. Before settling in Paris permanently, he designed another house for La Chaux-de-Fonds (in 1916), which came to be known as more original than any house yet designed by Frank Lloyd Wright, because of its fluid, open use of space and plan. The previous year Jeanneret's interest in the sociological aspects of housing had been manifested in his plans for the Domino housing project. Throughout the war years he continued his research on civic planning, from which were evolved the ferroconcrete abattoirs near Bordeaux (1917) and the Citrohan housing project (1919-20).

After the Armistice, Jeanneret, in collaboration with the architect-artist Ozenfant, founded the review *L'Esprit Nouveau*, which was published under their joint editorship until 1925. The failure of the factory where he was employed brought Jeanneret back into the full-time practice of architecture in 1921; at the same time, he adopted his maternal grandfather's name, Le Corbusier, as his architectural pseudonym, reserving the name Jeanneret for his purist paintings. Pierre Jeanneret, his cousin, became his partner. Within the next few years, the cousins built many houses incorporating highly original details: sawtooth skylights, ribbon windows, exterior spiral staircases, reinforced concrete columns, and asymmetrical facades.

A growing interest in urban planning and the skyscraper diverted Le Corbusier from small house construction. His eminently practicable plan for the Palace of the League of Nations won first prize in the competition in 1927, but was not used. The architect then instituted a suit against the League which dragged on for three years. During those same years, however, Le Corbusier planned several buildings for construction in Moscow (1928-31) and the City of Refuge for the Salvation Army in Paris (1930-31). His "profligate" use of glass in these buildings aroused the criticism of both the French and the Russians, until usage proved that Le Corbusier's



LE CORBUSIER

estimation of thermal balances kept the vitreous structures warm in the winter and cool in the summer. For Swiss students at the University of Paris, Le Corbusier designed a four-story cellular structure supported by cantilevers arising out of concrete piers buried in the ground to a depth as great as the height of the building.

The architectural theories embodied in these buildings had been predicated by Le Corbusier in his book, *Towards a New Architecture*, published in 1923, in which he presented the fundamentals of his modern technique in concrete and steel. On an aggrandized scale, these were the same elements he postulated as necessary for the "city of tomorrow." Skyscrapers and cellular apartment buildings, occupying only 15 per cent of the available land area, raised from automotive traffic by stilt-like concrete piers or isolated from motor arteries by elevated highways, easily accessible from any part of the city, composed Le Corbusier's vision of what he called the "City of Radiant Joy"—"*La ville radiieuse*." An essential component of these residences and commercial structures was to be prefabricated units in order to utilize most fully the resources of the machine, and make of the house, as Le Corbusier said, "a machine to live in."

During the 1930's the acceptance of Le Corbusier's city planning theories led to his being named consultant on various projects for the reorganization of cities; among these were the plans for Algiers and Nemours (in North Africa), Antwerp, Barcelona, and Stockholm, and for the rebuilding of the sixth *arrondissement* of Paris. "I have said," remarked Le Corbusier in *The Radiant City*, "that the materials of city planning are: sky, space, trees, steel, and cement, in this order and this hierarchy." Much of his work of that decade was done in South America, where several republics retained him to plan their cities. He visited

LE CORBUSIER—*Continued*

the United States in 1935, when he deplored the absence of landscaped parks around the great American skyscrapers, and praised the American engineers who "overwhelm with their calculations our expiring architecture."

At the time of the Paris Exposition of 1937, Le Corbusier did a great deal of research on city plans; these were rejected in a competition, as was his Voisin plan for the sixth *arrondissement*. Another setback came from his native country in 1939, when he was not invited to contribute to the Swiss National Exhibition at Zurich—although his research in proportion had merited the degree of doctor, *honoris causa*, in Mathematical Philosophy from the University of Zurich six years before. The lack of understanding shown his work by French municipal authorities for several years caused him to refuse the proffered ribbon of a chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

Since 1934, Le Corbusier had been associated with a group of sociologists and engineers who were absorbed in a study of problems pervading the entire social fabric. As an offshoot of this, during the occupation of France, Le Corbusier founded an organization called Ascoral (L'assemblée de constructeurs pour une rénovation architecturale), composed not only of architects but of farmers, lawyers, economists, and laborers interested in preparing reconstruction plans for the postwar period. Le Corbusier, who had been declared ineligible for the architectural society established by the Vichy Government, undertook extensive research on urbanism, prefabrication, and modular studies for Ascoral and the Union of French Architects, a resistance group, in order to formulate a practical and aesthetic basis for reconstruction. With a group of twenty-five engineers and architects, Le Corbusier founded another cooperative concern, Atbat (L'Atelier des batisseurs), in 1945; he was also chief of a cultural relations mission to the United States that year.

The French Ministry of Reconstruction appointed Le Corbusier technical consultant to the supreme council of city planning in 1945, with the responsibility of rebuilding areas in the La Rochelle-Palisse region, the Algerian city of Nemours, and the town of Saint Dié. For Saint Dié, Le Corbusier plans communal dwellings for six thousand inhabitants and individual family houses, "of the horizontal garden city type," for four thousand; and a city center comprising all buildings "of work, public and private administration and the cathedral." The plan of Saint Dié does not entirely conform to Le Corbusier's new conception of decentralized cities, diffused over a wide area along the networks of highways and railroads, so that men and nations would be brought closer together. Nevertheless, the promulgation of international understanding falls to his lot in another respect, since he is a member of the United Nations Headquarters Commission and of the ten-man United Nations Board of Design Consultants.

Le Corbusier divides his day into three parts—the morning for painting, the afternoon for architecture, and the evening for writing. Besides the many articles he contributed to *L'Esprit Nouveau*, he has had more than ten books published, of which the most distinguished were *Vers une architecture* ("Towards a New Architecture," 1923) and *Urbanisme* ("The City of Tomorrow," 1925). *When the Cathedrals Were White*, his plan for rebuilding New York City, on being reissued in an English edition in 1947, was considered "ardent, shrewd, and witty," by one reviewer (Albert Guerard of the *Nation*). Virginia Kirkus judged it "likely to be read and studied for years to come." A criticism advanced by L. G. White of the *Saturday Review of Literature* was: "From a literary standpoint, the book suffers from diffuseness and lack of continuity." (Scheduled for April 1948 publication are "New Worlds of Space," which will contain autobiographical matter by the architect, and "Le Corbusier, Architect, Painter, and Writer," by Stamo Papadaki.)

The translation of Le Corbusier's other works have appeared in German, Russian, Japanese, and English. Similar international recognition has been shown by technical publications, which have considered the work of Le Corbusier in the languages already mentioned, as well as in Finnish, Polish, Swedish, Danish, Hungarian, and Portuguese; and by the architectural societies of various countries, for Le Corbusier is an honorary corresponding member of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and a member of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts of Sweden and of the Russian Academy of Architecture. With other architects of international repute, he attended the two-way conference on "Planning Man's Physical Environment" at Princeton University in March 1947; Le Corbusier, at this conference, conducted the discussion on "Extensive Environment."

Le Corbusier is married to the former Yvonne Gallis. At work in his studio he usually wears a velvet jacket and fur-lined straw boots, but, for interviews, his costume is more conventional—a tweed suit, black and white checked shirt and bow tie. George Nelson once wrote in *Pencil Points*: "He is a plain man, this Le Corbusier. No striking irregularity of features, nothing duly prominent except possibly a high forehead. He wore large tortoise-shell glasses whose blank stare disguised any facial expression. . . . That such ideas as the organization of traffic in Algiers on fast motor highways three hundred feet in the air, and the demolition of the center of Paris, could have originated behind this noncommittal façade seems a bit incredible until one hears him talk." Architect Le Corbusier himself explained this anomaly in a comment to a *New Yorker* interviewer: "I live like a monk and hate to show myself, but I have been called to all countries of the world to do battle."

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LEFAUCHEUX, MARIE-HELENE (lě'-fô'shû' mà'rē' ā'lě'n') Feb. 2, 1904- United Nations representative

Address: b. c/o Commission on the Status of Women, United Nations, New York; Palais du Luxembourg, Paris; h. 203 bis Boulevard Saint Germain, Paris

Marie-Hélène Lefauchaux, France's delegate to the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, is a housewife who was precipitated into public life during the resistance to the Nazi occupation of her country. The enfranchisement of French women after the liberation brought her into politics as a heroine of the underground. She was elected to both the Consultative and Constituent Assemblies of the provisional French Governments, and to the Council of the Fourth French Republic. In the United Nations she is also alternate delegate and adviser on territorial problems to the French delegation.

Marie-Hélène Lefauchaux, whose maiden name was Postel-Vinay, was born in Paris on February 2, 1904. Her parents were Madeleine (Delombre) and Marcel Postel-Vinay. A graduate of the Paris elementary schools, Madeleine Postel-Vinay took her higher studies at the Ecole des Sciences Politiques and later pursued an intensive course in music at the Ecole du Louvre. After her marriage in 1925 to Pierre-André Lefauchaux, eventually to become the president and general director of the Renault Automobile Works, she was occupied, she has said, as "a very good housewife." Music was a serious interest, to the extent that she gained recognition as a "pianist of distinction."

"In the resistance there were many things women could do, often more easily than men." This statement, made by Madame Lefauchaux to a *PM* interviewer, explained her decision to participate in underground activities after the German occupation of France in 1940. With her husband, she became active in the resistance movement, serving as vice-president of the Paris Committee of Liberation and spe-

cializing in welfare work among prisoners and deportees. Because of the exigencies of their work, she was able to see her husband only once a week. On his arrest and deportation to Germany in a sealed train, Madame Lefauchaux cycled behind it for a week in order to learn of its destination. Subsequently she was able to engineer André Lefauchaux' escape from the Weimar prison camp.

In accordance with a wartime promise made by General de Gaulle, French women received the franchise and were able to vote for the first time in 1944, immediately after the liberation. Madame Lefauchaux was not only among the newly enfranchised women; as a representative of the Organisation Civile et Militaire, she was among the twelve elected to the Consultative Assembly, the first interim parliament of the provisional French Government. In the November 1945 elections she was one of thirty-one women returned to the Constituent Assembly, where she served as a deputy from the department of the Aisne. Her political affiliation was with the MRP, the Catholic moderate party. The Municipal Council of Paris, to which she was also elected, chose her as its vice-president. Her election to the Council of the Fourth French Republic took place in November 1946, under the terms of the new constitution.

As the only woman member of the French delegation, Madame Lefauchaux attended the United Nations sessions held in London in January 1946, and in New York at the end of that year. On the recommendation of the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations, the Economic and Social Council at its first session in February 1946 established a Sub-Commission on the Status of Women, to be under the direction of the Human Rights Commission. This subcommission, to which Madame Lefauchaux was assigned, held the first of its nine public meetings on April 29, 1946. The following month saw the presentation of the subcommission's report (with addenda by the Human Rights Commission) to the Economic and Social Council, which in June raised the subcommission to the status of a full commission, with Bodil Begtrup⁴⁶ of Denmark as chairman.

The tripartite report made recommendations, in the first section, for the improvement of the political, civil, social, economic, and educational status of women. The second section proposed methods of procedure toward this objective: by an international survey of laws and practices regarding women, by sounding and stimulating public opinion, by conferences with consultative agencies, by exchange of women workers in the intellectual and manual fields, and by the convocation of a United Nations women's conference. Section three considered the composition of the Commission on the Status of Women and advised that it consist of fifteen members, including three from the Commission on Human Rights, chosen on the basis of individual ability.

At the December 1946 session of the U.N. General Assembly, a resolution was passed urging the extension of equal political rights to



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MARIE-HELENE LEFAUCHEUX

women in all member states. The determination of the political status of women was begun by the U.N. Secretariat, which distributed a 125-page questionnaire to member governments. The status of women as covered by public, family, and criminal law, is dependent not only upon the codification of law, but upon the actual position of women by comparison with that of men. For this reason, the questionnaire seeks information on such topics as the eligibility of women for public office, civil service, and jury duty, the educational facilities open to them, the civil liberties protecting them (such as status before the courts and free choice in marriage), and the qualifications for nationality before and after marriage.

Among Madame Lefauchaux' other objectives is that of improving the status of women in backward regions such as French Africa. "The women of France have their rights," she told a reporter from the *Christian Science Monitor*. "It is for us to see that other women in other parts of the world are helped and encouraged to the same fortunate position." Marie-Hélène Lefauchaux, who has been described by *PM* as a "sparkling and very feminine brunette," is not an advocate of women's organizations per se. "I think women have exactly the same problems as men," she has said, "and they will do their best work without the feminine point of view. After all, it is not because you are a woman that you have political ideas."

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LEIGH, ROBERT D(EVORE) (lē) Sept. 13, 1890- Research council director; educator
 Address: b. c/o Social Science Research Council, 70 E. 45th St., New York 17; h. 25 E. 83d St., New York 28

Chairman and director of the Public Library Inquiry of the Social Science Research Council, a two-and-a-half-year research project, is Robert D. Leigh, who in early 1947 had completed another survey, for the Commission on Freedom of the Press. Leigh, a social scientist, organized and was the first president of Bennington College for thirteen years.

Robert Devore Leigh's father, Charles Pascal Leigh, was of English-Scotch stock, a descendant of New York farmers who had come to America early in the eighteenth century. The elder Leigh lived in Nelson, Nebraska, where his son Robert was born on September 13, 1890. In Seattle, where Robert grew up, his father owned and operated the Leigh Lumber Company for many years. Mrs. Leigh, the former Olivia Belle Thompson, was of English ancestry, seventeenth-century settlers of New England (mainly Connecticut). In her family of ministers, teachers, and farmers were Mark Hopkins, president of Williams College, and James Thompson, first president of the Worcester and the Rose polytechnic institutes. Robert D. Leigh was to be the only one of his immediate family to follow the academic pattern of Hopkins and Thompson. (His oldest brother, Charles, is in the aircraft manufacturing field and his brother, Edward, in the plastics field; Leigh has also an elder sister, Winifred).

At Broadway High School in Seattle, where Robert D. Leigh received his secondary education, the boy was president of his class, junior editor of the school paper and annual, and treasurer of the athletic association. He went out for the track squad, but reports, "I never could jump high enough to place first, second, or third in interschool or intercollegiate track meets." After graduation in 1909, Leigh enrolled as a history and literature major at Bowdoin College in Brunswick, Maine. There the Kappa Sigma fraternity member was manager of the football varsity, president of the student council, president of the dramatic society, member of the intercollegiate debating team, editor in chief of *Orient* (the college weekly), and editor of *Quill* (the literary magazine) and the college annual. His scholastic standing brought him membership in Phi Beta Kappa in his junior year; he was also elected to the Friars and the Ibis honor societies. As class valedictorian Leigh received his B.A. degree in 1914 *summa cum laude*. Among the various prizes for writing, speaking, and class standing that he won at Bowdoin were the Almon Goodwin and the Brown English prizes, the Fairbanks Medal, and the Charles Carroll Everett Fellowship for graduate work. It was the last-mentioned award that financed his advanced study in history, political science, public law, and the psychology of education at Columbia University: he received his M.A. degree in 1915. Columbia University was to

award him his Ph.D. degree in 1927 for the dissertation, *Federal Public Health Administration in the United States*. Leigh also studied at Harvard University in the summer session, and at the New School for Social Research, New York.

"I was always interested in knowing more about public institutions and events, and teaching was a way to find out," writes Leigh. In 1915 the young social scientist began his career in education as an instructor in government at Reed College in Portland, Oregon. (The college had been founded in 1911 as an experiment in progressive higher education.) Leigh continues, "It was marvelous luck to have my first job in a new college with an A-1 faculty, president, and students." In 1917 Leigh was advanced to the status of assistant professor; he retained the appointment while on leave from the university for service in World War I. During that period, from 1917 to 1919, Leigh was stationed in Washington, D.C., with the United States Public Health Service, where, as assistant education director, he established liaison with other war health activities. Leigh then returned to the Columbia University campus as a Gilder Fellow for the college year 1919-20, working in public law. From 1920 to 1922 he helped to organize the courses in contemporary civilization at Columbia College; he was director of government instruction at Barnard College (1921-22) and assistant dean of Columbia College in the same period. Leigh in 1922 became the first A. Barton Hepburn professor of government and also chairman of the department of government studies at Williams College, which positions he held for six years. His own days as an undergraduate not too far behind him, Leigh, a Kappa Sigma brother, was chosen by his Williams College students as first arbiter of their interfraternity agreement.

At the age of thirty-seven, Leigh became one of the youngest presidents of a college in the United States: he was engaged early in 1928 to organize Bennington College, a new experimental college for women, Leigh, who planned the program for the Vermont college, selected the faculty and formulated the progressive method of instruction. "I also helped raise the money—what a job!" (Leigh has written of the Bennington College plan in his chapter, "The Newest Experiment in American Higher Education" in *Higher Education Faces the Future* [1930], edited by Paul D. Schlipp.) In August 1941, at the age of fifty, Leigh announced his retirement as president of the college. He explained that his plan at Bennington provided for regular change of presidents near or at the point of their highest usefulness so that the institution need never be "shackled by executive leadership, gradually grown stale, feeble, or lacking in initiative." During his presidency at Bennington, Leigh left the college for a sabbatical leave in 1939-40. This time he was to spend (at the request of the president and trustees of Columbia University) analyzing for the university the program and possibilities of Bard College, in Annandale, New York; he served as



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ROBERT D. LEIGH

acting dean of that college concurrently, and continued as a trustee for the two years that followed (1940-42). Upon leaving Bennington in September 1941, Leigh became a temporary member of the School of Economics and Politics of the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, New Jersey (not connected with Princeton University), and there made a survey of the instruction of social studies in American high schools.

Leigh had served the Federal Government as special adviser to the National Resources Planning Board in 1941-42. This was followed by his directorship of the Foreign Broadcasting Intelligence Service of the Federal Communications Commission, which office he filled during 1942-44. In 1944 Leigh served as the first chairman of the United Nations Monitoring Committee, before returning to privately owned organizations. He was appointed to the directorship of the Commission on Freedom of the Press shortly after the group's organization early in 1944. Surveying the communications industries as a whole, the commission of thirteen men, chosen by Robert Hutchins⁴⁰ of the University of Chicago, was organized under the auspices of the university, financed by a grant from *Time* publisher Henry R. Luce⁴¹. The commission was concerned with the problems of "censorship, ownership, and readership" of the press, radio, and motion pictures, in order to find the answer to the question, "How public affairs are dealt with." In addition to the report of the commission, published in *Fortune* and discussed on the radio by Leigh, the director and Llewellyn White have written a detailed exposition of the international mass communications, *Peoples Speaking to Peoples* (1946). The task of the Commission on Freedom of the Press completed, Leigh was named in April 1947 as director of the Public Library Inquiry of the

LEIGH, ROBERT D.—*Continued*

Social Science Research Council. A two-year study to determine how well the nation's communities are being served by their public libraries, the survey is made possible by a Carnegie Foundation grant of \$175,000. The study was proposed by the American Library Association.

Leigh, a visiting professor of political science at the University of Chicago (1944-46), has delivered summer session lectures at the universities of Syracuse (1926) and Washington (1924). After an absence of twenty-two years, in 1946 he returned to the latter university as Walker-Ames lecturer. He was called upon to serve in 1946-47 as a consultant to the New York State Temporary Commission on the Need for a State University. Leigh has been active in other community services: While at Reed College, he had been a member of the advisory committee of the Oregon Consolidation Commission (1917); and when at Bennington, he had served as clerk and zoning administrator (1932-38) and as moderator (1938-41) of the Village of Old Bennington.

Honorary LL.D. degrees have been conferred upon the social scientist by Colgate University (1933) and Bowdoin College (1935). At the latter Leigh was a member of the alumni council in 1918-20 and in 1927-30, and he has served on the editorial board of the *Bowdoin Alumnus*. A member of the board of directors at the New School for Social Research during 1920-21, Leigh has been a leader of the American Political Science Association's Round Table discussions on psychology, politics, public opinion, and public administration (1925 and 1927), the chairman of the association's committee on awards, and a member of its committee on Congress (1942-47), and its committee on research (1942-45). In addition to his membership in the American Political Science Association, Leigh belongs to the Academy of Political Science, the National Municipal League (he was executive councilor in 1917-19), and the Progressive Education Association (he has served with its commission on the relation of school and college and as a director of the association itself). Articles by Leigh have appeared in the *American Political Science Review*, *Harper's Magazine*, the *Journal of the National Education Association*, *School and Society*, and *Survey*. He is the author of *Group Leadership* (1936), a discussion of maintaining order in groups ranging from informal college gatherings to national conventions; and the author of *Modern Rules of Parliamentary Procedure* (1937).

Mildred Adelaide Boardman, who holds the Master's degree from Teachers College (she majored in literature and education) and Robert D. Leigh were married June 23, 1916. They have two daughters, Helen Devore (Leigh) Stillman and Virginia Boardman (Leigh) Herick. Leigh, a Congregationalist, is an "independent liberal" in politics. The Century, Town Hall, and Coffee House (New York), and Cosmos (Washington, D.C.) are his clubs. The research administrator has blue eyes and

brown hair, is five feet eight and a half inches tall. He weighs 172 pounds, at which he remains by playing tennis and golf, and boating. Leigh once remarked: "The things I have done and the jobs I have held make sense to me as a pattern of study and administration related to the educational and political process. I don't know if they make sense to anyone else. It's been interesting to have such varied work."

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LERCH, ARCHER L(YNN) Jan. 12, 1894—Sept. 11, 1947 United States Army officer with rank of major general; entered the Army in World War I as a second lieutenant in the Officers' Reserve Corps, and in that year (1917) became a first lieutenant in the Regular Army; taught military science and tactics at the University of California (1926-31) and at the University of Florida (1937); a legal adviser to the Army, Lerch in 1938 was transferred to the Judge Advocate General's Department; assigned to the Office of the Provost Marshal General in 1942, becoming Provost Marshal General in 1944—his command included jurisdiction over the Military Police, the Prisoners of War section, and the Military Government Division; appointed military governor of Korea in December 1945. See *Current Biography* 1945 Yearbook.

Obituary

N Y Times p15 S 11 '47 por

LEVINE, PHILIP (lě-vēn') Aug. 10, 1900—Physician; serologist; bacteriologist

Address: b. c/o Ortho Research Foundation, Raritan, N. J.; h. 1068 Kenyon Ave., Plainfield, N. J.

One of the first scientific investigators to perceive the presence of a new factor in human blood, later to be identified as related to the Rh factor, is Dr. Philip Levine, serologist, bacteriologist, and specialist in immunology. Identifying this factor in fetal blood as a cause of erythroblastosis fetalis, an often fatal blood disease, Levine followed a course of inquiry that, in some respects, paralleled the work independently pursued by Karl Landsteiner, Nobel prize winner, and Alexander S. Wiener, who isolated a similar factor to which they gave the designation Rh. After this discovery, the safety of blood transfusions was increased and the infant mortality rate reduced.

Philip Levine, one of several brothers who are also professional men, was born in Kletsk, Russia, on August 10, 1900, to Morris and Fay (Zirulick) Levine. When he was eight years old he was brought to the United States and thereafter was reared in Brooklyn, New York. He attended Brooklyn Boys' High School, being graduated in 1916 with a Regents' (Uni-

versity of the State of New York) scholarship, and was a premedical and biology student at the College of the City of New York from 1916 to 1919, receiving the B.S. degree. (While in college he had been an infantry private in the Students' Army Training Corps during the war years.) His advanced medical education Levine received at Cornell University Medical School, being awarded its M.D. in 1923 and its M.A., after further graduate work in the field of allergy, in 1926. Part of his graduate studies had been financed by a University of the State of New York soldiers and sailors scholarship. Shortly after receiving his medical degree, in collaboration with J. Mabee he had published his first scientific paper, "Dangerous 'Universal Donor' Detected by Direct Matching of Bloods," in the *Journal of Immunology* (November 1923).

Among Levine's instructors at Cornell had been Professor of Immunology Arthur F. Coca, founder and editor in chief of the *Journal of Immunology*, with whom he did research on allergy. In 1925, after six months work with him, Coca sent his young researcher to Karl Landsteiner at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, thus introducing Levine to the laboratories in which he was to spend his next seven years. As an assistant and later an associate at the Rockefeller Institute, he pursued studies in blood grouping, the relationship between human and chimpanzee blood, and the phenomenon of anaphylaxis. Back in 1900 Landsteiner had discovered the four blood-type differentiating characteristics designated as A, B, AB, and O, for which he had been awarded the Nobel prize in 1930. One of the projects on which Levine was now working with him grew out of Landsteiner's belief that there were still other characteristics which distinguish individual human blood, and in 1928 their researches bore fruit in the discovery of the additional blood factors M, N, and P.

In 1932 Levine left the Rockefeller Institute to accept a position as instructor in bacteriology at the University of Wisconsin Medical School. At the same time he turned to the investigation of bacteriophage (defined as specific bacteria-destroying substances common to intestinal tracts of men and animals and abundant in the presence of disease bacteria) and of the intestinal tract's bacteria *Salmonella*. The three years of work in Wisconsin which followed brought discoveries of a specific reaction of bacteriophage and specific soluble substances of bacteria as well as new relationships in *Salmonella*. But his interest in blood grouping was still strong. In 1935, before he returned to the East (at about the same time that Wiener was securing passage of a similar law in New York), he successfully sponsored a law granting to the Wisconsin courts authority to order blood tests in cases of disputed paternity. Also, together with G. A. Matson and H. F. Schrader, he was studying the distribution of the blood groups and the blood factors M and N among Blackfoot Indian tribes. (With Landsteiner he had also been engaged in studies in the racial distribution of blood groups.)



Stechhardt Studios

PHILIP LEVINE

From 1935 to 1944 Levine was a bacteriologist and immunologist at Beth Israel Hospital in Newark, New Jersey, and he was placed in charge of its blood bank when that was set up. In addition to his regular duties, in 1939 he wrote and successfully sponsored a blood test law for New Jersey, giving the courts of that State power similar to that granted in Wisconsin. During this period much of Levine's work began to run parallel to Wiener's, though the two men did not collaborate. In July 1939 Levine and R. E. Stetson published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* a description of an unusual case of intra-group agglutination following transfusion after stillbirth, which they had studied in 1937. The reaction, they indicated, was the result of iso-immunization by a new blood factor independent of the factors M, N, and P. (Another *J.A.M.A.* article by Levine, in collaboration with E. M. Katzin and L. Burnham, declared in March 1941 that this factor appeared to parallel the "anti-Rh agglutinin of Landsteiner and Wiener," described by those two investigators in 1940.) In the 1939 paper Levine suggested that the "products of the disintegrating fetus . . . [in the specific case under study] were responsible for the iso-immunization." This was the first postulation of the idea that the red blood cells of the fetus could find their way into the maternal circulation, thus immunizing the mother: this concept opened a new field of study.

It was a short time afterward that, together with E. M. Katzin and later also L. Burnham as his chief collaborators, Levine began extended investigation of the phenomenon of iso-immunization (the development of Rh antibodies in Rh-negative blood in response to Rh sensitization) in pregnancy, publishing their first report in October 1940.

(Continued next page)

LEVINE, PHILIP—*Continued*

Erythroblastosis fetalis, the often fatal blood disease of hitherto unknown origin which, it was estimated, affected one out of every 150 infants. By December 1941 the doctors could describe, with proof, the role of iso-immunization in the pathogenesis of erythroblastosis and by 1943 exactly how this operated. (In his work on erythroblastosis fetalis, which developed out of his 1939 suggestion in the *J.A.M.A.*, Levine employed fetal blood rather than the rhesus blood used by Wiener.) To explain the development of the disease despite the biological fact of separation of the blood streams of mother and child, Levine postulated transplacental passage of the antibodies formed in the mother's blood, and of the original Rh-positive agglutinin from the fetus to the mother in cases where the mother has not been previously sensitized; and this theory has been accepted by all doctors in the field. Subsequently, Wiener's discovery of blocking antibodies and Levine's discovery of the Hr factor, so named because of its genetic relation to Rh, served to round out the pathology of erythroblastosis. Since he became director of the biological division of the Ortho Research Foundation in Raritan, New Jersey, in 1944, Levine has been especially active in the training of physicians for, and the establishment of, Rh centers and clinics; and he has lectured extensively on the subject in addition to pursuing his own research.

For his work on the Rh factor Levine received the Mead Johnson Award in 1943, shared the Ward Burdick Award of the American Society of Clinical Pathologists with Wiener and the Lasker Award of the American Public Health Association with Wiener and Landsteiner in 1946; received a gold medal from Phi Lambda Kappa medical fraternity in 1947. He is a consultant at the Jewish Memorial Hospital in New York City, Nassau Hospital in Mineola, Muhlenberg Hospital in Plainfield, and St. Michael's Hospital in Newark. He is a member of the Board of Medical Control of the Blood Transfusion Association of New York, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the New York Academy of Medicine, the American Genetic Association, the American Association of Immunologists, the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, the Medical Association of the State of New Jersey, and the Harvey Society. Since 1945 he has been on the advisory board of the *Journal of Hematology*, and he is the author of some hundred and fifty scientific articles. Levine and the former Hilda Lillian Perlmutter, a practicing attorney before their marriage on May 1, 1938, are the parents of Phyllis Ann, Mark Armin, Paul Karl, and Victor Raphael. Five feet ten inches tall and weighing two hundred pounds, the scientist has gray hair and brown eyes. He finds his recreation in music, literature, the theater, stamp collecting, and travel.

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LLERAS CAMARGO, ALBERTO (lyě'räs kã-mär'gō ä'l-běr'tō) July 3, 1906- Pan American Union official; Colombian statesman

Address: b. c/o Pan American Union, Washington, D.C.

Alberto Lleras Camargo, who in March 1947 was elected director-general of the Pan American Union, began his concurrent careers as journalist and government official when he was still in his twenties: he was editor in chief of one of Colombia's most respected newspapers at the age of twenty-four, held his first Cabinet position at twenty-nine, and attended his first international conference shortly after his thirtieth birthday. Lleras Camargo assumed the directorship of the Pan American Union, the official, representative organization of the American republics, after having served in 1945-46 as interim President of Colombia. Lleras Camargo was also, in 1943, Colombian Ambassador to the United States.

The father of Alberto Lleras Camargo is Felipe Lleras Triano, son of Lorenzo María Lleras, a Colombian statesman who served as Minister of Foreign Affairs in the administration of Hilario López. Lleras Camargo's mother is the former Sofía Camargo, who is descended from General Sergio Camargo, a former president of Colombia. Born on July 3, 1906, in Bogotá, Colombia's capital city, Lleras (whose single surname is widely used) was reared, and educated, in that city. He studied at the Escuela Ricuarte, at the Colegio Mayor de Nuestra Señora del Rosario, and at the School of Law and Political Science of the National University. Lleras ended his formal education before he received a degree, although, wrote Thayer Waldo in *Inter-American*, "In [Colombia], where public life and the liberal arts are traditionally linked, it is next to unheard-of for anyone to get anywhere in either field without an academic degree."

Though Lleras later "won a goodly reputation as an able diplomat and a shrewd politician . . . he is a journalist and always has been." He began his career in that field on the staff of *La República*. Later he was employed by *El Espectador* and by *El Tiempo*, "the oldest, most influential newspaper" in Colombia, according to the *Political Handbook*. In 1926 Lleras left Bogotá for Buenos Aires, where he was on the staff of *La Nación* and other newspapers and magazines. Three years later he was special correspondent at the International Exposition of Seville, Spain, for *El Mundo*, a Buenos Aires paper. In 1930 he returned to Colombia and became editor in chief of *El Tiempo*. Later he was director of *La Tarde*, an afternoon paper associated with *El Tiempo*. When that paper suspended publication a year later, Lleras again served as editor in chief of the parent newspaper (until 1934); his specific responsibility was the edi-

torial page. From 1938 to 1942 the journalist was director of *El Liberal*, which he founded, and which has become the second largest newspaper in Bogotá. *Who's Who in Latin America* calls Lleras Camargo "one of the best-known journalists of contemporary Colombia." His writing is said to be more nearly North American in style than that of other South American writers. Early in 1947 Lleras was serving as editor of *Semana*, a magazine that he founded in 1946.

During these years, Lleras was a member of Colombia's Liberal party. In 1929 he was elected secretary-general of the party; and, in the general elections of 1930, he was chosen a member of the Chamber of Deputies. He served a period as president of the lower house—the presiding officer changed monthly. In 1933, the year Lleras' term in the legislature expired, he was secretary of the Colombian delegation (headed by Alfonso López "2", leader of the Liberal party) at the Seventh International Conference of American States, held in Montevideo. In 1934 Lleras was private secretary to López, who had been elected President, while the latter was on a good-will visit to the United States, Mexico, and several Central American republics. Subsequently Lleras became secretary-general of the executive branch of the Colombian Government, "thus initiating an association so close and constant that the two [López and Lleras] have been referred to as 'an individual entity.'" In discussing the political friendship between Lleras and López, Thayer Waldo quoted a Latin American journalist: "Alberto Lleras has identified himself [with López] in his political thinking, without subjection of his intelligence. He has reached the same conclusions as López by other roads, through other procedures."

In 1935 Lleras became Minister of Interior in the López Cabinet. It was in this year that López introduced his proposals for constitutional amendments, and a year later the constitution was revised. But López encountered difficulty in putting through other reforms (redistribution of the land, devaluation of the peso), and on May 25, 1937, Minister of Interior Lleras read to the Senate López' resignation, which was not accepted. Lleras for a brief period served as Minister of Public Instruction. He was again the Minister of Interior until the election of Eduardo Santos, publisher of *El Tiempo*, to the presidency. During his service in the López administration, Lleras had been a delegate to the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace, at Buenos Aires (1936). There he presented a plan for the creation of a League of American Nations, a proposal which was discussed in greater detail at the Pan American Conference of 1938.

In 1941 Lleras was elected to the executive committee of the Liberal party; he was re-elected to the same office in 1943. In 1943, too, he was elected both a member of the Senate and of the Chamber of Deputies. In April 1943, López, who had again become President in 1942, appointed Lleras Ambassador to the United States, a post he held until October,



ALBERTO LLERAS CAMARGO

when he was recalled to become Minister of the Interior. The years of López' second administration were highly controversial ones: López and his followers (Lopistas) favored a program somewhat similar to the New Deal program in the United States. They wished cautious cooperation with the United States. The Right-wing Liberals (Antilopistas) thought López too radical; Liberals generally believed, however, in separation of church and state, that taxes should be more evenly distributed, and that the program of education should be broadened. Signs of unrest among these factions had developed in 1943 and 1944, and in February 1944 Lleras preferred charges of slander and libel against Laureano Gómez, leader of the Conservative party. In July 1944 *Time* wrote, "Proud of its well-earned reputation for stability, the nation was embarrassed" when the first revolutionary attempt in forty-two years was made.

Lleras remained as Minister of Interior until January 1945 when he became Minister of Foreign Affairs. In July 1945 López sent the last of several letters of resignation to the Senate. The two vice-presidents had already resigned for other reasons, and it became the duty of the congress to elect a president. Lleras Camargo was chosen, becoming at thirty-nine one of the youngest chiefs of state in the world. He was named Constitutional President instead of Provisional President. Thayer Waldo commented: "This was considered a signal honor, but it was also hinted that it was a congressional device to keep Lleras from running for the presidency in 1946" (in Colombia a Constitutional President may not succeed himself). The new executive immediately formed a coalition Cabinet with the appointment of three Conservatives. "At least one of these appointments was a political master stroke," wrote *Inter-American*: Lleras chose as his Minister of Foreign Affairs a Conser-

LLERAS CAMARGO, ALBERTO—*Cont.* vative leader who later became one of his firmest supporters. The same magazine reported that a bipartisan committee requested Lleras to resign before his term of office had expired so that he might run for a full term as President; the statesman felt, however, that such a step would be a breach of office. "It was said," *Newsweek* reported, "that 90 per cent of Colombian voters, Liberals and Conservatives alike, would have voted to re-elect him." The split in the Liberal party resulted in the election of a Conservative in 1946, but, said *United Nations World*, "Conservative President Ospina Pérez' administration in succession to Lleras Camargo's is far enough to the Left of . . . pre-Cabinet fusion conservatism to be recorded as 'Llerista' itself." In 1946 Lleras was elected a senator.

Lleras had gained international attention in April 1945 when he headed the Colombian delegation to the San Francisco Conference on International Organization. There he favored the Brazilian-Canadian proposal that a new charter convention be called five to ten years hence, and presented a formula whereby the Pan-American collective security system could be integrated with U.N.'s authority to act anywhere in the world in the interest of maintaining peace. Eager to achieve inter-American solidarity, he had urged admission of Argentina into the U.N. As a result of the reputation he had earned in his various diplomatic posts, Lleras' name was one of those submitted to the Security Council by the United States as a possible governor of the Free Territory of Trieste, a nomination which Britain also supported. But in March 1947 Alberto Lleras Camargo became the first South American to serve as director-general of the Pan American Union. He succeeded L. S. Rowe⁴⁵. Lleras, who believes that the United Nations might do well to study the structure of the Pan American Union, in November 1947 received a Maria Moors Cabot Gold Medal from Columbia University in New York. The award was for "significant contributions to international friendship among the peoples of the American continents."

In 1943 Lleras had been named Colombia's representative on the governing board of the Pan American Union. In 1945 he was largely responsible for the portions of the Act of Chapultepec which expanded the authority of the Pan American Union, the official international organization of the American republics. By this act, which brought all Latin-American republics into World War II and which, in other ways, strengthened inter-American relations, the governing board of the Pan American Union was given authority to function in any situation in the interest of Pan Americanism or for the general welfare and solidarity of the American republics. The board is composed of representatives from all member countries; each representative has the rank and staff of an Ambassador. The post (the annual salary is eighteen thousand dollars) is of ten years' duration; a former director-general is never eligible for re-election.

Several of Lleras' lectures on politics and government have been published. He is a Doctor *honoris causa*, conferred on him by Popayan University, and holds other honorary degrees (from Cauca University and the University of California). His wife, Berta Puga de Lleras Camargo, is the daughter of a former president of Chile. Their four children are Consuelo, Alberto, Ximena, and Marcela. Lleras Camargo, who has a reddish mustache, has been described as "acutely angular." One writer, in commenting on the statesman's rise to high office at an early age, observed that even now "he gives the impression of being several years younger."

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LOEWE, (WALTER) S(IEGFRIED)
Aug. 19, 1884- Pharmacologist

Address: b. c/o University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah; h. 319 S. 11th East St., Salt Lake City, Utah

A capsule-form drug offering relief to the millions of hay fever victims, sufferers of other noninfectious nasal disorders, and of noncontact skin diseases is Anthallan, the antiallergant coal-tar derivative discovered by S. Loewe. A pioneer in narcotic theory and hormone study, Loewe became a research professor of pharmacology at the University of Utah School of Medicine early in 1946.

Walter Siegfried Loewe, the son of August and Clothilde (Blumenthal) Loewe, was born on August 19, 1884, at Fürth, in Bavaria, Germany. When the boy was nine years old, he was enrolled at Lessing College, the school at Frankfort on the Main, which he attended until 1902. From that year until 1907, Loewe studied at the universities of Fribourg, Berlin, Strasbourg, and Munich, receiving his M.D. from Strasbourg in 1908. Loewe had begun his career at that university in 1905 as a research assistant in the department of biochemistry; he left in 1910 to head the chemical laboratories at the University of Leipzig's clinical psychiatric institution, where he remained for two years. His next post was at the University of Göttingen, where he received his appointment as an instructor for 1912-13, serving as an assistant professor the following five years before reaching associate professorship in the department of pharmacology there in 1918. Two years later, in 1920, he left his position at Göttingen to assume the duties of a full professor in pharmacology and medical chemistry, and chairman of the pharmacology department at the University of Dorpat, where he remained for eight years. While there he organized the Estonian Food and Drug Administration's pharmacological section, in 1923, which he directed for the following five years.

Leaving the Estonian Food and Drug Administration in 1928, Loewe directed the chemical laboratories and the hormone research institute of the municipal hospitals for the city of Mannheim, Germany, for the ensuing six years. Meanwhile, in 1929, the University of Heidelberg had recognized the research he was doing in that field by awarding him an honorary professorship in pharmacology, which subject he continued to teach there as a professor until 1934. In August of that year President Paul von Hindenburg died and the National Socialist Party under Hitler⁴² came into absolute power; Loewe was one of many German scientists who left Germany at this time. After a year in Switzerland, Loewe took up residence in the United States (he became a citizen in 1942). From the year of his arrival in 1936 until 1946, Loewe lectured as a research guest of the Cornell University Medical College's department of pharmacology, also serving successively during those years on the laboratory staffs of the Mount Sinai and the Montefiore hospitals in New York. Loewe joined the teaching faculty of the University of Utah in time for the winter 1946 semester, at the same time continuing his research work there in the field of biochemistry.

In 1921 Loewe had begun his search for an antiallergant compound at the Berlin factory of a chemical firm, using derivatives of coal tar (also employed in the synthesis of aniline dyes and sulfa drugs). A co-chemist at the plant took home a sample of Loewe's work to his asthmatic father under the misapprehension that it was adrenalin. The father experienced not the immediate relief afforded by adrenalin, but the disappearance of breathing difficulties after three days of dosage. Why the drug, a precursor to Anthallan, produced the beneficial but delayed reaction was unknown; the effects of the later Anthallan were found measurable, but again the "why" factor remained undetermined. Loewe continued his experiments in the United States at the laboratories of the Chemico Medical Corporation, purifying the drug to eliminate its toxic effects. After two years of experimentation upon guinea pigs, rats, and mice had shown the drug to be safe, by 1938 several specialists were invited to administer it to their patients. Some six hundred private cases were thus studied before the final form of the drug, patented as Anthallan, was deemed harmless by the United States Food and Drug Administration, and approved for prescription use in November 1945.

Before knowledge of Loewe's discovery became widespread in June 1946, two other pill-form antiallergants reached the market, both in April of that year. Patented as Pyribenzamine and Benadryl, these were antihistamines, chemicals which prevent or block the release of histamine into the blood stream; this substance is believed to be the cause of urticaria (rash) and rhinorrhea (excessive nasal secretion). Anthallan, unlike them, resembles the more commonly known drug ephedrine, which shrinks the mucous membranes to relieve nasal congestion. The three drugs eliminate expen-



S. LOEWE

sive, time-consuming laboratory examination by attempting to check the basic cause of all allergies rather than treating specific allergies—that Anthallan has afforded relief lasting more than nine months has been taken by some to indicate that it attacks the cause rather than merely allaying the symptoms. Much speculation regarding Loewe's synthetic medicament is based upon two years of nasal research by Drs. Alexander D. Ghiselin, Jr., and John D. Kernan at the Vanderbilt Clinic. Ghiselin's report, in the *New York Academy of Medicine Bulletin* (June 1946), concludes: "Hypersthetic rhinitis [can] be treated simply and effectively with this drug." Dr. Bret Ratner of New York University, commenting on this, felt the studies made of Anthallan to be "so meager . . . so inconclusive as to make it impossible for a physician to gauge its effectiveness."

Loewe's early research in narcotics resulted in the development of a theory of narcosis (1912); his later investigations in this field (1938-42) were climaxed by his discovery of active principles of marijuana. He is now (in 1947) continuing with the pharmacology of marijuana-active substances, in addition to his current research in anticonvulsants and antispasmodics; he had previously gone into the field of hypnotics. As part of his activities in endocrinology, Loewe did pioneer work on the hormones of the reproductive system of the female (1925-34) and of the male (1928-34). He has made numerous contributions to general pharmacology, creating the basis for the study of synergisms and antagonisms in the combination of drugs, and clarifying some of the problems of laxatives, a field which holds his current active interest along with his present study of antiallergics. Since 1908 over two hundred and eighty of his reviews, monographs, and papers have appeared in various

LOEWE, S.—Continued

German, Estonian, Italian, Belgian, and American scientific periodicals.

One of the highest distinctions Loewe received for his contributions to science is membership in the Leopoldinian Academy in Halle, Germany (1932). The biochemist was married on November 27, 1919, to Ida A. Witte, then a nurse. Of their three children, Herman L., Susanne R., and Lucas S., Susanne has followed her mother's profession; during the shortage of nurses in World War II, Mrs. Loewe and her daughter served together at the New Rochelle (New York) Hospital. Loewe's religion is Judaism; he is an independent in politics. The gray-haired, gray-eyed scientist is five feet seven inches tall, weighs 160 pounds. A favorite relaxation is travel.

Reference

International Who's Who, 1947

LOTHAR, ERNST Oct. 25, 1890- Author
Address: b. c/o Doubleday & Co., Inc., 14 W. 49th St., New York 20

Called the "epic witness of his era," Ernst Lothar is an author who believes that "the writer of tales is in a sense also a writer of history." His more than twenty novels are the documentary type that "mingles truth with fiction." For "every true novel," according to Dr. Lothar, "transmits and is the history of its time."

Ernst Lothar was born in Brünn, Moravia, on October 25, 1890, the son of Dr. Joseph L. Mueller, a lawyer, and Johanna (Wohlmuth) Mueller. The boy was sent to Vienna to be educated. While a student he received the second prize in a short story contest conducted by the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse*. In 1910 he began to write poems and novels, publishing his

first book at the age of twenty. His father, however, insisted that young Lothar should have a career as a jurist. Accordingly, after he had taken his Ph.D. and LL.D. at the University of Vienna in 1914, he became a public prosecutor in the Austrian Ministry of Justice, and later a councilor for the Ministry of Education. But all the while he kept on with his avocation.

The winning of the first prize in a contest for the best war novel, with *The War Lord* (1918), further stimulated his literary activities. By 1922 he had given up the law to devote himself wholly to writing, and had become drama critic and columnist for the *Neue Freie Presse*. In the next ten years he produced seventeen books: novels, essays, poems. During this time his interest in the theater increased, and he began to stage and direct classic dramas at the Vienna Burg-Theater. In 1935 he succeeded Max Reinhardt as owner and director of the Theater in der Josefstadt.

Always very outspoken in his condemnation of Hitler and National Socialism, Dr. Lothar was on the Gestapo blacklist. When the *Anschluss* became a reality in 1938, he escaped to Switzerland with a false passport. His books were banned, his house in Salzburg was looted, even his dogs were taken away. The author became, he says, "a man without a country, without a language, without money, without a future." From Switzerland he went to Paris, and then brought his wife and daughter to the United States in the spring of 1939.

Lothar already had a public in America, where three of his books had been brought out in translation in the 1930's: *The Clairvoyant* (1932), well received for its "beauty of style" and unusual plot; *Little Friend* (1933), a psychological study of a child, which one critic had compared to Henry James's *Maisie*, another had found reminiscent of *Galsworthy*; and *The Loom of Justice* (1935), "a moving drama set amid the brilliant scenes in Salzburg at the time of the annual music festival."

Encouraged by his wife, Lothar started writing again, and after a difficult time which lasted for several years, published a new novel, *A Woman Is Witness* (1941). Based on the diary of an Austrian girl whom he knew in Paris, the book presents a picture of the city under Nazi domination. In the summer of 1941 Lothar lectured on the drama at Bard College, Annandale-on-Hudson. From there he went to Colorado College, Colorado Springs, where, as professor of the history of the drama, he taught in the mornings and staged plays for the Drama Club in the afternoons and evenings. Only the nights were left for writing. It was during those nights that *Beneath Another Sun* (1943) was finished. "An intimate, revealing picture" of life under totalitarian rule, the action of this novel takes place in the South Tyrol.

There followed *The Angel with the Trumpet* (1944). "Suffused with nostalgic Viennese charm," this "requiem of a city" mirrors the history of Austria in the chronicles of the Alt family, piano makers. In *The Prisoner* (1945) the author, still preoccupied with the evils of



ERNST LOTHAR

Nazism, shows the effect of the Geneva Convention on German PW's. Critics called the book an example of "those famous qualities which are characteristic of the Viennese school of writing—that 'French variety of German language literature.'" Lothar's latest volume, *The Door Opens* (1945), is a reissue, in translation, of a series of episodes describing scenes of his own little daughters' childhood, long before the advent of Hitler. Although "it cannot make claims to literature," according to the *Saturday Review of Literature*, "it is a delicate book, told with humor and humanness."

Lothar's works have been translated into ten languages. Two of his novels, *The Clairvoyant* and *Little Friend*, have been made into motion pictures. Two others have been book club choices—*A Woman Is Witness*, selected by the Book League (1941), and *Beneath Another Sun*, by the Literary Guild (1943).

In 1933 Lothar was married to Adrienne Gessner, the actress. His two daughters by a previous marriage, Agathe and Hansi, are both deceased. The author, who is of medium height and weight, with black eyes and hair, has been a great traveler, in Europe and also in the United States. As favorite books he names the Bible, and the works of Goethe and Emerson. Now an American citizen, in the spring of 1946 he returned to Europe as United States Theater and Music Officer for Austria. While there he is working on a new novel—"The Return of the von Gelderns"—whose theme is the re-establishment of displaced people in their former homes.

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LOWELL, ROBERT (TRAILL SPENCE, JR.) Mar. 1, 1917- Poet

Address: b. c/o Harcourt Brace and Company, 383 Madison Ave., New York 17

In 1947 Robert Lowell, "the year's most honored poet," was the recipient of the Pulitzer Prize for poetry, a grant from the National Institute of Arts and Letters, and a Guggenheim Fellowship. Before he had reached his thirtieth birthday, Lowell's second book of poems, *Lord Weary's Castle*, had appeared and his work had been widely discussed. Lowell uses conventional forms in composition, but protests, in his themes, against other kinds of convention that are restrictive or narrowing in effect. John Berryman's evaluation of the poet, in a *Partisan Review* criticism, was: "Robert Lowell seems to me . . . the most powerful poet who has appeared in England or America for some years." Lowell serves as adviser on poetry to the Library of Congress.

Robert Traill Spence Lowell, Jr., was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on March 1, 1917, to Robert Traill Spence and Charlotte (Winslow) Lowell. A member of the Lowell family famous in letters, Robert Lowell is a great-grandnephew of James Russell Lowell, a distant cousin of Amy Lowell, and the namesake of a noted clergyman and writer. After being



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ROBERT LOWELL

graduated from St. Mark's School in Southboro, Massachusetts, young Lowell matriculated at Harvard University but later "bucked" family tradition, according to *Life*, by transferring to Kenyon College in Ohio. That college granted him a B.A. degree in 1940. In 1940 Lowell became a convert to the Roman Catholic faith. In the course of World War II Lowell, on two occasions, tried to enlist in the armed forces (his father is a retired naval commander); but by the time he was called for service, he had declared himself a conscientious objector, feeling that the bombing of civilians could in no way be justified. (His "Dead in Europe" reveals something of his feelings toward the suffering of civilians in war.) As a result, in October 1943, Lowell was sentenced to serve a year and a day in a Federal prison, was released after about six months.

While Lowell was in college, one poem of his appeared in the *Kenyon Review*. Later his work was published in the *Partisan Review*, *Nation*, *Common Sense*, *Commonweal*, *Poetry*, and other publications. Lowell's first collection, *Land of Unlikeness*, was published in 1944; it included an introduction by Allan Tate⁴⁰, who asserted, in his opening lines, "There is no other poetry today quite like this." Tate maintained that "Lowell is consciously a Catholic poet. . . . The style is bold and powerful and the symbolic language has the effect of being willed. . . . A close reader of these poems," Tate remarked, "will be able to see two general types, or extremes. . . . On the one hand, the Christian symbolism is intellectualized and frequently given a savage, satirical direction . . . on the other hand, certain shorter poems . . . are richer in immediate appearance than the explicitly religious poems." Critical opinion of the poet's work was generally favorable: John Frederick Nims (*Poetry*)

LOWELL, ROBERT—*Continued*

wrote, "It is good to discover the gnarled and oaken wainscot of Lowell's chapel. His is a mature and effective technique; tension, conflict, and strangeness are fundamental in his work." R. P. Blackmur, in *Kenyon Review*, stated, "Lowell's verse is a beautiful case of citation in any argument in support of the belief in the formal inextricability of the various elements of poetry." John Berryman (in a *Partisan Review* criticism) thought the poems in *Land of Unlikeness* "very different" from his later work: "The earlier poems writhed crunched spat against Satan, War, modern Boston, the Redcoats, Babel, Leviathan, Babylon, Sodom. The style was bold, coarse, surex-cited, so close in some respects to its models . . . that it was surprising that one had nevertheless a stormed impression of originality."

It was for his second book, *Lord Weary's Castle* (1946), that Lowell was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for poetry in 1947. Dedicated to his wife, Jean Stafford, the novelist, *Lord Weary's Castle* derives its title from an old English ballad. In reviewing it for the *Nation*, Randall Jarrell has discovered that inherent in all of the poetry of Lowell, who has been called a "thematic poet," is a struggle between two opposite forces. "One opposite is," said Jarrell, "the stasis or inertia of the complacent self, the satisfied persistence in evil that is damnation. In this realm of necessity, the poems place everything that is closed, turned inward, incestuous, that blinds or binds." The opposing force, in the critic's opinion, "is everything that is free or open, that grows or is willing to change . . . this is the realm of freedom, of the Grace that has replaced the Law, of the perfect liberator whom the poet calls Christ." According to this theory, Lowell's poems may be said to have a happy ending when the mood moves from constriction to liberation (in some cases, the poet sees death as liberation).

Lowell's subject matter includes New England, the sea, and the traditions associated with these. But to a large degree he has contempt for those traditions. (But, Lowell has said, the widespread belief that he had refused to allow himself to be included in Ferris Greenslet's study of the Lowell family, *The Lowells and Their Seven Worlds*, "is a myth.") Thus, the poet writes in "Christmas Eve Under Hooker's Statue": "I ask for bread, my father gives me mold." In another poem, "Rebellion," a son rebels against his father (or traditon) and "the world spread"; in "Between the Porch and the Altar" the son cannot win his struggle against his mother and her background. Although immanent in much of Lowell's work is his religious feeling, "Where the Rainbow Ends", "Dead in Europe", and "The Holy Innocents" have been pointed out as being particularly characteristic of that influence. John Berryman felt that "the man really sounds like a prophet" when he writes:

"Lord, from the lust and dust thy will
destroys
Raise an unblemished Adam, who will
see

*The limbs of the tormented chestnut
tree
Tingle, and hear the March-winds lift
and cry:
'The Lord of Hosts will overshadow
us.'"*

Lowell's technique has been compared to that of T. S. Eliot and W. H. Auden ("Lowell's present contains the past," Jarrell has observed). Harry Hansen (New York *World-Telegram*) believes that "Lowell speaks to a special group of intellectuals. His poems are packed symbolism and esoteric references." More conventional in matters of poetic form than many of his contemporaries, Lowell writes often in iambic pentameter and heroic couplets and "uses consistently an intricate counterpoint of form and diction, form and matter, feeling and idea." John Frederick Nims has claimed, "If the form is antique, diction and imagery can be sweetly and bluntly modern." At his best (Jarrell has judged) as "a dramatic poet," Lowell "presents people, actions, speeches, things as they feel and look to people; the poet's generalizations are there primarily because they are dramatically necessary—it is not usually the poet who means them."

Lowell is one of the seven critics who prepared a study of the poet Gerard Manley Hopkins. In addition to winning the five-hundred-dollar Pulitzer poetry prize, Lowell received in 1947 a thousand-dollar grant from the American Academy and the National Institute of Arts and Letters. He holds a twenty-five-hundred-dollar Guggenheim Fellowship. In 1947 Lowell succeeded Karl Shapiro⁴⁴ as poetry adviser to the Library of Congress. His marriage to Jean Stafford, author of the novels *Boston Adventure* (1944) and *The Mountain Lion* (1947), took place April 2, 1940. The Lowells have a home in Maine.

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Life 22:91+ My 19 '47 pors
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LOWNSBERY, ELOISE Apr. 16, 1888-
Author

Address: h. Wellington Villa, Alexandria, Va.

Eloise Lownsbey, children's author, emerged from her experiences in World War I impressed with the futility of material things, with the feeling that "nothing had lasting value, had any continuity or enduring quality except ideas . . . the mightiest power in the world." She felt that an idea of freedom or honor or beauty or integrity that had been valid for another land, another era, might be revived for the children of America today. And so it was, she says, that she dedicated herself to write for children: to "reach back into the past for ideas . . . hold them up for the minds of the present, to help mold the future."

Born on April 16, 1888, in Pawpaw, Illinois, Eloise Lownsbey—christened Ella Louise—is the daughter of Alexander W. and Martha Fisher (Thompson) Lownsbey. Her

mother's family, the Fishers, came from England in 1637, and settled in Dedham, Massachusetts. Her father was descended from the Lonsburys of England who settled in Pennsylvania and later traveled westward by covered wagon to Illinois. With her two younger brothers Eloise was brought up in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where she attended Washington High School. "Summers were always spent in northern Minnesota in a great log house surrounded by Norway spruce and pine, with long hours of boating on the lake, blueberry parties, porcupines for pets." To Eloise, who as a child had pored over scrapbooks of Perry pictures in lieu of visits to art galleries, "the journey east to Wellesley College was an adventure into culture and into a large world of books." After taking her B.A. degree in 1911, she went to California to live with her family in Hollywood. For the next three years she was connected with the Camp Fire Girls, later going to New York City, in 1915, to pursue the same type of work. In 1917 she went to France with the Quakers to help in the rehabilitation of ruined villages along the Marne, and around the town of Reims.

Back in California in 1920, Miss Lownsbury resumed her social work, dividing her interests between European relief and the Hollywood Studio Club for Motion Picture Girls. In 1926 she went to New York where, over a period of ten years, 1927-37, she was pageant director for the Child Welfare Organization, and during part of that time, secretary of the Fine Arts School of the Roerich Museum. She was also following a literary career, and doing research in the city's many libraries. Her stories and articles began to appear in the *Portal*, *Story Parade*, and *Child Life*.

During the trying days of the war, and after, Eloise Lownsbury had found relaxation in the study of French architecture and in visiting the chateaux and Gothic churches of France. Steeped in the history of the country and in the beauty of its monuments, she began to translate the *Dictionary* of the French architect Viollet-le-Duc. It was during this project that she acquired the material for her first book, *The Boy Knight of Reims* (1927). Reviewers felt that the historical details had a convincing unity and that a great deal of information about the period was conveyed to the reader in the pleasantest possible way.

The manuscript of Miss Lownsbury's next book, *Out of the Flame* (1931), was entered in a literary contest sponsored by Longmans, Green, the New York publishers, and although it did not win the prize, was accepted for publication. "Full of fun, and information and high ideals, and—best of all—a sense of naturalness," this story of the royal children of sixteenth-century France was the October 1931 selection of the Junior Literary Guild. Another adventurous tale, *Lighting the Torch* (1934), centered about Erasmus and the early days of the printer's art. There followed *Saints and Rebels* (1937), "a vivid delineation of men and women of history"; and then *A Camel for a Throne* (1941), in which Miss Lownsbury turned from the medieval France of her earlier



ELOISE LOWNSBURY

stories to the Egypt of 2000 B.C. "Filled in with full and fascinating detail," this narrative of an Egyptian princess who runs away with a Nubian boy moves rapidly, according to Anne T. Eaton, who felt that the author had succeeded "in making her characters alive, credible and appealing."

A collaboration with R. Lal Singh produced *Gift of the Forest* (1942), a story of rural India "based on real knowledge and sympathetic understanding of Indian village life." It was one of the first thirteen books chosen by the Junior Leagues of America for their "Books Bring Adventure" series. Most recent of Eloise Lownsbury's books is *Marta the Doll* (1946). "Poignant and heart-warming . . . it catches the rhythm and color of life in a mountain village in Poland." Phyllis Fenner found the story of "this loving Polish family and of their simple, happy life (every day and on special days) . . . beautifully told."

In 1932 Eloise Lownsbury was married to Carl Stearns Clancy, motion picture director of the Forestry Service of the Department of Agriculture. They live in Wellington Villa, halfway between Alexandria and Mount Vernon, in a "clearing of the Virginia jungle looking down on the Potomac River, on land that once belonged to George Washington." The author is of medium height and weight, with white hair and brown eyes. She has been a great traveler, visiting Palestine, Egypt, Greece, and Scandinavia, as well as other countries on the Continent, and the British Isles. In addition to gardening, she has for a hobby the study of Sanskrit. Miss Lownsbury is a member of the National League of American Pen Women and the Wellesley Club of Washington.

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LUCA, GIUSEPPE DE *See* De Luca, G.

LUCAS, MARTHA B. Nov. 27, 1912- College president

Address: c/o Sweet Briar College, Sweet Briar, Va.

As president of Sweet Briar College, a liberal arts college for women located in the Piedmont section of Virginia, Martha B. Lucas is attempting to meet the challenge which the atomic age presents to educators. Previously associate dean at Radcliffe College and dean of



Wendell B. Powell

MARTHA B. LUCAS

students at Westhampton College (part of the University of Richmond), she became head of Sweet Briar in 1946. "Surely at no time in human history," she said in her inaugural address, "has so much depended upon the leading of so many by so few: leading a confused and frightened race of man out of its impasse of imminent self-destruction. . . . It is to the forces of education that the world is now looking for the 'way out'."

Of English, Scotch, Irish, and German descent, Martha B. Lucas was born on November 27, 1912, to Robert H. and Gertrude W. (Lasch) Lucas. Her father, a lawyer, at one time served as United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue and also as executive director of the Republican National Committee. Martha, who has no brothers or sisters, was reared in her native city, Louisville, Kentucky. There she attended the Atherton High School for Girls, participating in the school's student government. After her graduation from Atherton in 1929 she majored in English literature at, and won her Phi Beta Kappa key from, Goucher College, in Baltimore. Some of her undergraduate courses were taken at Vassar College (Poughkeepsie, New York), where she

was enrolled for a period in 1931-32, but she received her B.A. from Goucher. Then, she studied philosophy at George Washington University, submitting as the thesis for her master's degree (which she obtained in 1935), *Clarke's Influence on Kant's Theories of Space*.

For Miss Lucas there followed, between 1935 and 1941, a period of several years abroad, during which she "was on [her] own—in search of understanding." She lived in England, France, and Italy, and traveled in Ireland, Scotland, Spain, Switzerland (all during 1935-36), Yugoslavia, Albania, Greece, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Holland, and Belgium (in 1938). In the spring of 1936 she took courses at the Alliance Française and also attended lectures at the Sorbonne. In 1937 and 1938 she was a student at the University of London, from there obtaining her doctorate in 1940, in the fields of philosophy and religion; her thesis, dealing with the British philosopher Samuel Clarke and his contemporaries, was called an admirable study. These years in Europe, Miss Lucas has declared, "spent among other people, with other interests and other viewpoints than those to which I was accustomed gave me a deeper insight and a further reach of understanding than I personally could have gotten in other ways." Studying with her in England were Hindus and Sikhs who, she has said, made the "Indian Problem" seem more like the "English Empire Problem," young Germans and Italians who pointed out fascist tendencies in American social attitudes toward minority groups, an African Negro with a fine mind and a crisp Oxford accent. Later in the spring of 1941, after her return to the United States, Miss Lucas also observed and studied at the Henry Phipps Psychiatric Clinic of Johns Hopkins University. (In addition to traveling in Europe, Miss Lucas has often visited Canada and Mexico.)

Her own predilection, as well as the inspiration of "a few great teachers in college," had led Miss Lucas to decide upon a career in the educational field. In 1936-37, between the two trips she made to Europe, she held her first teaching position as instructor in English and philosophy at Briarcliff Junior College in New York. Then, from 1941 to 1944 Miss Lucas was at the University of Richmond, in Virginia, where she was associate professor of philosophy and religion and where she also served in an administrative capacity as dean of students at the university's Westhampton College for Women. From 1944 to 1946, before she succeeded Dr. Meta Glass as president of Sweet Briar College, she was associate dean at Radcliffe College.

In selecting a new president, Sweet Briar's board of directors had sought an educator who, while in sympathy with Southern traditions, would be able "to maintain and develop Sweet Briar as national and international in its outlook," and would also maintain "the overtone of a spiritual note" in the school's academic and social life. Voicing the challenge which educators face in the atomic age, Miss Lucas, in her inaugural address, called for the development of "a true laboratory of democracy" in

the colleges to train leaders for a self-governing society; she deplored those student government bodies which are merely figureheads and those college administrations "which make policy behind closed doors." She also emphasized the importance of a large-scale program for the interchange of students and teachers among nations for the promotion of world peace. Toward this end, Sweet Briar, when observing the official birth of UNESCO (the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization), established a scholarship fund to bring students from overseas to its classrooms.

The college which Miss Lucas heads, a non-sectarian institution, is accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges. It confers only the B.A. degree and has been defined by a former president as "limiting itself more rigidly than many liberal arts institutions to general education as a means of helping the student develop into the highest grade of human being she can be." The student body is composed mainly of Southern young women although students from other parts of the United States as well as a few from foreign countries are also attending. The total number of students in 1946 was 445. In her efforts to adapt Sweet Briar to the postwar world, Miss Lucas has sought criticism and suggestions from the alumnae of the school regarding educational policy. She favored the organization of an alumnae group to work with the faculty on modifications in curriculum, teaching procedures, and extracurricular activities. A discussion program preparatory to the adoption of such changes had been launched in December 1946.

In 1946 two colleges, Goucher and Alabama (in Montevallo), conferred upon Miss Lucas the LL.D. degree. The educator is an independent in politics, an Episcopalian in her church affiliation. She is a member of the American Philosophical Association and the National Association of Biblical Instructors. Brown-haired and blue-eyed, Miss Lucas is five feet seven inches tall and 135 pounds in weight. For athletic recreation she turns to tennis, riding, and sailing; she also enjoys poetry and old prints.

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National Cyclopædia of American Biography Current vol G, 1943-46

LUCAS, SCOTT W(IKE) Feb. 19, 1892-
United States Senator from Illinois; lawyer
Address: b. Senate Office Bldg., Washington, D.C.; h. Havana, Ill.

Senator Scott W. Lucas of Illinois holds the position of "minority whip" in the United States Senate. He is second in command to Senator Alben W. Barkley⁴¹, the floor leader of the Democratic party in Congress' upper house. While considered a New Dealer in political policy, he has often voted independently (a fact which he believes is responsible for his political strength). Lucas



Wide World Photos

SCOTT W. LUCAS

is considered a friend of the farmer and of labor. He was suggested for the Presidential nomination in 1940 and for the Vice-Presidential nomination in 1944.

The youngest of six children born to William D. and Sarah Catharine (Underbrink) Lucas was given the name Scott Wike Lucas. His date of birth is February 19, 1892. At that time the family was living near Chandlerville in Cass County, Illinois, where the elder Lucas farmed leased land as a tenant. Of Scott Lucas' two sisters, one was to become a teacher, and his three brothers were all to become professional men. "The person who influenced me most," writes Scott Lucas, "was my eldest brother, Allen T. Lucas, of Chandlerville, Illinois, an attorney, who had educated himself, and inspired me to follow in his footsteps and helped me get started."

After attending the public schools of Chandlerville and Bath, in which towns he was reared, Lucas went to Virginia High School in Virginia, Illinois, where he lived with his eldest brother. Outside of school Lucas' main activities, wrote Carol Hughes in *Coronet* magazine, were the performance of some family chores, "catfishing" on the river, and playing sand-lot baseball. For two summer sessions before his graduation in 1911 from Virginia High School, young Lucas attended Normal State Teachers' College in Normal, Illinois. He thus had several college credits when he entered Illinois Wesleyan University in Bloomington, to major in law. The Phi Alpha Delta brother was to win his letters in basketball, football, and baseball. Playing professional baseball was one of the jobs that helped support Lucas through college; he also stoked furnaces and waited on tables. In 1914 Illinois Wesleyan granted him his LL.B. (an honorary LL.D. was to be awarded him thirty years later).

LUCAS, SCOTT W.—*Continued*

Lucas was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1915, whereupon he began his legal practice in Havana, in the same State. The young lawyer's career was interrupted by World War I, when he joined the United States Army as a private. By the time of his discharge he had been commissioned a lieutenant. Lucas then served in the Officers' Reserve Corps from 1918 to 1934, in August of the latter year being appointed judge advocate in the Illinois National Guard with rank of colonel. Having resumed his legal practice after the war, Lucas was elected States' attorney for Mason County for the period 1920 to 1925. During these years he also served as an officer in his local American Legion post, so that by 1926 he had become eligible for, and was elected to, the commandership of the American Legion in the Department of Illinois. Lucas was elected unanimously to the position of national judge advocate at the Legion's 1927 convention in Paris, a post he continued to hold by re-election until 1932.

It was partially Lucas' standing with the ex-servicemen of his State that caused Governor Henry Horner to appoint him chairman of the Illinois State Tax Commission in Springfield, in January 1933. The following year when United States Representative Henry T. Rainey died, the Illinois Democratic party supported Lucas, representing the Twentieth District (Havana), as Rainey's successor in the United States lower house. He was re-elected in 1937. "In 1938 he [Lucas] started a buzz of Presidential talk by his spectacular victory over the Kelly-Nash machine, in the Senatorial primary," reported Lemuel F. Parton (New York *Sun*, July 2, 1940). Lucas won the Democratic party nomination and was elected to the Senate in November 1938. He was re-elected in November 1944, by a majority of 217,000 votes, running ahead of President Roosevelt by 77,000 votes, this time with Chicago Mayor Kelly's support.

While Lucas served as a Representative, he attracted national attention as a committee member probing the buying advantages of the country's chain stores, with a view to "trust-busting" legislation. He was regarded as a liberal, although he went on record as being opposed to the first Government Reorganization bill and the court enlargement plan. As a freshman Senator, Lucas helped establish a unified farm program, which called for an appropriation of between three and four million dollars more than Roosevelt's budget allowed. A member of the Senate Farm Committee as early as 1940, Lucas voted in 1943 in favor of deferring farm laborers from the national Selective Service draft of World War II, legislation which found support from the farm bloc, but not from the Administration.

In 1943 Lucas gave his support to the Bankhead⁴³ amendment, an unsuccessful attempt to include farm labor costs in parity; supported appropriations for crop insurance; and helped defeat the Byrd⁴² amendment which would have prevented the Farm Security Administration from making loans to small farmers. The same year the Senator from Illinois gave his

support to the National Resources Planning Board, the National Youth Administration, and (in 1944) the Tennessee Valley Authority when legislation concerning these came before the Senate. When, in 1945, former NYA official Aubrey Williams⁴⁰ encountered bitter opposition from the Senate on his proposed appointment as Rural Electrification Administration head, Scott Lucas favored his confirmation. Lucas had also supported Henry Wallace's⁴⁷ appointment as the Secretary of Commerce earlier that year. He also defended David Lilienthal⁴⁴ when the question of his confirmation as chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission was placed before the Senate. In a previous year (1943) the Illinoisan had voted against the Taber amendment which was intended to stop the salaries of Watson, Dodd, and Lovett, who had been accused of "subversive activities" by the Dies⁴⁰ Committee.

In the field of labor legislation Lucas voted against an amendment, regarded as antilabor, to limit conditions for the National Labor Board's plant elections, but voted for the Smith⁴¹-Connally⁴¹ antistrike bill, both in 1943. The following year Lucas opposed the Clark amendment calling for advance income tax reports to be filled by unions and cooperatives. It was a bill bearing Lucas' name that provided for the return of the United States Employment Service to the individual forty-eight States in 1945; the Senator from Illinois voted against a proposal by Senator Barkley to extend Federal control of the USES to cover the period of reconversion, before it reverted to State control. In the same year Lucas gave his vote to the twenty-five-dollar-twenty-six-weeks jobless pay proposal; and in 1946 Lucas voted for the antilabor Case⁴⁶ bill, as well as for the less drastic Truman proposal to outlaw strikes against the Government. The following year Lucas voted against outlawing portal-to-portal pay suits, and against prohibition of union control of health and welfare funds. As for the general labor disputes bill, which he supported, Lucas favored Senator Taft's⁴⁰ amendment to allow suits for jurisdictional strikes and secondary boycotts, but opposed another amendment outlawing union "coercion." Lucas, however, voted to sustain the President's veto of this bill.

Lucas has declared himself in favor of a permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee and has actively supported it. He voted against the Hickenlooper⁴⁴ amendment which would have rendered the FEPC unworkable by forbidding Government participation in "commercial activity" (1945). When the life of the committee was again threatened in 1946, he voted unsuccessfully to limit debate through cloture.

The issue of cloture—a parliamentary agreement to limit debate on a specific issue, requiring a two-thirds majority vote—had come up before in regard to the poll tax. At first, in 1942, Lucas opposed cloture on principle. He later (1944 and 1946) voted to limit debate, and thus avoid a filibuster which would effectively demolish the issue, in order to bring about Federal outlawing of the poll tax in

some of the Southern States. The Lucas-Green soldier vote bill, to provide a uniform Federal ballot for the servicemen of World War II had it been passed in 1944, would have effectively enfranchised one segment of the population barred by the poll tax from voting.

On the question of price control, Lucas has favored the use of Commodity Credit Corporation funds to effect a price "roll-back" (1943, 1944), and has supported the Office of Price Administration during its lifetime, giving his vote in 1946 to the Pepper "move to extend the existence of the OPA. The Senator's record on taxation has not been as consistently pro-Administration: he opposed the twenty-five-thousand-dollar salary limit championed by President Roosevelt, and supported a Federal tax bill the same year (1943) that the Administration was against it. In 1944 Lucas voted to override Roosevelt's veto of a tax bill the Chief Executive had termed "relief for the greedy." Lucas later supported Truman in his fight against a Senate resolution to cut the 1948 budget, having unsuccessfully opposed the 1947 tax bill.

The Senator from Illinois, who saw the need for and voted for rearmament before United States participation in World War II, in 1943 gave his support to the Connally resolution which barred retreat to isolationism in the future. He also supported appropriations for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) the following year, and favored the Bretton Woods agreement in 1945. He was also to support the Truman doctrine on aid to Greece and Turkey (1947). In respect to international trade, Lucas supported the reciprocal trade agreements of 1943 and 1945, helping in 1945 to defeat a motion to eliminate the President's power to cut tariffs an additional 50 per cent. The Senator had also served as a member of the three-man delegation representing the United States at the International Refugee Committee Conference in Bermuda in April 1943.

A delegate to the Democratic party national convention in 1932, in 1940 (he was chairman of the midwestern regional headquarters for the Democratic National Committee that year) and in 1944 Lucas was reported to have had "conditional endorsement" for the Vice-Presidential nomination in 1944. Earlier, in 1938, there had been a "sizeable Presidential boom" for Lucas on the grounds that his potential Legion backing would be a source of strength at the 1940 Democratic convention. As in 1944, Lucas' name is expected to figure importantly at the 1948 convention. A poll of Senate Democrats, taken by two newspapers, revealed that Lucas was favored as the Vice-Presidential candidate.

The former Edith Biggs and Scott W. Lucas, who were married in January 1923, are the parents of a son, Scott Wike Lucas, Jr. The Senator is a Baptist, and is a member of the Burning Tree Club of Bethesda, Maryland. The Lucas' Illinois home, near Havana, where he owns farm property, contains the Senator's fishing and hunting equipment. He also plays golf and follows baseball news. Lucas has dark hair and gray eyes. He weighs 200

pounds, is nearly six feet three inches tall. "He is one of the best dressed [men] in the Senate," in the opinion of a New York *Sun* writer, "and at the opening session this year [1947] turned up in morning clothes. All in all, he looks pretty much the illustrator's idea of a statesman." Under the pen name of "Senator Sorghum," Lucas has written poetry.

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LUCKMAN, CHARLES May 16, 1909-Business executive

Address: b. c/o Lever Brothers Company, 50 Memorial Dr., Cambridge 39, Mass.; h. 77 Woodcliff Rd., Wellesley Hills, Mass.

President of Lever Brothers Company and one of the nation's youngest business executives, is Charles Luckman. After starting his career as a soap salesman at the age of twenty-two, Luckman rose to the helm of a concern that has been described by *Time* as "the second largest soap-selling enterprise" in the United States. In September 1947 Luckman was named by President Truman to head the twenty-six member Citizens' Food Committee, which will plan a campaign to conserve American food and aid the starving people of Europe. He held this position until November, when he resigned.

Born in a white frame house in Kansas City, Missouri, on May 16, 1909, Charles Luckman was the only child of Dora (Golden) and Albert John Luckman. At the age of nine, he sold newspapers after school, and, throughout his four years at Northeast High School (1921-25), he found odd jobs to keep himself in clothing and spending money, and to save toward the college education which would prepare him to become an architect. In June 1925 "Chuck" Luckman, as he was known to his classmates, who considered him "most likely to succeed," was graduated from high school; he had served as president of the senior class, captain of the debating team, editor of the annual, and was a member of the track team. As a reward for his high scholastic average, Luckman was offered a four-year scholarship to the University of Missouri, an honor awarded annually to the State's outstanding high school graduate. This he declined because the university did not include architectural courses in its curriculum.

After a year at Kansas City Junior College, where he studied engineering, Luckman went to Chicago to earn money to finance his expenses at the University of Illinois. The job he found in the drafting department of an engineer's office paid him thirty dollars a week and gave him the opportunity to fulfill the two years' apprenticeship requirement for the li-



CHARLES LUCKMAN

cense to practice architecture in Illinois. By September 1928 Luckman was able to register in the freshman class of the University of Illinois Architectural School (of the one hundred and ten entering students, only eight were to graduate). Luckman sought financial aid in jobs that included waiting on tables, working in a clothing store, in the school library, and, during the summer months, in an architect's office. He was married to Harriet McElroy, also a student at the university, in May 1931, ten days before he received his architectural degree, *magna cum laude*, and a certificate to practice architecture in Illinois. By the time he was graduated, Luckman had joined Tau Beta Pi, the honorary engineering fraternity, Chi Beta, Theta Tau, Kappa Pi Sigma, and had won keys from a number of other college associations.

By 1931, the year in which Luckman completed college, the depression had struck the United States, and there was little opportunity for a young architect to find a position or a commission. Eager to get any kind of work, Luckman called upon a friend's father, an executive in the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company. In June 1931 he was hired as a draftsman in the company's advertising department. His first assignment was to design a portfolio to be carried by the firm's salesmen. The advertising manager was skeptical of the design, but after the initial trials proved it efficient, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet adopted the portfolio. Two weeks later Luckman was transferred to the sales department at a salary of one hundred and twenty-five dollars a month. His advertising ideas and sales record brought him to the attention of his superiors and, after successfully completing a six-month assignment as "trouble shooter," at twenty-three he was placed in charge of the company's Chicago district.

In November 1933 he became district manager in Wisconsin. In this new post, said *Time*, he converted an eighty-thousand-dollar deficit into a seventy-five-thousand-dollar profit. As a result, in December 1934 he became manager of Colgate's largest district, covering six States and administered by a staff of seventy.

By this time the young salesman had abandoned all thought of becoming an architect. The owners of the long-established Pepsodent Company, which had been operating at a loss, had heard of his work at Colgate; they offered Luckman (who had, according to *Time*, added four years to his age in order to be considered) the position of sales manager with full power to reorganize the staff as he saw fit. In September 1935, when Luckman took over his new duties, the Pepsodent Company was disputing with many of the country's retail druggists over trade practices. Some druggists were using Pepsodent, unsettled in price policy, as a basis for price-cutting. Luckman asked the National Association of Retail Druggists to delay any boycott against Pepsodent until he had a chance to prove his good faith. He promised them "instant and utter reform. . . . If you aren't convinced by then [in six months], you can still crucify Pepsodent and me along with it—and do twice as good a job." The next day, he, in the name of the company, contributed twenty-five thousand dollars to the retail association toward a campaign for the establishment of a Federal fair trade act. (The result was the 1937 Miller-Tydings⁴⁵ Fair Trade Act.)

The new sales manager toured the country, met druggists in many cities and towns, and studied their individual problems. Luckman solved the price-cutting problem by establishing a definite price-level for Pepsodent and notifying all United States druggists and the public. On May 15, 1936, Luckman became vice-president in charge of sales. By November 1938 he was vice-president in charge of sales and advertising. On July 1, 1941, Luckman was named Pepsodent's executive vice-president. He became its president on June 30, 1943.

In 1937, while searching for a new radio program, Luckman saw a comedian named Bob Hope⁴¹, who was appearing in a Broadway musical, *Red, Hot and Blue*. In *Fortune's* words, the executive "thought Hope had a chance if he would only stop being the hero of his own wit and make himself the butt of it. Hope demurred, but later agreed to reverse his style—and has been plugging Pepsodent 'With Irium' successfully ever since." The exploitation of irium was another Luckman idea. Although this foaming agent (sodium alkyl sulphate) had been introduced in 1936, it was Luckman who saw its possibilities in 1940.

The increased sales of Pepsodent (by 1943, under Luckman's management, they had quintupled) brought it to the attention of Unilever, Ltd., in London. (Unilever manufactures, among other products, Lipton's Tea, Lifebuoy Soap, Lux Toilet Soap, Rinso, and Spry.) In June 1944, Lever Brothers, the American af-

affiliate of Unilever, announced that it had purchased Pepsodent and that Luckman would remain as its president and also become vice-president of Lever Brothers itself. July 1, 1946, found Charles Luckman the president of Lever Brothers. (In July 1947 Harriet Hubbard Ayer, Inc., was added to Lever's holdings.)

The American Weekly in June 1947 reported that "Luckman's main ambition right now is his personal campaign to bring about an armistice between management and labor. . . . His creed is: 'Business exists so that people may live. People do not live in order that business may exist.'" Luckman has made speeches (some are reprinted in pamphlet form) and has written an article for *Harper's*. "The public is fed up with egomaniacs," he told one audience, "who place personal power above the national welfare. . . . There are countless thousands of good union members and solid management personnel who are wearied to death of bosses—whether union bosses or company bosses—who fiddle their vain little personal tunes while Rome burns." In the *Harper's* article, Luckman asserted, "Labor unions are here to stay and, whatever our private thoughts on the matter, we are going to have to get along with them if our nation is to prosper." In a much-discussed speech before the Super Market Institute (November 1946), Luckman claimed that big business deserved its reputation for being opposed to "everything that spells greater security, well-being, or peace of mind for the little guy." He predicted, "Your business . . . can and should double during the next generation if the leadership of American business is willing to establish as its objective for 1970 a standard of living for the American wage earners which is at least 100 per cent higher than the level of today."

In September 1947 President Truman announced that, in order to supply food to the once Nazi-occupied countries in Europe and, at the same time, to stop the inflationary rise in food prices in the United States, American food must not be wasted. He appointed a Citizens' Food Committee to (in the words of the President) "advise on ways and means of carrying out the necessary conservation effort . . . to develop plans for bringing the vital problem of food conservation to the attention of every American for action." Charles Luckman was called upon to serve as chairman of the committee, to which twenty-six leading citizens were named. Interviewed after his appointment, Luckman stated, "You don't solve a crisis with namby-pamby efforts. It doesn't do much good to win a war against totalitarianism if you're going to lose against starvation."

Early in October Luckman presented to the country a three-part program to conserve food: the conservation of grain through efficient feeding of livestock, the reduction in the use of grain by industry, and less consumption of grain foods by the public. Under controversial circumstances, the distillery industry agreed to a sixty-day shutdown which began October 25 but which was ended prematurely by a court order. Luckman also enlisted the cooperation of brewers and bakers. Consumers were called

upon to observe a meatless Tuesday and a poultryless and eggless Thursday—this request too gave rise to controversy. On November 20, 1947, Luckman, judging that the existing program should yield grain in excess of the hundred-million-bushel goal, resigned; a Cabinet Food Committee (Secretaries of State, Agriculture, and Commerce) took over the conservation task, with Luckman as a part-time adviser.

Luckman received another Governmental appointment in December 1946, to the President's Committee on Civil Rights, which issued its report in October 1947. The group found, throughout the nation, many abuses of civil liberties. To remedy these, it called for anti-lynch, anti-poll tax, and anti-discrimination bills; the establishment of a permanent FEPC; the granting of the franchise to Indian citizens in the Southwest; the granting of citizenship to all who qualify, without discrimination as to race, color, or national origin; and the granting of citizenship to residents of the United States Pacific island possessions.

Luckman was cited by *Forbes Magazine* editors as one of "Today's Fifty Foremost Business Leaders" in a 1947 poll of businessmen. He is a director of the Boston YMCA, and is a member of: the National Advisory Council of Junior Achievement, Inc., the board of directors of the Advertising Federation of America, the domestic distribution department committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and the American Institute of Architects. His clubs include the Wellesley (Massachusetts) and the Barrington Hills (Illinois) country clubs, the Union League, the Economics Club in Chicago, the Algonquin Club in Boston, and the Beverly Hills Club. Although he has not practiced architecture, he designed his homes in Illinois and Massachusetts, and his "Lucky 5" ranch near Julian, California, where he spends much of his time horseback riding. The Luckmans have three sons—Charles Madison, James McElroy, and Stephen Albert. The executive has been described as having an old man's wisdom in handling other men, a flair for showmanship, and an impish sense of humor. A pipe smoker, "he rotates a collection of more than two hundred and yet he still cannot pass a pipe store without making a purchase."

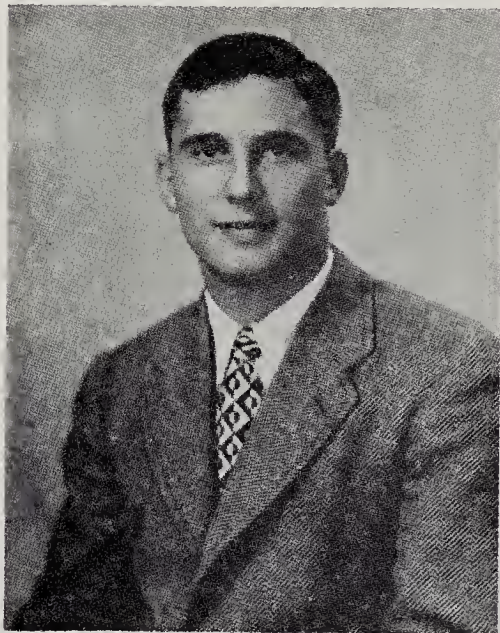
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LUJACK, JOHN. See Lujack, Johnny

LUJACK, JOHNNY Jan. 4, 1925- Athlete
Address: b. c/o University of Notre Dame,
 South Bend, Ind.; h. 609 Park St., Connells-
 ville, Pa.

As quarterback on the University of Notre Dame's championship football team, Johnny Lujack won the acclaim of sportswriters and fans throughout the country for his ability as a passer, punter, field general, and defensive player. Although he will no longer be eligible to play for Notre Dame after completing his third season on the team (1943, 1946, 1947), spectators may be able to see him in action in professional football in 1948.



JOHNNY LUJACK

Johnny (John) Lujack, who is of Polish extraction, is the fifth child in a family of six children and the youngest of four sons. He was born January 4, 1925, in Connellsville, Pennsylvania. His father, John W. Lujack, worked as a boilermaker for the railroad there. The boy was reared in Connellsville, where the name "Lujack" was a synonym for athletic prowess: from 1928 to 1941, except for two years, there was to be at least one Lujack brother on the athletic teams of Connellsville High School. (Brother Al was to be a football, basketball, and track star at Georgetown University.) At the age of fourteen the youngest boy, Johnny, then a sophomore, was assigned as running halfback on the high school football team, in addition to being a basketball star and member of the track team. In high school his batting and fielding as shortstop in the city baseball league brought him an offer from the Pittsburgh Pirates. This he declined, along with thirty-five scholarship offers from various colleges and a prospective appointment to West Point. His reason for these refusals was that he planned to enroll at the University of Notre Dame, after his

graduation from Connellsville High School in 1942. At the secondary school he was a three-letter man in football, basketball, and track, and president of the senior class.

Stories of Lujack's exploits in high school football had preceded him to Notre Dame: he had once run back two successive passes to score against Mt. Pleasant (Pennsylvania) High School, each run covering seventy yards of the field to the end zone. After watching the freshman in practice at Cartier Field at Notre Dame, coach Frank Leahy⁴¹ saw in the boy a valuable addition to his already powerful eleven. Lujack's record in his rookie season of 1943 justified Leahy's highest hopes almost completely. The then School of Commerce student, however, dropped the arts and letters course he had been pursuing at Notre Dame in order to be enrolled in the Navy V-12 program in July 1943. He studied as an apprentice seaman at Columbia University, receiving his commission as an ensign upon graduation from the Midshipmen's School at Columbia, on December 14, 1944. The next eleven months he spent as executive officer on a submarine chaser in the Atlantic sector of the European Theater of Operations in World War II. For four of those months he patrolled the English Channel. Later, while still with the Navy, Lujack took part in the 1945 football season: he played ten games with the Fort Pierce (Florida) team before receiving his honorable discharge on June 11, 1946.

After his return to Notre Dame in time for the 1946 football season, Lujack told Jimmy Cannon of the *New York Post*: "I was playing at eighteen years of age [but] I think that's a little too young for college. Being on the ship gave me more confidence." In 1943 Lujack had been given the task of substituting for star quarterback Angelo Bertelli when the latter was called into the Marines. This was the occasion of the crucial Army-Notre Dame game that year. Lujack threw two touchdown passes, scoring one other touchdown himself and intercepting at least three goal-bound thrusts by Army backs to contribute to Army's 26-0 downfall. For the entire 1943 season, during which Lujack played in ten major contests, he completed 34 out of 71 passes for a total gain of 525 yards.

In the 1946 season's opening game, Lujack's "uncanny signal-calling, passing, and kicking humiliated the Illinois team," in the words of *Liberty*. The climax of that season, however, was the Army game. Defeated nearly every year by the "Fighting Irish," Army had re-vengeed its honor by beating Notre Dame in 1944 and 1945, "Doc" Blanchard⁴⁶ and Glenn Davis⁴⁸ being responsible for the Army victories. In 1946 Lujack played the full sixty minutes of the big game, in spite of a bad ankle, facing Blanchard and Davis. At one point Lujack tackled Blanchard headfirst after the Army fullback had passed Notre Dame's other defense players. "Lujack called every Notre Dame play, threw every Notre Dame pass, kicked every Notre Dame punt," and (to quote Red Smith of the *New York Herald Tribune*) "ran the ball with speed and malevolence, and tackled with hideous violence."

That game ended in a scoreless tie. The final game in the Army-Notre Dame series was won by Lujack's team in 1947, with the score of 27 to 7, a good part of this scoring being directly creditable to field general Lujack.

Four football players from the west were chosen for the Associated Press All-American Team of 1946. If the mythical team had ever actually been assembled on a field, Johnny Lujack would have been its quarterback. Lujack was also to take third place honors in the James E. Sullivan Memorial Trophy as the outstanding athlete of 1946. On December 10, 1947, the Notre Dame quarterback received the thirteenth annual Heisman Trophy as the outstanding football player of the year, an award that had previously been bestowed upon Les Horvath of Ohio State, Bertelli of Notre Dame, and Army's Blanchard and Davis. The choice was made by sportswriters and broadcasters. At the end of 1947 Lujack was named an All-American quarterback on the teams chosen by the American Football Coaches Association, the Associated Press, and *Collier's*. At that time it was also reported that he would accept a contract to play football for the Chicago Bears after his graduation.

The Pennsylvanian is Notre Dame's first four-letter athlete in more than a quarter of a century: Lujack, the "hot shot" in football, baseball, track and field, and basketball, at the end of June 1944 "capped an intensive sophomore year by winning his fourth major letter—a feat unprecedented in the Notre Dame sports tradition." *Newsweek* gave some of the background of this achievement. "A week after the end of the 1943 football season . . . [Lujack] turned to the hoops, practiced four days, and became a regular guard on [coach] Moose Krause's basketball team." In the spring of 1944 Lujack chose to devote his extracurricular time to track and field rather than baseball. "So he hurled the javelin and leaped bars for Doc Handy," continued *Newsweek*. At that time Notre Dame's baseball team was in serious straits. After losing five successive games, "Coach Jake Kline plumped Lujack into a baseball suit. In his final game, the youngster walloped three hits to help win a 3-1 victory. . . . Between innings, he competed in the Depauw track meet, winning the javelin throw but losing the high jump; his baggy baseball trousers brushed the bar off at five feet ten inches."

Writer Cannon of the New York *Post* has described Lujack as "a handsome kid, solid without seeming heavy, [with] his flat dry hair hanging over his forehead in a loose trembling curl." Lujack's hair is brown, as are his eyes; he weighs 180 pounds, has a six-foot-tall frame. Reading and playing bridge are his favorite diversions. According to Tommy Devine, writing in *Sportfolio*, "All-American quarterback Johnny Lujack is the Ely Culbertson⁴⁰ of the Irish squad." In 1944 *Newsweek* reported that Lujack planned to become a football coach some day. However, to quote H. B. Brown, Jr., in *Liberty*, "It appears certain that he will sign a professional football contract soon after the Irish close

their [1947] grid season." The same article described motion pictures as "interested" in a picture showing "what makes Johnny run."

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LUSK, MRS. GEORGIA L(EE) May 12, 1893- United States Representative from New Mexico; educator

Address: b. House Office Bldg., Washington, D.C.; h. Santa Fe, N.M.

One of the seven women serving in the House of Representatives in the Eightieth Congress, Mrs. Georgia L. Lusk, Democratic Congresswoman at large from New Mexico, began her freshman term in the House in January 1947. She is the first woman elected to that office by the voters of her State, after she had been chosen to serve several terms in State education posts.

Georgia L. Lusk was born Georgia Lee Witt on May 12, 1893, in Carlsbad, New Mexico, to George and Mary Isabel (Gilreath) Witt. After her graduation from Carlsbad High School, she attended three colleges: New Mexico State Teachers College (Silver City), Highlands University (Las Vegas, New Mexico), and the Colorado State Teachers College (Greeley). She taught school for a period before she was married to Dolph Lusk, a cattleman and banker, in August 1915. A few years after their marriage, her husband died, leaving Mrs. Lusk with three sons.

Mrs. Lusk, in addition to managing her husband's ranch, resumed teaching. In 1924 she was elected school superintendent of Lea County; later she was rural school superintendent in Guadalupe County. In 1930 she was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and was chosen again in 1942 to serve in the same capacity until 1947 (in 1934, when her second term expired, Mrs. Lusk was, by law, unable to succeed herself immediately). During her two administrations, the school law was recodified; supervision of both elementary and secondary schools was expanded; physical education and an arts-and-crafts program were promoted; free textbooks, a teacher-retirement program, and an equalization fund were instituted. A 1932 issue of the *National Education Association Journal* reported that Mrs. Lusk raised the standards of teaching and eliminated the examination as a requirement for certification.

In October 1944, Mrs. Lusk was invited to participate in the White House Conference on Rural Education. The study undertaken by this group of two hundred and thirty specialists revealed that the poor attendance rate in rural schools could be blamed on low salaries for teachers, and that a minimum expenditure of one million dollars would be necessary to remedy this. The group drew up a Charter for Rural Education which recommended adequate educational facilities for all those living in rural areas, a community life that would pro-



Harris & Ewing

MRS. GEORGIA L. LUSK

mote democracy, the uniting of all community forces in an educational program, well-prepared teachers.

In June 1946 Georgia Lee Lusk defeated six opponents in the Democratic primary to win nomination to the House of Representatives. Her election in November made her the first woman to be sent to Congress by the State of New Mexico. Like her one colleague, she represents the State at large. Mrs. Lusk ran for election on a platform promising improved educational facilities. "It's just as important for the Government to look over the business of education as it is to look over farming or railroading or anything else," she told a New York *Herald Tribune* interviewer. In the same interview Mrs. Lusk stated that New Mexico was trying to eliminate its all-Negro schools in favor of those that would admit all races. She is said to favor the creation of a Cabinet office of education.

In her first term in Congress, Mrs. Lusk voted for the April 1947 House version of what was later to become the Taft⁴⁰-Hartley⁴¹ Act. When President Truman vetoed the measure, Mrs. Lusk voted to override his decision. Mrs. Lusk's vote on the March 1947 income tax reduction bill was in opposition to it; she also voted to sustain the Presidential veto of these measures. Another negative vote by Congresswoman Lusk was on the proposed Constitutional amendment to limit the tenure of office of the President to two consecutive terms. She also opposed the enabling act which would allow Hawaii to call a constitutional convention and to become the forty-ninth State of the United States. On foreign policy, Mrs. Lusk supported the Administration; she voted against the House measure to reduce the general appropriation for relief to foreign countries and was in favor of the Truman request for funds to give military and financial aid to Greece and

Turkey. Mrs. Lusk has expressed herself in favor of universal military training. Her first committee assignment is the Veterans Affairs Committee.

Mrs. Lusk is a life member of the Parent-Teacher Congress. She also participates in the activities of the American Legion Auxiliary, the National Education Association, the New Mexico Education Association, the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, the General Federation of Women's Clubs. She assisted in the founding, in her State, of the Delta Kappa Gamma fraternity. While holding her education posts, she continued to manage her ranch, remains a member of the New Mexico Cattle Growers' Association.

Mrs. Lusk's eldest son, Virgil Witt, was killed in World War II. The two surviving boys are Morgan Dolph and Thomas Eugene. The *Christian Science Monitor* has described the Congresswoman as being "motherly in appearance, and reserved." Her recreations are riding, hunting, and fishing.

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MCCARRAN, PATRICK A(NTHONY)
Aug. 8, 1876- United States Senator from Nevada; lawyer

Address: b. Senate Office Bldg., Washington, D.C.; h. 401 Court St., Reno, Nev.

Patrick A. McCarran, a member of the Eightieth Congress whose term of office will expire in 1951, has been a Senator from the State of Nevada since 1933. In his State he was known for the cases he won as a defense attorney, and as counsel in several suits involving water rights and mining interests. In the United States Senate his name has been associated with the silver bloc and with its repeated attempts to achieve the remonetization of silver. During World War II the Nevada Senator became an advocate of an all-American flagship air line for postwar transoceanic traffic.

Patrick Anthony McCarran was born in Reno, Nevada, on August 8, 1876. Both his parents were Irish: his father, also named Patrick, came from County Derry, and his mother, Margaret (Shea) McCarran, from Cork. Educated in Nevada, young McCarran was graduated with a B.A. degree from the State university in 1901. For several years following he was engaged in farming, stock raising, and the spare-time study of law. His debut in politics took place in 1903, when he was elected a member of the Nevada legislature and sent as the Nevada delegate to the National Irrigation Congress. Two years later he was admitted to the Nevada bar and began his practice in the boom towns of Tonopah and Goldfield.

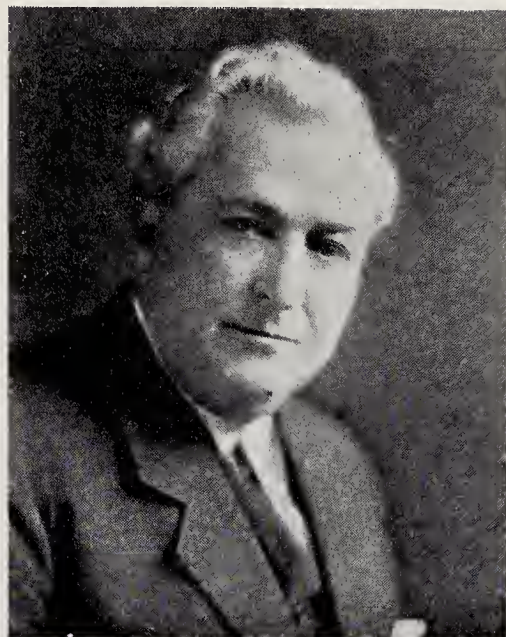
From 1906 to 1908 McCarran was district attorney for Nye County. Three years after opening his offices in Reno in 1909, he was elected an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Nevada. He remained a member of

that tribunal until 1919 (as Chief Justice for the last two years), when he resumed the private practice of law. Among McCarran's clients, who came from Nevada and several other Southwestern States, was Mary Pickford⁴⁵, whom he represented in her 1920 divorce suit and in the ensuing litigation in the higher courts. As president and chief counsel of the Truckee River Water Users Association in 1920 and 1921, the former stockman conducted its legal battle for definition of the western Nevada water rights of one thousand users.

The decisions in which he participated as superior court justice established two standard points of reference for future cases: in a mining suit, an opinion partially prepared by McCarran established the rule of apex, allowing a miner to pursue a surface vein to its utmost projection, even if that should lie under another proprietor's land. The opinion written by McCarran in the case of the State of Nevada versus Kuhl established palm-print identification on a par with fingerprint identification and was later cited by the courts of the United States, England, and New Zealand. At Scotland Yard and in various American identification bureaus, this decision is used as a text.

In his first attempt to enter the United States Senate, as a candidate in the Democratic primary in 1926, McCarran was defeated by the local machine. Not until six years later, in 1932, was he elected. Although a Democrat, and thus of the Administration's party, McCarran did not consistently support Administration-sponsored measures. Originally a supporter of the National Industrial Recovery Act, McCarran demanded an investigation of charges of abuses committed under the act when President Roosevelt⁴² requested its extension. He also attacked the Administration's economy bill in 1934. During the 1938 electoral campaign, McCarran was one of the Senators who had only token support from President Roosevelt, but this did not appreciably affect his chances for re-election.

As representative of a silver mining State, McCarran has been a prominent leader of the silver bloc in the Senate, which had been agitating for the remonetization of silver since 1873. A member of the Senate Special Silver Committee, McCarran at the beginning of World War II advocated raising the price of silver in order to stimulate the production of its by-products, and limiting the use of the Treasury's supply of silver as reserves for the issuance of silver certificates rather than for non-monetary purposes. He was responsible for the leasing of one million ounces a month to Great Britain in 1942, to be returned to the United States after the war. In view of rising inflation abroad and the emphasis on hard money, McCarran urged the recognition of silver as a world monetary metal at Bretton Woods in 1945. His objective, the remonetization of silver, was in sight in 1946, when he sponsored an amendment to the Treasury-Post Office Appropriations bill (passed in July of that year) which would, in time, re-establish the full monetary price of silver.



Underwood & Underwood

PATRICK A. MCCARRAN

Credited with the legislation establishing the Civil Aeronautics Authority in 1938, McCarran (a member of the Committee on Commerce) subsequently sponsored various measures affecting aviation. Besides calling for a separate air arm in the national defense forces, McCarran midway through the war proposed a one-billion-dollar American air line which would pool the facilities and skills of the various intracontinental air lines and be used in postwar international commerce. The bill also would provide for the re-establishment of the CAA (which had been made a dependent unit of the Department of Commerce), the appointment of a sole executive officer, and the founding of a new air safety board. Because of the opposition of the officials of seventeen air lines (other than Pan American and United), who charged that the proposed transoceanic line would tend to be a monopoly, the bill was rejected by both the Senate Commerce Committee and its Subcommittee on Aviation in 1945. Shortly afterward, another McCarran bill, which allotted five hundred million dollars of Federal funds for the construction of municipal airports throughout the country, was approved by President Truman⁴⁶ and passed by the Senate.

Miscellaneous bills sponsored by McCarran were the 1944 anti-poll tax bill, the Alcohol Tax bill of 1944, the District of Columbia housing bill in 1945, the bill reducing Governmental red tape in 1946, and the ten-million-dollar school lunch and public lands bills of 1947. Of these, the red-tape and housing bills were passed, as well as his bill making it a criminal offense to accept money for helping an applicant to obtain a Government office (1947). The Nevada Senator, who had succeeded to the chairmanship of the Senate Judiciary Committee on the death of Senator Van Nuys, condemned the military seizure of the

MCCARRAN, PATRICK A.—*Continued*

Montgomery Ward plant in 1944; a subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee later revealed, in its report, that Attorney General Biddle's⁴¹ suit against Montgomery Ward was based on a technical illegality.

Out of a survey he conducted as chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on the Administration and Use of Public Lands, McCarran developed his bill on public lands, which, if passed, would drastically reduce Federal powers in that domain. The report of a special committee of which he was chairman in 1944, the committee to investigate the effect of the centralization of heavy industry, had an adverse effect on the 1944 electoral campaign. In an attempt to retain the war-born industries on the West Coast, McCarran advocated freezing all Government-owned industries in the East and Northeast, so that the natural resources of the West could be developed and industry fostered there.

Ordinarily, McCarran has supported Administration measures such as OPA continuation and the continuation of the President's emergency wartime powers, when they were put to a vote; but on several occasions he joined the opposition. In 1943 he voted for the discontinuance of the National Resources Planning Board, against Secretary of Agriculture Wallace's⁴² crop program, and against the continuation of the NYA; in 1944 for the McKellar⁴³ amendment curtailing the independence of TVA; in 1945 for the move to block Henry A. Wallace's nomination as Secretary of Commerce. In international issues, McCarran voted against the British loan of 1941, the reciprocal trade agreements of 1943, and for the Bretton Woods Agreement.

When the Republican-sponsored income tax reduction bill was presented to Congress for the second time in July 1947 and was threatened once again with the Presidential veto, McCarran announced his intention to support the bill. "It seems to me to be only just and fair that we extend encouragement and assistance to the people of our own country," he said, "by reducing their tax burden while they produce by their industry the assistance and subsistence for the peoples of other countries." The Senator from Nevada opposed the investigation of vote frauds in Missouri primaries, which was debated on the Senate floor that July. A rider introduced by Senator McCarran was made a part of the State Department Appropriation bill in 1947; this empowered the Department to discharge any employee "whenever it is deemed necessary or advisable in the interest of the United States."

Other Senate committees on which McCarran has served are those on Irrigation and Reclamation, the District of Columbia, and the Special Committee for the Conservation of Wildlife Resources. During the early part of his political career, he was a member of Nevada State Pardon Board and the State Board of Parole Commissioners (1913-19). In 1931 and 1932 he was chairman of the State Board of Bar Examiners, and at other times he has served the legal profession as vice-president of

the American Bar Association (1922-23) and president of the Nevada Bar Association (1920-21). His opinions from the bench were published in *Nevada Reports* (volumes 35 to 42). An LL.B. degree was given him by the University of Nevada in 1945; two years previously, he had received one from Georgetown University.

By his marriage in 1903 to Martha Harriet Weeks, Senator McCarran has five children: Mary, Margaret, Norine, Patricia, and Samuel. According to *Collier's*, the Senator is "short and heavily built. . . . He doesn't care for the usual recreations and has no hobbies." Another source describes him as "silver-haired, silver-tongued, and silver-minded."

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MCCLOY, JOHN J(AY) Mar. 31, 1895-
World Bank official; lawyer

Address: b. c/o International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Washington 6, D.C.; h. 1430 33d St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

John J. McCloy, the New York attorney who "as Assistant Secretary of War ranked as one of the important military policy-makers" during World War II, is the president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Created at Bretton Woods in July 1944, along with the International Monetary Fund, as an economic instrument for the building of world security, the bank will aid its war-ravaged member nations and those countries with undeveloped resources.

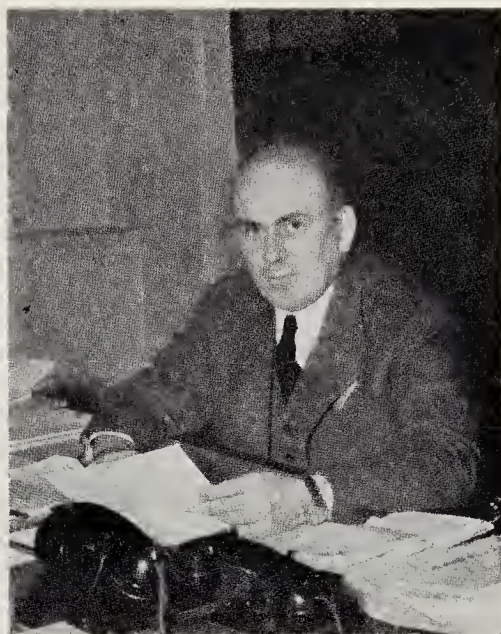
John Jay McCloy was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on March 31, 1895. He was only a boy when the senior John Jay McCloy died, leaving Anna May (Snader) McCloy a widow. To provide for young John's education, Mrs. McCloy—"a remarkable woman" in her son's estimation—went to work. John attended the Peddie School, in Highstown, New Jersey, where he began to develop the athletic skill which made him captain of a champion tennis team at Amherst College (in Massachusetts). Obtaining his B.A. degree *cum laude* from Amherst in 1916, he enrolled at Harvard University to study law. But with the entrance of the United States into World War I, the twenty-two-year-old McCloy in May 1917 interrupted his studies to enter the Army. After a period of training at the Plattsburg Training Camp (New York), he was commissioned a provisional second lieutenant and stationed at Fort Ethan Allen (Vermont) with the Nineteenth Cavalry, which was subsequently reorganized into the Seventy-seventh Field Artillery, a component of the Fourth Division. He sailed for France, where, in the AEF, he was promoted to captain of field artillery, and afterward became

operations officer for the 160th Field Artillery Brigade of the Second Army. With that Army he served at the front between the Moselle River and Verdun until the Armistice, when he was transferred to advance general headquarters at Treves. Before resigning his commission, he also served in the German occupation forces with the Third Army at Coblenz.

Back in the United States by the fall of 1919, McCloy returned to Harvard Law School and in 1921 obtained his LL.B. degree. In the same year he entered the law office of Cadwalader, Wickersham, and Taft, in New York City, where he remained until November 1924. (He had been admitted to the New York bar on July 21, 1922.) He then joined the New York firm of Cravath, De Gersdorff, Swaine, and Wood, of which he was to become a member in July 1929. From June 1927 to September 1928 he traveled in France, Italy, and other parts of Europe; he was in charge of the firm's Paris office for a period of fourteen months in 1930-31, and thereafter continued to make frequent business trips to Europe. From 1930 to 1939 McCloy was connected with the litigation over the "Black Tom" case of 1916, presented before the Mixed Claims Commission at The Hague. It was ultimately settled in 1939 by the affirmation of German responsibility for the 1916 munitions plant explosion.

By 1940 McCloy had thus been a practicing lawyer with two New York firms for a total of nineteen years, handling many cases connected with Wall Street, and becoming a specialist in corporation law. In the meantime, he had kept abreast of military affairs and, for relaxation, had studied military history. In October 1940, thirteen months after Europe had become a battleground in World War II, the attorney, a Republican in his political affiliation, left his "flourishing law practice" to accept the position of expert consultant to Republican Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson⁴⁰. (Stimson had just entered the Roosevelt Cabinet.) Shortly afterward McCloy was appointed special assistant to the Secretary of War and in April 1941, eight months before Pearl Harbor, he became the Assistant Secretary of War.

McCloy's duties during the next four years "included everything from handling administrative details of the Army training program" to attending the San Francisco United Nations Conference on International Organization in the spring of 1945 and assisting in the formulation of plans for the war crimes trials. The War Department's liaison man with the State Department, he dealt with various political problems and questions of policy arising from war exigencies. (According to Kermit Roosevelt, writing in the *Saturday Evening Post*, the credit for "the formation of Nisei units in the American Army" is attributable to McCloy.) To smooth relations between the United States and the factional French forces, McCloy in the spring of 1943 visited North Africa: the American's suggestions were among the factors which finally



U.S. Army Signal Corps
JOHN J. MCCLOY

led to the formation of the French Committee of National Liberation, with the rival French generals, Giraud⁴² and De Gaulle⁴⁰, sharing its presidency. When preparations were being concluded for the Allied invasion of occupied France in 1944, McCloy became chairman of the Combined Civil Affairs Committee, the committee responsible for making recommendations to the Combined Chiefs of Staff regarding the civil administration of liberated areas. An important aspect of this task involved the "locating, registering, housing, feeding, and repatriating of millions of displaced persons." As one of the men who shaped policy for the German occupation, McCloy took issue with reports which charged the Army with laxness in carrying out its denazification policies.

In the fall of 1945 the War Department official visited American zones of occupation in Europe and in the Pacific area on a worldwide tour. Addressing the nation by radio upon his return, he stressed the importance of reaching an understanding with the Soviet Union and gave his impression of "the terrifying, high prestige of the United States throughout the world": Many nations look to the United States for leadership in winning the peace, he reported, and regard the maintenance of American troops in liberated areas as proof that the United States is interested in restoring world stability. McCloy called for a continuation of the draft, with inductees replacing occupation troops abroad. Maintaining that in the future "geography [would be] no barrier to an attack on the United States first," he contended that the adoption of a universal military training program by the United States was essential for national security as well as for the discharging of its obligations to the United Nations. "The effectiveness of any international peace organization," he wrote, "will depend upon the mili-

MCCLOY, JOHN J.—*Continued*

tary capabilities of the peace-loving nations to render military aggression unprofitable." McCloy was also a proponent of the unification of the armed services and an advocate of a civilian-controlled atomic energy commission with a minority representation of the military.

The "affable and efficient" McCloy (thus *Time* described him) resigned from the War Department office in November 1945 with high praise from President Truman for the services he had rendered. He was offered various Government posts, but he chose, however, to join the law firm of Milbank, Tweed, Hope, Hadley, and McCloy. He served, however, on the 1946 State Department Committee on Atomic Energy, which evaluated the Lilienthal⁴⁴ report, submitting it to Secretary of State Byrnes⁴⁵ as "a definitely hopeful approach to the solution of the entire problem" of the international control of atomic energy. McCloy also became the national chairman of the American Aid to France, Inc., a nongovernmental relief and rehabilitation agency.

When Eugene Meyer resigned from the presidency of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (commonly referred to as the World Bank) in December 1946, McCloy was among those approached to head the eight-billion-dollar institution. (The figure represents its potential capital.) Since its foundation in July 1944 the bank, which had a forty-four nation membership in mid-1947, had received applications for loans totaling several billion dollars. Observers speculated that Meyer had resigned because of differences with the bank's directors, particularly with the American director Emilio Collado, with whom his authority overlapped. The World Bank had been set up with a twelve-nation executive directorship; the American director, who casts the block of votes for the United States, the largest shareholder, is supported by the National Advisory Council, a body which, according to George A. Mooney of the *New York Times*, was "deliberately established by Congress to safeguard United States interests as against the bank's president, an 'international' official." Thus, while held responsible for the bank's operations, the president has powers considered largely nominal.

McCloy at first refused the tax-free thirty-thousand-dollar bank presidency, but later agreed to reconsider it. For some six weeks he consulted with the bank officials, Government officials, and private financiers, reportedly seeking terms requisite to his acceptance of the post—specifically, wrote the journalists, support from the American business community, the only potential market (excepting Canada) for the bank's debentures—as well as changes to assure better relationships between president and directors. On February 28, 1947, the headlines announced that McCloy would head the World Bank "on his own terms." At his request, Eugene R. Black, vice-chairman of the Chase National Bank, succeeded Emilio Collado as United States executive director, and Robert L. Garner, a vice-president of the General Foods Corpora-

tion, became the bank's vice-president. With these developments, observed one reporter, a new feeling was immediately evident that the World Bank, which had been losing prestige, "was in business." The new appointees "enjoy the confidence of the banking community," stated a *New York Herald Tribune* editorial, and the replacement of Collado by Black was interpreted as meaning that the bank's loan policy would be more conservative.

By mid-August 1947 the World Bank had made four loans to European nations: one hundred ninety-five million dollars to the Netherlands, forty million to Denmark, two hundred fifty million to France, and twelve million to Luxembourg. The initial sale of World Bank debentures on the New York Stock Exchange in the previous month had been marked by heavy oversubscription. The possibility of extending another loan to Britain (for industrial and agricultural equipment) was mentioned by the bank president before his departure for England in September to attend the annual meeting of the bank's governors. The fact that the bank was not empowered to conduct a "stopgap business" was emphasized by McCloy in his forty-page report to the governors. The bank's policy for the forthcoming year would include cooperation with the Marshall Plan and a program of aid for eliminating the three bottlenecks of food, fuel, and manpower from the European economy. To determine the eligibility of various nations for loans and to see what opportunities were available for floating World Bank bonds, McCloy and Camille Gutt, director of the International Monetary Fund, planned to visit several European capitals in the fall of 1947. About that time the quarterly financial statement of the bank was issued; it showed a deficit of slightly more than eight hundred thousand dollars for the preceding quarter. A subsequent and final report, submitted by McCloy to the U.N. in December, remarked that the bank's accomplishments during the year had "helped to create a climate of confidence in which the United Nations could [solidify] the economic foundations of the peace."

After leaving the War Department, McCloy, a director of the Foreign Policy Association and a trustee of Lenox Hill Hospital (New York), was elected to a number of other trusteeships and directorships. He became a director of the Empire Trust Company and the Union Pacific Railroad Company as well as a trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation, the American Museum of Natural History, and Brookings Institution. He severed his connection with the firm of Milbank, Tweed, Hope, Hadley, and McCloy upon assuming the World Bank presidency. A member of the American Bar Association, the Bar Association of the City of New York, and Beta Theta Phi, he also holds membership in the Century, University, Anglers, and Grolier clubs in New York, and in Washington he belongs to the Metropolitan, Army, Navy, and Chevy Chase clubs. He is a recipient of the Distinguished Service Medal and has been honored by France with election as a Grand

Officer in the Legion of Honor. The degree of Doctor of Laws has been conferred upon him by Amherst College and Syracuse University.

The bank official is married to the former Ellen Zinsser; they have a son, John Jay, and a daughter, Ellen Zinsser. A tennis player and fisherman, the five-foot-nine-inch McCloy is described as having "an athlete's air of energy and resourcefulness. . . . Only an expanding bald area and an increasing saltiness of side hair show the advance of years." "At the end of a long day," wrote Oliver Pilat in a New York *Post* "close-up," McCloy "turns usually to the rhythmical relaxation of poetry"—his favorite anthology is Field Marshal Wavell's *Other Men's Flowers*.

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MCCORMICK, FOWLER Nov. 15, 1898-Industrialist

Address: b. c/o International Harvester Co., 180 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 1; h. Barrington, Ill.

As chairman of the board of the International Harvester Company, Fowler McCormick heads the largest agricultural implement manufactory in the world, which supplies the United States and foreign markets with machines for the farm and for industry. Before succeeding in 1946 to the board chairmanship of the company founded by his grandfather, Cyrus Hall McCormick, the inventor of the reaper, Fowler McCormick had served as president since 1941.

Born in Chicago on November 15, 1898, Fowler McCormick was, as phrased by *Fortune*, the "Prince of Wales in two economic dynasties." His father was Harold Fowler McCormick, younger son of Cyrus Hall McCormick and heir to the McCormick reaper fortune; and his mother was the former Edith Rockefeller, daughter of John D. Rockefeller and an heiress to the Standard Oil fortune. Part of the Scottish clan McCormick, whose family motto is *Sine Timore* (Without Fear), had emigrated from Scotland to Ireland some time before 1570, and thence to America in 1735. (John Tebbell gives the genealogy in *An American Dynasty* [1947], along with a detailed account of the McCormick family.)

Reared in his native Chicago, McCormick was enrolled at the Francis W. Parker School, a progressive institution, from 1905 until 1913. Of this period McCormick says, "I don't know how I attended school, since we took so many

trips East, but I did." In 1913 young Fowler McCormick's mother went to Zurich to study with the noted psychologist Jung⁴³, and the boy entered the Groton School in Massachusetts. "The change from the Parker School's progressiveness . . . to Groton's old English classicism," observed *Fortune*, "was the cause, in McCormick's opinion, of the bump he then took to the bottom of his class. . . . When he left Groton in 1916 and went abroad, he was about ready for a thoroughgoing psychoanalysis." After three months with the American Field Service in France, in the winter of 1917-18 McCormick went to see Jung, whom he visited often to discuss psychology, philosophy, and religion.

McCormick followed family tradition in matriculating at Princeton University (1917). There the Chicagoan, an art major who specialized in architecture, went out for the freshman crew and made it when, to quote him, "someone got sick"; joined the Ivy and Triangle clubs, and, said *Fortune*, "passed through a vicarious socialist phase." Receiving his B.A. degree in 1921, McCormick weighed the possibilities of a career in Standard Oil, in the International Harvester Company (his father was president at the time), or in a small business of his own. He tried the brokerage business and studied accounting for a while at night. Twice, in 1924 and in 1925, he joined International, and twice "retreated." The article in *Fortune* is illustrated by a photograph of him (taken later in 1925) as a twenty-five-cent-an-hour student (incognito) at Harvester's Milwaukee plant; from 1925 until 1929 McCormick studied manufacturing, engineering, and selling. One Harvester assignment took him through the United States to work experimentally, under different farm conditions, with a variety of farm machinery. His first sales experience came in 1929 as a "blockman" or outpost agent in direct contact with the dealer. The following year found him in his first administrative position as manager of a new branch in Nebraska; and during 1931-32, as a district sales manager in Chicago, he had supervision of twenty branches. In 1933 he became an assistant sales manager.

As vice-president in charge of foreign sales, McCormick traveled (1935-38) in Europe and South America "reorganizing the Harvester globe into districts and divisions, establishing formal organization in place of the personal methods . . . handed down from old Cyrus [Hall McCormick]." From 1938 to 1941 he served as the vice-president in charge of manufacturing, thus assuming charge of industrial relations, construction, and engineering. A director of the company since 1936, Fowler McCormick was elected president in 1941 and became chairman of the board of directors in 1946.

Fowler McCormick's grandfather, Cyrus Hall McCormick, invented the first successful mechanical reaper in 1831, offered reapers for sale at fifty dollars each in 1833, and sold three in 1840. Business prospered steadily—seven reapers were sold in 1842 at one hundred dollars each—and by 1884, the year the inventor



Blackstone Studios

FOWLER MCCORMICK

died, the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company was the largest industry of its kind in the world. Several years after the company effected a merger to avoid what one McCormick called the "unbusinesslike methods of competition." Joining the Deering Harvester Company, the Warder, Bushnell, Glessner, and Company, and the Milwaukee Harvester and the Plano companies, the McCormick Harvesting Machine firm became the International Harvester Company in 1902. The initial capital stock of International Harvester was \$120,000,000. International Harvester, which was to expand both in the United States and abroad its production of trucks, tractors, and other farm machinery, was also to be the subject of "trust-busting" pressure from the Government. (In 1947 Allis Chalmers, Deere, and Ford were the company's leading competitors.) Under Fowler McCormick's leadership, Harvester experienced a considerable expansion in the farm equipment market, a complete reorganization necessitated by an overcentralized operations structure, a managerial shake-up in favor of younger men, and "the painful birth" of large-scale collective bargaining. Of the last-mentioned, *Fortune* said in 1946: "McCormick is at once guiding company policy and wondering how the caricatured capitalism of his forebears can be transmogrified into a harmonious and lasting way of life."

The company whose past labor record is marked by the bloody Haymarket Square riot of May Day 1886, now, according to *Fortune's* report, has one of the first research divisions for labor-management in the United States and one of the most antidiscriminatory race policies in American labor relations. In his dealings with the CIO, which has organized the industry, McCormick holds to his theory that the task of big business is the "balancing of the tripod of stockholders, consumers, and em-

ployees." In March 1947, announcing a twenty-million-dollar anti-inflation-policy cut in prices for the coming year (*Time* called this almost 5 per cent of International Harvester's gross sales), McCormick said: "We have done something for our stockholders . . . and we have done something for our employees. Now we must try to be equitable in our treatment of the third group—our customers." This action drew the praise of President Truman. After the passage of the Taft-Hartley Act, an agreement was reached between the International Harvester Company and the United Automobile Workers, to the effect that the company would refrain from suing the union for breach of contract, while the union was enjoined to end wildcat strikes as quickly as possible. According to McCormick, the new labor act would not in any way alter his company's policy of cooperating with the union. A threatened strike in October 1947 at eleven International Harvester plants was averted by the decision of the union to continue negotiations for new wage rates. Harvester sales for the 1946-47 fiscal year totaled seven hundred million dollars, the largest volume of sales ever recorded for the company.

During World War II, Army procurement officers gave the International Harvester Company a top rating for defense production, and, wrote *Forbes Magazine*, credited much of this success to McCormick himself. The head of the company has served on an ordnance advisory committee and on the War Department Manpower Board. In civic affairs, McCormick has participated in the activities of the Community and War Fund, the United Negro College Fund Campaign, and the Committee on Race Relations. He is a member of the Farm Equipment Institute, the National Planning Association, and the Committee for Economic Development. Oglethorpe University has awarded him an honorary doctorate in business. His name was cited among those of the "Fifty Foremost Business Leaders" of the United States, named by *Forbes Magazine* in the fall of 1947.

Fowler McCormick and Anne Potter Stillman were married on June 4, 1931. He records no church affiliation or political preference. Among his clubs are the Commercial, Chicago, Tavern, and Casino in Chicago, and the Racquet and Tennis in New York. The gray-eyed, brown-haired, 175-pound executive (he is five ten in height) likes to ride, fish, swim, and play golf—*Forbes*, basing its report on observations made of McCormick at company outings, states that he plays golf not too well, rarely breaking 100. The "athletic-appearing" McCormick is described as studious in habit, serious in mood. *Fortune* thought it interesting to learn Jung's opinion of McCormick: "I knew McCormick when he was a young boy. Later we traveled together all over India, where he showed the deepest interest in sociological and religious matters. . . . What I like most about him is his deep sincerity and love of truth."

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MCGILL, RALPH (EMERSON) Feb. 5,
 1898- Newspaper editor

Address: b. c/o The Constitution Publishing
 Co., Atlanta, Ga.; h. 3399 Piedmont Rd., At-
 lanta, Ga.

One of the most important voices of liberal-
 ism in the South is the signed editorial column
 of the Atlanta (Georgia) *Constitution*. The
 author of these opinions, editor Ralph McGill,
 has worked for the social and economic ad-
 vancement of the South through civic organi-
 zations and through political activity—he man-
 aged Ellis Arnall's⁴⁵ gubernatorial campaign
 in 1942, and James Carmichael's in 1946. In
 1947 he is also an adviser to the Federal Gov-
 ernment's Department of State.

Of Scotch and Welsh descent, Ralph Emerson
 McGill was born February 5, 1898, on a farm
 near the Tennessee town of Soddy. He is the
 son of Lou (Skillern) and Benjamin Franklin
 McGill. After attending the McCallie
 School, a private school in Chattanooga, for
 the years 1913-17, young Ralph entered Van-
 derbilt University in the fall of 1917. While
 working his way through college, the student
 joined Sigma Chi, "played star tackle, and be-
 longed to the famed literary group of 'Fugi-
 tives.'"

During 1918-19 McGill served in the World
 War I Marine Corps. Subsequently he re-
 turned to Vanderbilt, but found himself at
 "political odds" with the chancellor. He left
 college in 1922, shortly before graduation, and
 became a reporter and sports editor for the
 Nashville *Banner*, of which a former class-
 mate, James G. Stahlman, was city editor.
 Later McGill wrote a *Banner* column of "folk-
 sy" humor called *I'm the Gink*, which came
 to include political comment. He left that
 newspaper in 1923. By 1929, when he was
 thirty-one, the Tennessean was in Georgia as
 assistant sports editor of the Atlanta *Con-
 stitution*; after two years he was advanced to
 the desk of sports editor. (McGill's ideal of
 sportswriting is the work of the late W. O.
 McGeehan of the New York *Herald Tribune*.)

The politically active sportswriter was asked
 to write a platform for the Democratic State
 Convention in 1936. Awarded a Julius Rosen-
 wald Fund fellowship for travel in Europe the
 next year, McGill arrived in Austria one day
 after the occupation of that country by Ger-
 man troops, in March 1938. "Never until I
 saw there in Austria the physical disappearance
 of [freedom of the press] . . . did it become
 something vital," McGill has written. "Not
 until then did . . . I become coldly angry to
 see it abused and prostituted" in the United



Press Assn., Inc.

RALPH MCGILL

States. He traveled in Austria, and in France
 and England, for a year.

On his return to the United States in 1938,
 McGill was made executive editor of the
Constitution. He was named editor in 1942.
 That September, commenting on the seventy-
 fifth anniversary edition of the *Constitution*,
Time remarked, "Though the *Constitution* has
 one of the South's best photographers, it has
 no picture editor . . . no police reporter [Mc-
 Gill has said that newspaper staffs "could be
 a lot smaller and a lot better."]. . . Nobody
 seems to care that the rival *Journal* beats it in
 circulation and news coverage." Under McGill
 the circulation rose from a daily 104,595 and
 113,463 on Sundays in 1937 to a daily 177,932
 and 209,304 on Sundays in 1947, and the *Con-
 stitution* became "one of the most influential
 newspapers on the Atlantic seaboard" (*Atlantic
 Monthly*, September 1944). Maintaining the tra-
 dition of an outspoken signed editorial column,
 a policy established by editor Henry Woodfin
 Grady in the 1880's, McGill became "famous
 for his tolerance and depth of understanding of
 Southern problems" (*Life*, May 15, 1944).

To preserve freedom of the press, McGill
 has written, "Newspapers must come down and
 live with the people . . . fight with them and
 for them . . . their health, their housing, their
 living conditions, their children, and their whole
 panorama of interests." While fighting "white
 supremacy" and the other policies of Governor
 Eugene Talmadge⁴¹, the editor reminded
 his readers (*Survey Graphic*, September
 1941): "Before the dictator can strut his not
 always brief hour upon the stage, someone
 must build the stage. Among the ghostly hands
 which pulled the rope at the lynching were
 those that had written the freight rates and the
 tariffs which were to keep the South a trib-
 utary section . . . helped create the lacks and
 wants which make up the soil in which fas-

MCGILL, RALPH—*Continued*

cism flourishes." McGill sees economic fear as the basic cause of Southern problems, but he has also warned the readers of his column that the South cannot expect the Federal grants it needs in some fields while decrying Federal "interference" in other fields. McGill continued to publish Westbrook Pegler's⁴⁰ syndicated column, despite his disagreement with Pegler's views—McGill maintained that people wished to know "what dangerous things Pegler was thinking."

When the United States instituted military training in 1940, Ralph McGill became chairman of the local Selective Service Board, a post he held until 1944. After Pearl Harbor, in 1942 he was appointed to the War Labor Board's advisory committee for Georgia, and to the advisory board of the Children's Bureau, Department of Labor. In 1942, also, he managed the successful gubernatorial campaign of his friend, Attorney General Ellis Arnall, to "restore decency and democracy in Georgia." McGill defied the Ku Klux Klan, which marched around his building threatening violence—he continued to speak on Southern problems before Roman Catholic organizations, to uphold the New Deal, to speak in behalf of the Negro and of labor unions. Of the Taft-Hartley⁴¹ Labor Act five years later (1947), McGill said, "Generally it certainly is as fair as the present Wagner bill, which assuredly contains elements of inequity."

In July 1943 editor McGill became chairman of a committee of more than a hundred prominent Southerners who worked to improve the status of Negroes "in an atmosphere of understanding, cooperation, and mutual respect." The Southern Council for Regional Development, which it set up and for which McGill helped to write a program, had as co-chairmen sociologist Howard W. Odum and Charles S. Johnson⁴², director of the Rosenwald Fund's race relations program. *Time* called it "one of the most hopeful steps ever to be taken in the United States toward better race relations." McGill's first short story, "She'll Talk Later," published in the October 1947 issue of *Harper's*, presented a picture of the discouragement felt by Southern Negroes and white liberals.

Shortly afterward, McGill and a Pittsburgh editor, as guests of the Ministry of Information, were flown to England to inspect the war effort. While there he made a radio speech praising British postwar planning. The next year (1944), as chairman of the ASNE committee on world freedom of the press, McGill obtained from both houses of Congress and from Republican and Democratic platform-makers a declaration for world-wide equality of access to news and transmission facilities for all accredited reporters. He and two others were then appointed by ASNE's president John S. Knight⁴³ to travel to all capitals, except those of enemy countries, in behalf of this program; the committee was given letters of introduction from President Roosevelt⁴², Secretary of State Stettinius⁴⁰, and the chairmen of

the House and Senate Foreign Relations committees.

From January to April 1945 the three Americans traveled forty thousand miles in Army transport planes, conferring with officials and editors in Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy, the Vatican, Greece, Egypt, Turkey, Iran, the Soviet Union, India, China, and Australia. (They also visited a number of battlefronts.) Their fifty-thousand-word report, issued in June 1945, was published as a special supplement of the periodical *Editor and Publisher*. Four months later McGill was named special adviser and consultant to the State Department on wire services and the press, working under Assistant Secretary Benton⁴⁵ and International Information Service director Ferdinand Kuhn.

In January 1946, before taking off on a flight to Europe and the Middle East to write syndicated articles on the occupation and displaced persons problem in relation to Palestine, McGill wired President Truman⁴⁶ to urge that the State Department's overseas information services be retained. In May, at a Congressional committee hearing, he described as "utterly ridiculous" the grounds on which the A.P. and U.P. refused to sell their services to the Government. Such an attitude, he said, "might make a silent giant of this country when every other giant and pigmy in the world is broadcasting its own interpretation of American news events and politics." In a radio forum in May 1947, McGill was to reiterate the need for "a program of information, not propaganda" to counteract the impression of the United States spread by "the Russian propaganda service daily . . . [to] Europe and South America."

Ralph McGill managed the primary campaign of James V. Carmichael, Governor Arnall's choice as successor, in the spring of 1946. Carmichael won a plurality of the votes, but the nomination went to Eugene Talmadge under Georgia's county-unit electoral system. McGill and the *Constitution* took little part in the nationally discussed situation that followed Governor-elect Talmadge's death, when Herman E. Talmadge⁴⁷ and M. E. Thompson⁴⁷ both claimed the governorship. McGill, wrote Wenzell Brown in the *American Mercury*, is said to consider Thompson "only a slightly lesser evil than young Talmadge." Of the editor's influence in Georgia, Brown wrote, "Southern hatemongers and demagogues frequently list McGill as enemy Number One, placing his influence above that of Ellis Arnall."

Meanwhile, McGill was crusading against the Columbians, Inc., a uniformed anti-Negro and anti-Jewish organization, which sent two "storm troopers" to his office to threaten him. At a time when the Columbians were faced with police action and public condemnation, the *New York Post's* special correspondent said that the "heaviest single blow" to the Columbians was McGill's charge that the group was made up of "failures . . . chronic soreheads . . . hoodlums, and toughs who have no faith in themselves."

In the summer of 1947 Ralph McGill came into national notice as chairman of a new com-

mittee of educators, editors, publishers, and civic leaders, formed to further legislation for the State Department's overseas cultural-relations program. Among his newspaper editorials that spring was one declaring that those who "cry out against Federal interference and outside meddling when lynch murder is done . . . should examine their own false hearts." He was one of the fourteen American editors and publishers who were invited by Army occupation forces to make a month's tour of Europe.

Ralph Emerson McGill is considered an effective speaker. The 230-pound editor is credited with "prodigious energy" by *Time*, which also mentioned his "inefficient [office] routine." The *Atlantic Monthly* has called him "vigilant, four-square, and fearless." A Mason (Scottish Rite) and a member of the Georgia Academy of Social Sciences, McGill was in 1938 awarded an honorary LL.B. degree by the Atlanta Law School. Since September 1929 McGill has been married to Mary Elizabeth Leonard; they have a son, Ralph E., Jr. (The McGills' two daughters are deceased.) According to *Time*, Mrs. McGill first saw her future husband "whaling a bully who had pushed a little fellow around in a Nashville hot-dog stand."

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Who's Who in America, 1946-47

MCHALE, KATHRYN July 22, 1890-
Psychologist; educator; administrator

Address: b. c/o American Association of University Women, 1634 I St., Washington, D.C.;
h. 3601 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D.C.

Kathryn McHale, general director of the American Association of University Women, is the educator and psychologist who formulated the McHale Vocational Interest Test. She has seen the membership of her organization and its activities greatly expand since 1929, when she first assumed her duties as director.

The only daughter of Margaret (Farrell) and Martin McHale of Logansport, Indiana, Kathryn McHale was born on July 22, 1890. Both she and her brother Frank, who became a prominent lawyer and Democratic national committeeman, attended public schools in Logansport. In 1910 twenty-year-old Miss McHale became a teacher in those schools, and, at various times during the next seven years, took charge of kindergarten, elementary, and secondary school classes. Having left her home town in 1917, she studied at Columbia University in New York, and received a Bachelor of Science degree from that institution in 1919 and a Master of Arts in 1920. In that same year she was appointed an instructor in education at Goucher College in Baltimore, Maryland. During her association with Goucher, she continued to teach in the summer sessions of Columbia University (a practice which she had begun in 1918) until 1926, when she fulfilled the requirements for a Ph.D. She subsequently taught in the 1928 summer session of the Uni-

versity of Minnesota. At Goucher she rose from an instructorship to an assistant professorship in 1922; in 1926 she became an associate professor, and, a year later, a professor. She remains on the faculty of Goucher as a nonresident professor.

Having become interested in progressive and practical teaching methods, Miss McHale had studied vocational guidance and testing. At the suggestion of Dr. Agnes L. Rogers, a co-professor of education at Goucher, she adapted parts of the Thorndike Intelligence Tests to make them more suitable for women. This work attracted the interest of Dr. Edward L. Thorndike⁴¹, who advised Miss McHale in her work, and who subsequently developed new forms of his own tests. In January 1922 the first form of the McHale Vocational Interest Test was given to 133 Goucher College juniors; by 1933 a revised form, published by the American Association of University Women, was being used by twenty colleges. To determine vocational interest, the student is asked to recognize 247 words familiar to those interested in one of seven different fields. Having been derived from specialized books and periodicals, the list of several hundred questions was submitted to a group of judges who selected the most representative.

In 1929 Dr. McHale was called from Goucher College to serve as executive and educational secretary of the American Association of University Women, and in 1931 her title was changed to that of general director. The educator herself defined her duty, which had not been changed with the title, as the "continuous examination as to the direction in which the organization is proceeding and the degree of success so far reached." Terming adult education "the touchstone" of A.A.U.W.'s work, the director has guided her organization through a program which has included participation in national social and economic affairs, the awarding of fellowships, the encouragement of art and education in the community, work with children, and extensive wartime service. Organized in 1882, the group limited its membership to graduates of colleges of which 60 per cent of the courses were in the liberal arts and which recognized the equality of women with men on the student body and the faculty. By 1946 A.A.U.W. had almost 80,000 members. In addition to the fellowships for graduate study regularly given to women—one of which is the Kathryn McHale fellowship in psychology and philosophy with a \$40,000 endowment by the Indiana State Division—in 1946 the group awarded thirty-three emergency grants to European women whose education had been interrupted by the German occupation of their countries.

Since 1929, the year Miss McHale became director, the organization has maintained a research and information bureau in international education. As a group it has worked for the renewal of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act in 1940, helped to establish the Women's Action Committee for Victory and Lasting Peace (from which it withdrew in 1945 because of procedure disagreements), was instrumental



Underwood & Underwood

KATHRYN MCHALE

in securing the appointment of women to the San Francisco Conference in 1945, endorsed a proposed constitutional amendment which would require the ratification of treaties by both Houses of Congress, and in 1946 was in favor of the loan to Great Britain. As director of A.A.U.W., Dr. McHale has written to the President, Senators, and Congressmen to oppose the removal of grade labeling, to urge the early formation of the United Nations (this in 1943), and to criticize one aspect of the Federal housing program because it did not provide for homes at a price within the reach of a large number of veterans.

Kathryn McHale is the author of three books, numerous pamphlets, and articles in technical magazines. Most of these have dealt with various studies made in connection with the American Association of University Women. Among her subjects have been curricular trends in colleges, vocational opportunities for women, and problems of child development. On one occasion she averred: "Every woman, regardless of her occupation, is forced by the crowding impact of events to feel a greater responsibility for taking part in community, national, international affairs, and for understanding economic and social forces." Her books are *Comparative Psychology and Hygiene of the Overweight Child* (1926), *Current Changes and Experiments in Liberal Arts Education* (1932), which was voted the best study of that year by the National Society for the Study of Education, and *Housing College Students* (1934).

Holding three honorary L.H.D. degrees (from Brown University, Russell Sage College, and MacMurray College for Women), Dr. McHale in 1946 completed her third three-year term as the only woman member of the board of trustees of Purdue University. Since her duties as general director of A.A.U.W.

involve cooperation with other educational organizations, she is a member of numerous Government committees and private groups. Among these are the Citizens' Federal Committee of the United States Office of Education, the Women's Interest Section of the Advisory Council of the War Department, and the Executive Committee of the United States National Commission for UNESCO. She is also a member of the executive council of the American Association of Adult Education, the board of educational advisers to the National Foundation for Education in American Citizenship, the Association of American Colleges, and the American Association of University Professors. Dr. McHale has also been a member of the Alfred I. Du Pont Radio Awards Committee, the Radio Advisory Committee of *America's Town Meeting of the Air*, the advisory committee to the *Herald Tribune* forums, and advisory editor to *Parents' Magazine*. Chief among the national and international conferences she has attended was the Women's Conference on Post-War Planning in 1944, where she was "a moving spirit," according to Delos W. Lovelace of the *New York Sun*.

Blue-eyed Kathryn McHale has brown hair and a pleasing voice. "She always knows what she is going to do and does it," a magazine once wrote. The educator is fond of motor travel—she is familiar with the cross-continental highways of both the United States and Europe.

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MCINTOSH, (MARGARET) MILLICENT CAREY Nov. 30, 1898- College dean

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When Mrs. Millicent Carey McIntosh, then headmistress of the Brearley School, was named in November 1946 to succeed Miss Virginia Gildersleeve "as dean of Barnard College (the women's undergraduate college of Columbia University), newspapers commented upon the choice of Mrs. McIntosh for one of the most important New York educational posts as a "singularly happy" one. As head of the Brearley School since 1930, she had, according to a *New York Herald Tribune* editorial, won a "high place for herself and her school in the field of secondary education." The new dean, who began her deanship in September 1947 and was installed in October, is an advocate of better salaries and conditions for teachers and of recognition of a woman's right to the dual career of marriage and a profession.

The daughter of Anthony Morris and Margaret Cheston (Thomas) Carey, Margaret Millicent Carey was born November 30, 1898, in Baltimore, Maryland. She has four brothers; and she is also the niece of the late M.

(Martha) Carey Thomas, distinguished educator and one of the former presidents of Bryn Mawr College. After she completed her secondary school education at the Bryn Mawr School (Baltimore) from which she was graduated in 1916, she entered Bryn Mawr College. There she specialized in English; was a member of the basketball and water polo teams, captained the hockey team. She received her B.A. degree *magna cum laude* in 1920. Afterward she spent some time in England pursuing graduate studies at Newnham College, affiliated with Cambridge University. Upon her return to the United States, she went to teach at Rosemary Hall, in Greenwich, Connecticut. Her instructorship lasted for the 1922-23 school year and was followed by several additional years of study in English at Johns Hopkins University in her native city. In 1926 that university awarded Miss Carey a Ph.D. degree, for which she had written the thesis *The Wakefield Group in the Towneley Cycle*, concerning fourteenth century English mystery dramas. It was published in Germany in its original language. In the meantime, during the summer of 1923 Miss Carey had taught at the Bryn Mawr Summer School for Women Workers in Industry. Subsequently she was an organizer of clubs for the factory girls of Baltimore, and "at one time thought seriously of entering the field of worker education."

Miss Carey's first professional experience in advanced education began in 1926: she was granted the post of instructor in English at Bryn Mawr College. She taught her subject for three years. Meanwhile, in 1928 she had been appointed dean of freshmen, and in the following year, assistant in English and acting dean of the college itself. Her administrative ability thus recognized, it was to gain further prestige when, in 1930, she was offered and she accepted the position of headmistress of the Brearley School in New York, a college preparatory school for girls. At this work she was to remain for the succeeding sixteen years.

In 1932, two years after she was made Brearley's headmistress, Miss Carey was married to Dr. Rustin McIntosh, a pediatrician, who was Carpenter Professor of Pediatrics at Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons and was to become the director of New York's Babies Hospital. (In April 1947 Dr. Rustin McIntosh was decorated by the Belgian Government for helping, with two other Americans, to curb a 1945 epidemic of poliomyelitis in Belgium.) The next several years of Mrs. McIntosh's life were devoted not only to directing Brearley school activities and to teaching but also to rearing a family. Dr. and Mrs. McIntosh are the parents of five children: James Henry and Rustin Carey (twins), Susan Margaret, Kenneth, and John Richard, all of whom at the end of 1946 ranged in ages from seven to thirteen.

After deliberating for about a year on the qualifications of more than sixty possible candidates for the position of dean of Barnard College, the trustees of the institution, late in November 1946, selected Mrs. McIntosh to succeed Dean Gildersleeve in July 1947 as fourth



Arthur Avedon

MILLICENT CAREY MCINTOSH

dean of the women's college (founded in 1889). Its student register in 1947 is slightly more than twelve hundred. (Dean Gildersleeve herself had wished to retire in 1941 but was prevailed upon by Nicholas Murray Butler⁴⁰, president of Columbia University, and by university officials, to remain until the end of World War II.) Remarked Miss Gildersleeve when she announced the name of Barnard's new dean to the faculty: "I am greatly pleased about Mrs. McIntosh's appointment. I have known her for many years and have followed her career with interest and admiration." Among the achievements and qualities which gained Mrs. McIntosh her new position are included her record as administrator, during her tenure leading "the school into new educational areas" (*New York Times*, September 21, 1947). "She believes that personality development is as important as examination marks . . . [and] made Brearley conscious of the emotional life of the pupil. Brearley now does not hesitate to recommend psychiatric treatment for girls who show signs of developing into maladjusted women." She helped initiate aptitude tests and "a program of remedial work" for pupils needing aid in reading, writing, spelling. The other factor in her selection is her "knowledge of the people, the procedures and the cultural resources which go to make up" the City of New York. In her capacity as dean of Barnard—her duties began officially in September—she will serve on the administrative board of Columbia's new School for General Studies, an undergraduate-graduate extension division.

Declaring that her first concern at Barnard College is to become acclimated to its administration, she has revealed some of her views on higher education. Less emphasis on pre-professional and vocational courses and more on the humanistic studies, Mrs. McIntosh has

MCINTOSH, MILLICENT CAREY—
Continued

stated, would prepare collegians more adequately to assume their place in the modern world and would give them a basic philosophy of life. In addition, so that students be given the opportunity to develop their individuality, all college courses, she believes, should be based on a curriculum combination of core (prescribed) and optional subjects. At the Smith College conference (April 1947) on the role of women in contemporary society, Mrs. McIntosh deplored the lack of liaison between secondary schools and colleges, stating that narrow, restrictive college entrance requirements hamper the use of broad preparatory school curricula designed to prepare students for life as well as for college. The educator was to declare that she would like to arrange a conference between Barnard faculty members who instruct freshmen and New York secondary school teachers. This conference would have for its goal cooperation between colleges and secondary schools in the matter of planning academic courses.

One of her major interests in the field of education is the alleviation of the present plight of the teaching profession—she considers the problems which have caused teacher shortages and salary strikes to be a "major failure" of American civilization. Said the dean-elect (*Christian Science Monitor*, January 11, 1947): "The teacher's problem is a historic one. The attitude has been that teachers are 'dedicated' souls." This is traditional. It is never going to be solved just by raising salaries. We need a complete change in the thinking of American people about the teaching profession . . . and about the place accorded the teacher in the community. . . . But I think a start has been made by taking up the worst aspect—that of low salaries." College students, she maintains, must be shown that teaching is a "superior" profession; in order to accomplish this, "segregation, isolation and exploitation," and the prejudice against married women that is encountered in the profession must be abolished.

The installation of Mrs. McIntosh as dean of Barnard College took place late in October 1947. To an assemblage of faculty members, students, trustees, and educators from other universities, Dean McIntosh stated, "We must make our educational process increasingly effective. We must somehow find the magical link that should exist between thought and action, between teaching and a creative use of knowledge, between moral principle and practice. That will be the creed of my administration." Emphasizing the responsibility of all higher educational institutions to "prepare women for happiness in their personal lives," she added that "women have a different biological make-up from that of men and consequently have certain emotional needs which should be carefully taken into account in their education." Barnard, she believed, should "maintain and extend" the "scholarly tradition in which it was founded and nurtured." Dean McIntosh also stated in her address that "po-

litically, most women have not taken responsibility."

As a supporter of a career and marriage for women who can make a success of the two simultaneously, Mrs. McIntosh deplores the tendency of many educated women to "settle down into domesticity and never raise a peep again." Mrs. McIntosh asserted (*New York Herald Tribune*, November 28, 1946): "It is the great problem of the college graduate to find in her personal life the fullest expression of her powers. This may or may not lie in a career. I should never insist that the only way to happiness lay in a career, for I have seen many dismal failures in both the marriage and the career when this was attempted. What is important is for each individual to order her life so that she becomes a happy, creative person. . . . This is equally true of men. It is just as disastrous for a man to be chained to the drudgery of earning a living in a position he dislikes as for a woman to be chained to dishwashing and vacuum cleaners." This matter of a career for married women is a question which must be settled by men and women together and by the community; as yet "it has not been solved for many women." In order to make it easier for professional women to continue with their jobs and to have a family, Mrs. McIntosh has suggested that child care be promoted to a dignified profession as it is in England so that working mothers could leave their children in responsible hands.

Mrs. McIntosh's combination of marriage and a career has been facilitated, she admitted in several interviews, by her husband's keen interest in her work. By delegating the hours between five o'clock in the afternoon and half-past nine in the evening (when her children retire) to her family of five, she is able to be with her children, she avers, "as much as many mothers." Mrs. McIntosh says she has always planned the "activities for the whole house by writing things out. I wouldn't be willing to let anyone else do it." A "good governess," a cook, and two daily helpers from outside relieve Mrs. McIntosh of many of the household details. In the summer the family vacations at its Berkshires farm in Tyringham, Massachusetts.

Dean McIntosh of Barnard is a trustee and director of Bryn Mawr College and a member of the board of managers of the Bryn Mawr School; her clubs are the Bryn Mawr (New York) and the Cosmopolitan. From 1941 to 1943 she served as president of New York's Guild of Independent Schools. She is the recipient of the honorary LL.D. and L.H.D. degrees from Smith College (1940) and New York University (1947), respectively. As to religion, she professes the faith of the Society of Friends. "She regrets not taking a more active part in politics and describes herself as a liberal" (*New York Times*, September 21, 1947). A small, trim woman, with bobbed reddish-gold hair that is arranged back from her face, Mrs. McIntosh has been praised as a woman of "warmth, sympathy, great understanding, and a tolerant and unbiased judgment."

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MCLEAN, EVALYN WALSH Aug. 1, 1886—Apr. 26, 1947 Washington, D.C., hostess; owner of the famous Hope Diamond; distinguished for her lavish parties for society, United States and foreign diplomats, Government officials, and other prominent individuals; known for various acts of charity and public service. See *Current Biography* 1943 Yearbook.

Obituary

N Y Times p1+ Ap 27 '47 por

MADDOX, WILLIAM P(ERCY) Nov. 21, 1901— United States Government official
 Address: b. c/o Department of State, Washington, D.C.; h. 2923 Foxhall Rd., N.W., Washington 16, D.C.

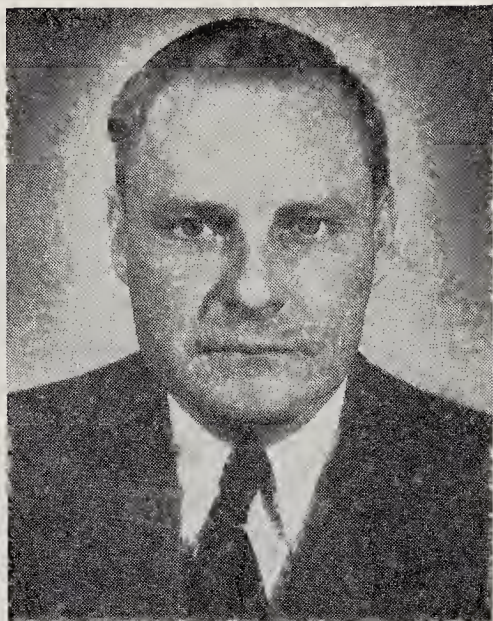
The Foreign Service Institute of the United States Department of State is under the direction of William P. Maddox, a former professor who has been a member of the faculty of several American universities, including Harvard and Princeton. "The first major step in expanding, strengthening and developing the Foreign Service," Maddox wrote in the January 1947 issue of *Foreign Affairs*, "was taken when Congress passed the Foreign Service Act of 1946." Among its provisions was the authorization of the Foreign Service Institute. As director of the Foreign Service Institute, Maddox is responsible for the instruction and "refresher" training of both Foreign Service and Department of State officers. With both academic and journalistic experience—he was once on the Baltimore *Evening Sun's* and the New York *Herald Tribune's* staffs—he was able to put his skill in research and coordination at the disposal of the Office of Strategic Services, with which he served during World War II, as well as of the Department of State.

William Percy Maddox was born November 21, 1901, in Princess Anne, Maryland, a town about ten miles from the land grant held by the Maddox family for more than two hundred years, beginning in 1684. This holding, which had been bestowed upon the son of Alexander Maddox, who had come to Virginia from London in 1635, remained under the ownership of the Maddoxes up until the time of William Percy's father, Robert Franklin Maddox, an official of Somerset County and once a member of the State legislature. Robert Maddox's wife was the former Ella Virginia Hoblitzell. Another son, H. Randolph Maddox, eventually became the president of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company.

At Washington High School in Princess Anne, William Maddox edited the school paper and played on the baseball team, which he also managed one year. After being graduated in 1917, he entered the 1921 class at St. John's College in Annapolis, Maryland, where he participated in diverse extracurricular activities: managing the college football team, editing the college weekly, presiding over the literary society. Maddox acted as chairman for the "hop" committee, joined Phi Sigma Kappa fraternity, and reached the rank of cadet captain and battalion adjutant in the college ROTC. During summer vacations he worked: one summer was spent in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad office in Baltimore, another selling magazines from house to house in Virginia and North Carolina. For a third summer he remained in Princess Anne, working in the local canning factory. At the St. John's commencement in 1921 he received an award for being the best all-round man in his class, taking into account scholarship, athletics, and other college activities.

For a year subsequent to his graduation, Maddox was attached to the staff of the Baltimore *Evening Sun* as a reporter, covering police courts and general assignments. In 1922 he was awarded a Rhodes Scholarship for the State of Maryland, which enabled him to attend Oxford University. At Oxford, where he was to receive a B.A. degree in philosophy, politics, and economics in 1925, he acted as a newspaper correspondent, an occupation which was repeated during a summer vacation, when he was employed as the New York *Herald Tribune's* Geneva correspondent. From among the foreign students at Oxford Maddox was chosen general secretary of the Oxford International Assembly.

On his return to the United States in 1925, he joined the faculty of the University of Oregon as an instructor in political science. By the end of his three years there he had become an assistant professor. From 1928 into the following year he was an acting associate professor of government at the University of Virginia. In 1931 Maddox obtained his M.A. degree from Harvard University, and two years later, his Ph.D. degree, for which he submitted a thesis entitled *Foreign Relations in British Labor Politics*. Meanwhile, with the rank of instructor, he taught on the staff of the departments of government of the university and its affiliated women's college, Radcliffe, from 1930 until 1936. From Harvard Maddox went to Princeton, where he remained for two years as assistant professor of politics. He next became attached to the political science faculty of the University of Pennsylvania as an associate professor, his main field of instruction during his four years there being international politics. For some time in 1941-42 the Council on Foreign Relations in New York City retained him as a part-time special assistant. In the course of 1942 Maddox also served as assistant to the president of the Foreign Policy Association.



Dept. of State

WILLIAM P. MADDOX

During World War II Maddox served with the Office of Strategic Services. Originally part of the Office of the Coordinator of Information (established by Presidential Order on July 11, 1941), the Office of Strategic Services, devoted to the collection, analysis, and correlation of information affecting the national security, was placed under the jurisdiction of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the United States in the midsummer of 1942. With the cooperation of the British, an office was opened in London, to which Maddox was assigned for two years (1942-44) as chief of the intelligence branch. (The intelligence activities of the OSS, described by Stewart Alsop and Thomas Braden in *Sub Rosa* [1946], ranged from scholarly research work to the accumulation of material obtained by agents dropped by parachute behind enemy lines.) Maddox, who was commissioned a major in the United States Army in 1943, spent the last year and a half of the war with the OSS in the Mediterranean theater. At the time of his discharge in 1946, he held the rank of colonel.

Maddox immediately afterward received a position with the Department of State as chief of the Division of Training Services. After the passage of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, he was appointed director of the projected Foreign Service Institute. The objectives of the Foreign Service Institute were summarized by Maddox in *Foreign Affairs* (January 1947) and in *Higher Education* (October 15, 1947). The institute, succeeding the Division of Training Services of the State Department, will have "the responsibility for providing comprehensive as well as specialized in-service training for personnel of the Foreign Service and of the Department of State at successive stages throughout their careers. . . . For instance, a Foreign Service officer will, upon successfully completing the examination set by the board of examiners, receive a three months' period of

instruction to prepare him for the performance of his duties. At subsequent intervals in his career . . . he will be assigned to the institute for a program in instruction in such subjects as diplomacy, economics, area studies, principles of staff work . . . or in any one of the thirty languages offered at present." The reorganization of the training for Foreign Service was instituted, wrote Maddox, because the State Department "now faces tasks abroad more exacting, vast and various than any it has performed before."

Foreign Affairs is one of several scholarly publications to which Maddox has contributed: he has also written for the *Political Science Quarterly*, the *American Scholar*, the *American Political Science Review*, the *American Foreign Service Journal*, and *Foreign Policy Reports*. In collaboration with De Witt C. Poole, he wrote *Syllabus on an Introduction to International Politics* (1938). Maddox is also the editor of *European Plans for World Order* (1940) and of the America and Japan issue (May 1941) of the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*. His World War II military awards include the Legion of Merit with Oak Leaf Cluster, the Order of the British Empire, French Legion of Honor, and Croix de Guerre with Palm. Apart from his teaching and journalistic work (the latter has included the writing of numerous book reviews and newspaper articles), he has also acted, during 1938-40, as a lecturer for the extension program for county agents established by the Department of Agriculture and as a consultant for the United States Department of State (1942).

Maddox is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, the American Political Science Association, and the Harvard Club (New York). On June 15, 1945, Maddox was married to Louise Shaw Hepburn. Five feet eight inches in height, he weighs 160 pounds, and has blue eyes and gray-black hair. He is a Democrat and a Presbyterian. Of his three hobbies—cards, tennis, and travel—travel has been the most absorbing, for he has visited western and central Europe, Africa, the Orient, Canada, and South America.

MAHMOUD HASSAN See Hassan, M.

MAIER, WALTER A(RTHUR), REV. (mī'ēr) Oct. 4, 1893- Lutheran clergyman; radio speaker

Address: b. c/o Concordia Theological Seminary, 801 De Mun St., St. Louis 5; h. 11 Seminary Terr. N., Clayton 5, Mo.

When the idea of religious radio broadcasts was first broached in 1923, skeptics doubted that religion could draw an audience. Today such programs are heard in all parts of the world, and more than ten million Americans listen to them weekly. One program is the *International Lutheran Hour*, which the Reverend Walter A. Maier of St. Louis began to conduct in 1935. His gospel message and counsel help to solve the problems of thousands in his unseen congregation.

Walter Arthur Maier was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on October 4, 1893, the son of Emil William Maier, an organ builder, and Anna Katherine (Schad) Maier. His earliest memory, he has said, is of his father at prayer; and "the most influential human factor" in his life has been "the devotion, prayers, support, and outstanding example" of his parents. He received his elementary education at the Cotton Mather public school in the Dorchester section of Boston, and from his thirteenth to his nineteenth years (1906-12) attended the Concordia Collegiate Institute, a Lutheran high school and junior college, in Bronxville, New York. It was at the latter that a professor's call for Christian workers influenced him to devote his life to the ministry; Dr. Henry Stein of the Bronxville school, he recalls, had the profoundest influence on him scholastically. In 1913 Maier completed his undergraduate collegiate education at Boston University and was awarded its B.A. degree. That same year he entered Concordia Theological Seminary in St. Louis, Missouri, for further study, remaining until 1916. In the later years of his schooling in Bronxville and Boston he had been earning his expenses by washing dishes, doing mimeographing, and selling typewriters and books. His one extracurricular activity at the seminary was a year's presidency of the Concordia student association (1915-16).

From 1916 to 1920 Maier continued his preparation for the ministry on a four-year fellowship at Harvard University, until 1918 studying in the university's Divinity School, and from 1918 to 1920 preparing for his M.A. in the Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. His specialty was the Semitic languages, literatures, and history, with emphasis upon the Assyrian and Babylonian. To fulfill the conditions of his fellowship, he assisted Professor James Richard Jewett in the Arabic department, during the winter months when Professor Jewett was absent in California by taking over one of his classes in Arabic. He received his M.A. in 1920, soon after he had won Harvard's Billings Prize in oratory. His postgraduate education was completed in 1929, when he was awarded one of the few doctorate degrees ever given by Harvard in the Semitic field after having spent an additional year in residence (1926-27); he submitted a thesis entitled *Slavery in the First Babylonian Dynasty*. From 1917 to 1919, while continuing his work at Harvard, Maier was also acting as Lutheran pastor to the German internees quartered on Gallup's Island in Boston Harbor and to the German prisoners of war at War Prison Camp No. 1 at Still River, Massachusetts. In the summer of 1918 he was the representative of his Church at the United States Army's Camp Gordon near Atlanta, Georgia.

The young clergyman's first full-time position, with the Missouri Synod of the Lutheran Church, was in 1920 as executive secretary of its young people's organization, the International Walther League, and editor of the *Walther League Messenger*. When, in 1922, he became professor of Semitic languages and Old Testament interpretation at the Concordia



Edwyn Portraits

REV. WALTER A. MAIER

Theological Seminary in St. Louis, he retained the editorship of this magazine, the circulation of which increased from seven thousand to approximately seventy-five thousand under his direction. Until 1944 Maier remained in both his posts. In that year he was granted a leave of absence to devote his full time to the radio program the *International Lutheran Hour*, with the Seminary and the *Messenger* continuing his salary because his voluntary services on the radio hour afforded him no remuneration. In September 1945 he resigned as editor of the *Messenger*, while his leave of absence from Concordia Seminary, he reported in 1947, is likely to be extended indefinitely by the Missouri Lutheran Synod. Beginning at the end of April 1947, he also reported, there would be a new phase in his activities, when he would go to Europe as a special consultant on educational and religious matters to the United States Army.

Maier began his radio career over the Columbia Broadcasting System during the 1930-31 broadcast year, but the depression cut short that series. The current *International Lutheran Hour* was inaugurated in 1935 over a Detroit station of the Mutual Broadcasting System (with the backing of William S. Knudsen⁴⁰). In 1947 the sponsor is the Lutheran Layman's League, and the cost, about \$24,000 a week (that is, at full commercial rates), is met by voluntary contributions inspired by the program itself. It is heard over approximately 250 local outlets of the Mutual network and about another 250 local stations in the United States alone; and almost as many stations again carry it to countries ranging from Canada, and all except two countries in South America, to Europe, Africa, and Australia. Maier speaks for twenty minutes on each broadcast and, when necessary, his words are relayed

MAIER, WALTER A., REV.—*Continued* through native language recordings or by short wave. It has been estimated that each Sunday, from October to June, he reaches twenty million persons.

A fundamentalist, the radio pastor is, in his delivery, an old-time evangelist. According to William F. McDermott in a feature article in the *Christian Herald*, he spares no one in his denunciations as he urges all to repentance and confession. Although the clergyman usually broadcasts from within the locked confines of Station KFUO on the Concordia campus, without the presence of a studio audience, his delivery is impassioned and accompanied with emphatic gestures. McDermott in the *Christian Herald* describes him thus: "The words pour out of his mouth—and soul—in a perfect torrent. A manuscript is before him, but often he forgets it as, with eyes closed, he climbs a mountain peak of inspiration." The radio engineers do not try to modulate his voice: once when a cold forced him to soften his style, his mail dropped off as many as a thousand letters a day, and solicitous followers called to learn if he were ill.

In 1947 it was estimated that he had received about four million letters in the twelve years that he had been on the air, often as many as twenty-five thousand a week and eight thousand a day. (He employs a staff of seventy clerks to handle the influx.) A large percentage of the letters deal with the writers' personal problems, sometimes asking for advice, sometimes so worded that advice is imperative even though not requested. These Maier answers personally. Many of the responses to Dr. Maier's broadcasts and his solutions of problems have been spectacular. A Chinese Buddhist in Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic, a cabaret singer in Quito, Ecuador, an atheist in Los Angeles, and many others have been converted to Christianity. One Negro woman's wish to have her children baptized resulted in the establishment of an entire new church congregation. Maier has also received letters telling him of crimes and suicides he has prevented by his preaching.

Not all of Dr. Maier's broadcasts originate in Station KFUO. When he goes on a speaking tour he will fill the Chicago Stadium, the Cleveland Auditorium, the St. Louis Arena, or the Detroit Coliseum to overflowing. On such occasions the broadcasts originate there. His November 1947 address to 8,000 Cleveland Lutherans emphasized the danger of communism in the United States. The communists, said Maier, "want to win over youth for revolution or to turn the rising generation from Jesus." The Lutheran pastor has preached before audiences at Harvard University, the University of Chicago, and several State universities, and once addressed the Institute of Public Affairs of the University of Virginia on Thomas Jefferson's ideals of religious liberty. He was one of the founders

of the collegiate religious society Gamma Delta and of the Hebrew honor society Aleph Beth Gimel. He is the author of many tracts and pamphlets and about fifteen books, most of them compilations of his weekly sermons. His *For Better, Not For Worse*, on marriage, is a best seller, running into several editions. A collection of his radio messages, called *Let Us Return Unto the Lord*, appeared in 1947. Said to have a newspaperman's sense of the timeliness of a subject, he writes each sermon with a possible change of introduction in mind. Maier is also a recognized scholar; in 1947 he is concluding "one of the most exhaustive tasks of the generation," a commentary on the Prophet Nahum, which has occupied him for more than ten years.

Walter A. Maier and Hulda Eickhoff, a former Indiana schoolteacher, were married on June 14, 1924, and are the parents of two sons, Walter Arthur, Jr., and Paul Luther, both interested in the ministry as a career. The senior Maier is a man of light complexion, blue-eyed and gray-haired. He is five feet six inches tall, and he has often been described as athletic. Among his favorite recreations he lists fishing, hunting, and swimming, collecting rare books and stamps, and railroading—with train models.

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MARDIKIAN, GEORGE M(AGAR)
(mār-dīk'yān) Nov. 7, 1902- Restaurateur

Address: b. 262 O'Farrell St., San Francisco 2, Calif.; h. 850 Powell St., San Francisco 8, Calif.

As consultant on foods to the Quartermaster General of the United States Army, George M. Mardikian in 1947 completed a five-month tour of the Army kitchens in the American-occupied zones of Europe. The purpose of this assignment was to find ways in which the soldier's food could be made more relishing. Previously, Mardikian had been voluntary host to the delegates at the San Francisco Conference on United Nations Organization. The food expert is the proprietor of the San Francisco restaurant known as Omar Khayyam's, where he specializes in introducing his native Armenian dishes to American palates.

Born in Papert, Armenia, on November 7, 1902, George Magar Mardikian is the son of Magar and Haiganoush (Amirian) Mardikian. Among his ancestors are soldiers, teachers, and revolutionary leaders. His mother was the daughter of the head of an Armenian tribe, many members of which were massacred by the Turks in 1895. Reared for the most part in Constantinople, the boy was sent to secondary school in Scutari. At the age of fifteen he ran away from school to join an Armenian guerrilla force engaged in fighting the Turks.

When Armenia's independence was recognized, he returned to Constantinople and spent a peaceful interlude organizing Boy Scout troops. But in 1920 war again broke out, and Mardikian returned to the Army. He was captured by the Turks and nearly died of starvation before he effected his escape with the aid of an American who lent him a Near East Relief uniform as a disguise.

After a brief visit to his mother in Constantinople, the youth decided that his future lay in the United States, where a brother and a sister were already established. He left for that country one hour before the Turks arrived at his home to recapture him. Mardikian joined his only brother Archie, already in the United States, sailing into New York harbor in July 1922. He had almost no money and literally no knowledge of the English language. With a railroad ticket supplied by his brother, George Mardikian traveled to the West Coast with a tag pinned to his lapel, bearing his name and destination. "For eight days I ate nothing but potato salad," he has said, "because I knew how that looked on the menu and was afraid to point to anything else." In San Francisco he got a job as a dishwasher in a restaurant called Coffee Dan's at a salary of twelve dollars a week. Later he became a bus boy and a counter man, then a restaurant manager.

In 1928 the young Armenian received his citizenship papers. Shortly afterward he signed as a steward on a round-the-world cruise ship. During his travels Mardikian would stop off and take any kind of job in the kitchens of restaurants under famous chefs so that he might cull the finest recipes. In the Armenian monastery on San Lazzaro Island, which possesses a large collection of ancient manuscripts, he traced the history of Armenian cooking back several thousand years.

On June 1, 1930, Mardikian was married to Nazenig Ruzvanian, and two years later they realized their ambition when they opened their own restaurant in Fresno, California, which has a large Armenian colony. The new enterprise was called Omar Khayyam's, after the Persian epicure and poet who wrote the *Rubaiyat*. Their restaurant soon began to show a profit; by 1937, according to the *Saturday Evening Post*, it "had become a fixture of Fresno society." Mardikian, discovering that the site of Coffee Dan's, where he had begun his career, was available, there established the San Francisco Omar Khayyam's in 1938. The new restaurant, too, soon became successful; Mardikian in 1946 grossed about \$2,600,000 from his restaurants, owns a chain of sandwich shops (Chestnut Tree Sandwich Shops), and has a weekly radio program (in 1947 Mardikian is president of radio Station KEEN in San Jose and is NBC's authority on cookery on the West Coast).

During World War II Mardikian served all wounded servicemen and all servicemen of Armenian parentage free of charge; he is continuing this practice. He instituted a food-saving program: to every guest who returned a clean plate to the kitchen, he refunded 10 per



Leon Lazarian

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cent of the check in War Savings Stamps. In 1945 he volunteered to supervise the commissary at the United Nations Conference in San Francisco. Lunches and teas for the fifteen hundred delegates were served, under the direction of Mardikian (who received no salary), five days a week in the San Francisco Opera House. *Life* noted that to the delegates Mardikian was "the most favorably known man in America." Mardikian himself said, "Peace in our time can well depend upon whether we soothe or insult the gastronomic tastes of our guests."

Continuing his self-imposed task of spreading the gospel of good eating, Mardikian turned his attention to Army food. Brigadier General Milton O. Boone, chief of the Quartermaster Corps in the European theater, asked for Mardikian's services as Expert Food Consultant to the United States Army. Mardikian spent four and a half months making a tour of the United States occupied zones in Europe. He ate in Army messes, lectured to Army cooks and mess sergeants, criticizing them for not using "eye appeal" in dishes and telling them they stood in the role of mothers to American soldiers. Supplementing his informal talks, he gave a weekly radio broadcast over the Allied Forces network, and wrote for *Stars and Stripes* a weekly column, called *George Mardikian's Cook's Tour*. He again refused payment for his services. Returning to the United States in March 1947, Mardikian issued his report to the Army. An Army cook, he believed, should be made to feel that his position is an honor and not a chore. He also suggested that all West Point cadets be given a short course in foods.

The author of several articles, he has also written a cookbook, *Dinner at Omar Khayyam's* (1944). It is dedicated to the principle that Mardikian's exotic-sounding Armenian dishes

MARDIKIAN, GEORGE M.—Continued

can be prepared by the American housewife without recourse to rare ingredients. The cookbook received the favorable attention of several critics, one of them describing the author and his work, respectively—"Mardikian is a rambunctious, amusing showman. . . His book is charming, and full of the best smell and taste of life" (*Chicago Sun*).

Mardikian is a member of the California Writers' Club, the Boy Scouts of America, the San Francisco Opera Association, and the Save the Children Federation. He is president of the American National Committee to Aid Homeless Armenians. Mardikian's church is the Old Armenian Gregorian. The restaurateur, who weighs 235 pounds, has been described as "the big man with the bright face" by William Saroyan, who wrote the foreword to Mardikian's book. Mardikian's brown hair is graying and thinning. His height is a half an inch under eight feet when he is wearing his two-foot chef's cap. He names his hobbies as photography, fishing, and helping Armenian students to obtain an education in the United States.

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MARSHALL, GEORGE C(ATLETT)

Dec. 31, 1880- United States Secretary of State; Army officer

Address: b. c/o Department of State, Washington, D.C.

NOTE: This biography supersedes the article which appeared in *Current Biography* in 1940.

When General George C. Marshall became United States Secretary of State in January 1947, having been named to the Cabinet position earlier in the month by President Truman⁴⁶, he was the first career soldier to assume that post. This appointment climaxed forty-five years of service in the United States Army, during which period he advanced from the rank of second lieutenant to become Chief of Staff of the Army of World War II and General of the Army (now permanently), the highest American military rank. Marshall's previous work of a diplomatic nature included meetings with leaders of Allied Governments during the war and his mission as American special envoy to civil war-torn China. As the Secretary of State, the General, who, it is said, preferred to retire but accepted the position solely out of a sense of public responsibility, has formulated a foreign policy (the Marshall Plan or the European Recovery Program) which includes economic aid to im-

poverished European nations and aid of a military nature to those combating "foreign aggressions." In United Nations conferences he has introduced measures designed to help the organization toward the achievement of world peace.

George Catlett Marshall was born December 31, 1880, in Uniontown, Pennsylvania, to George Catlett and Laura (Bradford) Marshall. He is the descendant of a long line of Americans primarily of Southern stock, his parents themselves being Kentuckians who had settled in Pennsylvania. He is related to Chief Justice John Marshall, one of the most eminent of American jurists, through one of his forebears, the Reverend William Marshall, an uncle of the chief justice. The elder George Catlett was a prosperous businessman engaged in the operation of coal and coke industries in the southwestern region of his adopted State. In the Marshall family there were two other sons, William (who died in infancy) and Stuart, and a daughter, Marie.

Although from his earliest years he had planned to become a soldier, young George Marshall, when he entered the Virginia Military Institute in 1897, is said to have shown little of his future promise—he was a "long, a lean, and a gawky cadet, sensitive and shy." During his free hours Cadet Marshall studied the terrain of the old Civil War battlefields, in the neighborhood of the school. Despite his unpretentious beginning at the college, Marshall was graduated in 1901 as Senior First Captain of the Corps of Cadets, being voted to the highest cadet rank at the institute by his classmates; scholastically he was fifteenth in his class. In his final year at V.M.I., Marshall also became an outstanding player on the college's football team and later a tackle on the All-Southern Eleven.

In February of 1902 the twenty-two-year-old V.M.I. alumnus was commissioned a second lieutenant in the United States Army. Attached to the Thirtieth Infantry stationed in the Philippine Islands, the second lieutenant remained there until November 1903, returning with his regiment to quarters in Oklahoma Territory. Then, after several years' duty in the West and on the Pacific Coast, Marshall was selected as one of the trainees to be sent to the Infantry-Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth (Kansas), of which he was a senior honor graduate in 1907. In March of the same year he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant. It was a decided handicap in that era for a career soldier not to have been a product of West Point. (Before the youth had entered the institute his father had attempted to obtain an appointment for him to West Point but failed because he was a Kentucky Democrat in a Republican Pennsylvania district.) Because of his V.M.I. education, because promotions were few in peacetime, and because of rigid army seniority laws, future advancements in grade were to come slowly to him.

Lieutenant Marshall was next assigned to study at the Army Staff College, also in Fort Leavenworth, an institution which, patterned after European counterparts, was founded by

the War Department in 1903 to train staff officers. At the Army Staff College, wrote Don Cook in *Fighting Americans of Today*, Marshall's "love of military theory, as well as his sixth sense about strategy, served him well." The brilliant student—he headed his class—was instructor there for two years after he was graduated (1908), teaching men whose rank usually was above his. Marshall's work following this position consisted of practical field duty as inspector-instructor of the Massachusetts National Guard (1911-12) and as officer with the Fourth Infantry in Arkansas and Texas until the summer of 1913.

For a second time, from the middle of 1913 until the spring of 1916, Marshall saw duty in the Philippines, in the last year as aide-de-camp to General Hunter Liggett. It was during the period when maneuvers involving Manila's defense were being held that Marshall's ability as tactician brought him the acclaim of his superior officers. Ushered hurriedly into command of the defending Field Force when its chief of staff fell ill, Marshall dictated a field order, providing for protection of Corregidor and Bataan Peninsula, which won the day for Marshall's Field Force. General James Franklin Bell, the departmental commander (formerly Chief of Staff of the Army), announced later to his staff that the lieutenant's plan was the best he had ever seen. Calling Marshall "one of those rare men who live and dream in their profession—a soldier who is not satisfied with daily duty superbly done," General Bell ended with these words: "Keep your eyes on George Marshall. He is the greatest military genius of America since Stonewall Jackson."

On his return to the United States in May 1916 (he became captain in July) Marshall's numerous assignments included those of aide-de-camp in San Francisco to General Bell, of executive officer in a Civilian Training Camp at Fort Douglas (Utah), and again of officer on General Bell's staff at Governor's Island (New York). His ability to obtain the utmost in efficiency from soldiers in his charge was recognized—they did not, it is said, resent his disciplinary efforts. When the United States was drawn into World War I, Marshall, as a member of the General Staff, in July 1917 accompanied the first convoy of the First Division to France. In the sector east of Lunéville (fall of 1917), at the St. Mihiel front (January to March 1918), and at the Picardy and Cantigny battle areas (March to July of the same year), the captain's tasks were those of a G-3 or operations officer to that division, the American section earliest involved in important combat. By August 1918 Marshall had attained the rank of a colonel, having become a major in August 1917 and a lieutenant colonel (all three were temporary ranks) in 1918.

Not long before General John J. Pershing organized, early in August 1918, "the first great American Army and took personal command," Marshall had been sent to General Headquarters at Chaumont where he was ordered to formulate plans for the St. Mihiel offensive. Still occupied with drafting these he was de-



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tailed to the First Army (in August) where his added assignment consisted of "transferring some 500,000 troops and 2,700 guns"—within two weeks and at night—to their new position at the Argonne front in preparation for the Meuse-Argonne offensive. In his diary Pershing, in praising Marshall's well-prepared plans, reveals that the enemy detected nothing of these large-scale movements. In October Marshall was released from his post at GHQ to become chief of operations of the First Army, then still in action in the Meuse-Argonne sector; and in the succeeding months until the spring of 1919, when he was recalled to General Headquarters to aid in outlining the projected advance of the American Army into Germany, he served as Chief of Staff of the Eighth Army Corps.

Shortly after the Armistice was declared he had an opportunity to retire as a soldier to accept a lucrative position in private business. Marshall, nevertheless, preferred the Army: in May 1919 he had become aide-de-camp to Pershing (both returned to the United States in September). The General and Marshall (Pershing's opinion of him—"He's a man who understands military"—was the General's highest form of praise), worked together in Washington, D.C., to obtain legislative support for their national defense measures. Their recommendations, designed to eliminate the conditions of unpreparedness responsible for many World War I military blunders, were incorporated in the National Defense Act (June 1920), which provided for a trained army of 450,000 men. Congress, however, in the wave of postwar isolationism, continually neglected to allocate the funds needed and the Act remained merely a paper act. In June of 1920, too, Marshall's rank reverted to that of captain, but he became a major one month afterward.

(Continued next page)

MARSHALL, GEORGE C.—Continued

Lieutenant Colonel Marshall (he was advanced in 1923) was aide to Pershing until 1924. For the next three years he was attached to the Fifteenth United States Infantry stationed in Tientsin, China. By 1927 he was again in the United States acting as instructor at the Army War College (Washington, D.C.) and in that year was selected Assistant Commandant of the Infantry School at Fort Benning (Georgia). During his five-year tenure he transformed the infantry college "from a mere school of technique into an important school of command for junior officers" and "developed new tactical methods and fathered a plan by which within a few hours foot troops can be taught" all that is required about close-order drill. From 1932 until his initial association with the office of the Army General Staff in July 1938 Marshall served successively as Commander of the Eighth Infantry at Fort Screven (Georgia) and at Fort Moultrie (South Carolina) during 1932-33, as senior instructor of the Illinois National Guard in the years 1933 to 1936, and as commander (August 1936) of the "Red" forces in the Second Army Maneuvers in Michigan and (August 1937) of the "Red" forces in the Fourth Army Maneuvers at American Lake, Washington. Meanwhile, in 1936, he was made a brigadier general, having been a colonel since 1933, and was then given charge of the Fifth Infantry Brigade at Vancouver Barracks (Washington).

When Brigadier General Marshall assumed his General Staff post in July 1938 his title was that of Assistant Chief of Staff in the War Plans Division in the American capital. General Malin L. Craig⁴¹, then Chief of Staff, and Louis Johnson⁴², Assistant Secretary of War, who were primarily responsible for Marshall's appointment, found in him all the qualities, including physical ruggedness, which they, in the light of explosive international events, deemed requisite in an officer working with an alert and newly energized War Department and General Staff. In October Marshall became Deputy Chief of Staff; nine months later (July 1939) he was designated Acting Chief of Staff, a post which he held until September (1939) when he was chosen Chief of Staff, acquiring the rank of general. Thirty-four officers (twenty major and fourteen brigadier generals) preceded Marshall in order of degree; but President Roosevelt⁴², after a conference with General Pershing, decided that the Pennsylvanian was the most capable man for the job. In December 1944 Marshall became General of the Army, the recently created five-star (highest) rank.

The long-time advocate of military readiness, once again, while on the General Staff, had the opportunity to influence legislation providing for expansion of the armed services, for training and mobilization of peacetime forces, and for additional defenses both at home and in the American possessions. Despite warnings by press, radio, etc., Marshall and his co-workers received little support for their measures from Congress or the American people. Only with the debacle of France and the British evacua-

tion at Dunkirk did Americans in official quarters take action. At that time—the summer of 1940—Marshall "urged the establishment of Selective Service and the federalization of the National Guard for a year of training," which program Congress adopted in the fall. So as to alleviate the grave national emergency which the Chief of Staff, five months before the United States entered the war, declared existed, he obtained an eighteen-month extension of training for the two classes of recruits; and in the autumn (1941) the Army detailed about one million men to maneuvers—the largest peacetime operations in American history—the handling of which was evidence that "great progress . . . had been made in the training of the Army higher commanders, staffs, supply services, and troops during the year which preceded." Unlike many of his predecessors and contemporaries in War and Navy Department bureaus, Marshall as Chief of Staff was to maintain friendly relations with legislators and the press and to impress all questioners at military affairs committee meetings and elsewhere with his knowledge of the subject under discussion.

As "professional head of the nation's military establishment and commander of the field forces" responsible by Executive Order (March 1942) only to the President, Marshall directed the building and arming of a wartime force which reached the proportions of eight and a quarter million men by May 1945 and the construction of far-flung battle and supply lines. In that same period of time the air force (Marshall is known to be air-minded) grew to 69,000 planes of all types, the officer corps alone reached 764,000 men. His staff and field officers—Eisenhower⁴², McNair⁴², Arnold⁴², Somervell⁴², etc.—were men he had tested in every way possible to ascertain their fitness for command; officers who by right of seniority should have held high posts were disregarded in favor of younger, more able soldiers who were appointed by Marshall without regard to personal favoritism. The reorganization of the Army (1942) into Ground, Air, and Service Forces under the Chief of Staff and an Operations Division under the General Staff, the co-ordination of military and naval strategy by the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff, and close cooperation with civilian and war production agencies also were to contribute their share to the eventual winning of the war. From 1941 when work on the atomic bomb was begun, supervised by the Office of Scientific Research and Development, General Marshall was one of the members of the policy committee guiding the atomic studies of American and British scientists.

A member also of the Combined Chiefs of Staff of the United States and Great Britain (the group maintained liaison "with the Soviet Union through an Allied Military Mission to Moscow, and with China by the Allied Military Council at Chungking"), Marshall exercised an important influence on United Nations strategy. He recognized the necessity of supplying equipment to all anti-Axis nations and guided the distribution. Many of his tasks were partially

diplomatic: he accompanied Roosevelt to meetings of leaders of the other Allied countries. In August 1941 he was present at the conference at sea between the President and Churchill⁴², which resulted in the adoption of the Atlantic Charter. Between December 1941 and January 1942 he assisted with Roosevelt, Churchill, and the Combined Chiefs of Staff at a meeting which set up "principles of unity of command in the Far East." Other conferences, some attended by Stalin⁴³ and Chiang Kai-shek⁴⁴, were those at Casablanca (January 1943), Quebec (August), Cairo-Teheran (November-December 1943), Yalta (February 1945), and with President Truman at the Big Three meeting in Potsdam (August 1945). Marshall's plan for conquering Germany by invading Western Europe instead of Churchill's, which arranged for troops to enter the Continent by way of the Balkans, was accepted by the Combined Chiefs of Staff in April 1942. Although Marshall, whose character and capabilities had impressed foreign leaders, was mentioned in the press (in 1943) as the possible choice for Supreme Commander of the Anglo-American forces in the West, he continued to direct the over-all strategy and General Dwight D. Eisenhower was given the post of Supreme Commander in the European theater.

In November 1945, at his request, Marshall secured his release from duty as Chief of Staff and was succeeded by General Eisenhower. Later the same month Truman appointed Marshall "Special Representative of the President to China, with the personal rank of Ambassador." Before he left for his new assignment, he was called to testify before a Congressional committee seeking cause for the lack of suitable warning to American forces at Hawaii in December 1941 of the coming break with Japan. The earlier conclusion of the Army report (printed in the *New York Times*, August 30, 1945) stated, in respect to Marshall, that he "failed in his relations with the Hawaiian Department to keep it fully advised of the tenseness of the situation" and "to investigate the readiness of General [Walter C.] Short's⁴⁵ command" on the island. During the course of the hearings (November-December 1945) Marshall asserted that he considered the Army commander in Hawaii to have been sufficiently alerted to possible attacks, that he had no recollection of having seen Short's reply to his warning—it was seen by subordinates and other officials none of whom had been aware from the reply of insufficient precautions, and that he had not visualized any attack upon Pearl Harbor, believing that it would constitute too much of a risk for Japan.

For some months after Marshall replaced Patrick J. Hurley⁴⁶ as special envoy to China, the divided Asiatic nation appeared capable of unification. Marshall on his brief return to Washington in March 1946 reported that American Marines were aiding the Chinese Government to deport to their homeland the remnants of Japanese forces. Through Marshall's mediation a number of tripartite teams composed of Americans, Chinese Communists, and National-

ists (Kuomintang) were to be sent to Manchuria to keep the peace between the two major opposing Chinese forces in that section when Soviet Russia withdrew. As a means of preventing famine, creating employment, and helping to institute a democratic Government, he urged a loan to China. Little had been accomplished by his mission when he was recalled to Washington in January 1947 to assume the Cabinet post of Secretary of State. In a statement issued to the public in the same month he reviewed the complexities which had prevented settlement of China's problems (*The Department of State Bulletin*, January 19, 1947). A dominant party of reactionaries in the Kuomintang and extremists among the Communists were responsible for obstructing unification, he alleged; those liberal democratic groups among Communists drawn to the party primarily because of the corruption in local governments, those progressive members of the Kuomintang and other factions must be encouraged under the leadership of Chiang. He deplored also "the dominating influence of the military" which "accentuates the weakness of civil Government in China." As a means of enabling the two opponents to come to terms, Marshall late in January withdrew all but a handful of Marines from China. "War," he had once said, "is the most terrible tragedy of the human race and it should not be prolonged an hour longer than is absolutely necessary."

Although different newspapers criticized the increase in the number of professional soldiers being appointed to civilian diplomatic posts of many varieties, most observers of American domestic affairs lauded the choice of the soldier and statesman Marshall, for the State Department secretaryship, vacated by James F. Byrnes⁴⁷ because of illness. To interrogators who sought to learn whether or not Marshall would be a 1948 Presidential candidate, he replied that he considered his new office to be a nonpolitical one, for himself, and that he refused to be considered a candidate for any political office. (Like many Army officers, Marshall has never voted.) At his first press conference in February 1947 he declared that the international control of atomic energy and the general issues involved in preserving the peace must be solved before any discussions on world wide disarmament would be valid. Among the other subjects mentioned was that of universal military training. In his biennial report of 1945 (appearing in the *New York Times*, October 10, 1945) Marshall, then Chief of Staff, had injected into his history of the final two years of the war a plea for postwar preparedness, of which universal military training was one phase. (All of Marshall's official war reports, along with those of General Arnold and Admiral King⁴⁸, have been published in *The War Reports* [1947]. In *Selected Speeches and Statements of General of the Army George C. Marshall* [1945], edited by H. A. DeWeerd, is to be found also his "expositions of military needs and policies.") For reasons of defense expediency Marshall, too, has supported unifying all departments for national defense under one department, with a civilian head. (While

MARSHALL, GEORGE C.—*Continued*

still Army Chief of Staff he had helped to found in 1946 the National War College.)

Other early actions of the new Secretary of State were reorganization of the State Department's intelligence unit and recommendations for aid to European displaced persons, continuance of relief abroad after termination of UNRRA, and for a publicly chartered corporation to control the short-wave foreign broadcasts, hitherto managed by the State Department. In addition, his recommendations to Congress included proposals to permit United States membership in the United Nations International Refugee Organization; and to ratify the peace treaties with Italy, Bulgaria, Rumania, and Hungary.

During March-April 1947 Secretary of State Marshall attended the meetings in Moscow of the Big Four Council of Foreign Ministers. Before he left for Moscow he had received a note from the British Foreign Office informing the United States Government that after March 31 Britain would withdraw her support from Greece and cease aid to Turkey. This announcement resulted in the formulation of what has been called the "Truman Doctrine," presented in an address by the President to Congress on March 12. Truman recommended \$400,000,000 of aid to Greece and Turkey, and the authorization of the "detail of American civilian and military personnel" to be advisers and supervisors of the investment. Marshall was described as the shaper, with Eisenhower, Dean Acheson, and others, of this "simple, declarative statement of new United States policy" to prevent the imposition of totalitarian regimes on European nations. In May the President signed the \$400,000,000 Greek-Turkish aid bill.

On March 10, 1947, the Council of Foreign Ministers convened in Moscow to discuss primarily the drafting of the German and Austrian peace treaties. (Marshall in February had revealed that the United States policy toward Germany was basically the same as that proposed in the Potsdam agreement [1945] and in James F. Byrnes's Stuttgart address [1946].) The Ministers' discussions, however, made little progress, one of the main hindrances being Russia's demand for reparations from current German production. Although observers had hoped that Marshall's call on Premier Stalin on April 15 would break the East-West impasse, there were no "concrete results," the matters talked about by Marshall and Stalin remaining a secret (*United States News*, April 25, 1947). The forty-six-day meeting of the council adjourned on April 24. During the conference a number of agreements—concerning Ruhr and Saar coal shipments to France, repatriation of German prisoners, etc.—were concluded.

On June 5, 1947, at the Harvard University commencement exercises, the Secretary delivered an address which developed into the so-called Marshall Plan, later officially named the European Recovery Program (ERP). The speech, on the European economic plight, stated in part: "Our policy is directed not against

any country or doctrine but against hunger, poverty, desperation, and chaos. Its purpose should be the revival of a working economy in the world so as to permit the emergence of political and social conditions in which free institutions can exist." He called upon all European nations desiring economic aid to submit to the United States a program of economic construction outlining the "part those countries themselves will take in order to give proper effect to whatever action might be undertaken by this Government." Upon Marshall's invitation, Bevin, Molotov, and Bidault met in Paris to discuss the Secretary's suggestions. In July, sixteen European nations, including Britain and France (Russia and her "satellite nations" boycotted the meetings), met at the Paris Economic Conference on the ERP and established the Committee of European Economic Cooperation (and four sub-committees), whose report in September stated that during 1948-51 member nations and Western Germany would require aid to the amount of \$22,440,000,000. Because of the need also for interim aid to prevent privation and communism, especially in France, Italy, and Austria, Marshall later in 1947 asked Congress for an allotment of \$597,000,000 for the purpose; in December a special session of Congress, in the Foreign Aid Act of 1947, voted \$522,000,000 for interim assistance. Marshall averred that action on the long-range ERP must be taken by March 1948. Earlier, in November, Marshall gave to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee an estimate of \$300,000,000 for proposed aid to China during 1948-49.

Secretary Marshall was present at the Inter-American Defense Conference (meeting in August-September in Petropolis, Brazil, near Rio de Janeiro) to draw up a mutual Western Hemisphere defense pact implementing the 1945 Act of Chapultepec. On September 2 the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance (also called the Treaty of Rio de Janeiro) was signed. It includes provisions for the peaceful settlement of all disputes between the nations of the Western Hemisphere and for united defense against outside aggression.

September 1947 saw Secretary Marshall's first appearance before the U.N. General Assembly. To prevent abuse of the veto he proposed that it not be used in peaceful settlement of disputes and in the admission of new members (the veto on "use of force to maintain peace" would be kept). He also proposed the establishment of a continuous-session, all-nation interim committee on peace security which would "consider disputes at the request of Security Council or individual states", "recommend special General Assembly sessions it deemed necessary", "determine whether this 'little assembly' should be made permanent." Other points included were the referring of the Korean independence question to the Assembly, and support of the partition plan for Palestine. The United States plan for the "Little Assembly" was accepted later by General Assembly delegates with some modifications.

On November 25 the four-power Council of Foreign Ministers met in London. The dis-

cussions reached another stalemate. Before Marshall's return to the United States (December 19), he concluded with Britain a bi-zonal pact under which his country was to assume financial and economic charge of the Anglo-American zone, political control to be handled equally by both nations. Charging Russia with responsibility for the failure of the London Conference, Marshall, in his radio address to the American nation, declared that whereas Soviet leaders and the Communist parties predict that the Western European civilization will not prove strong enough "to rise above the destructive effects of the war and restore a healthy society", "we, on the other hand, are confident in the rehabilitation of Western European civilization with its freedoms."

Among other of Secretary Marshall's actions in 1947 were his added changes in State Department organization: the creation of a policy planning staff, headed by George F. Kennan⁴⁷, to decide upon the Department's long-range foreign policy plans. Marshall also persistently urged greater appropriations, some of which he obtained, when the existence of the Department's Office of Information and Cultural Relations (of which the *Voice of America* foreign broadcasts are part) was threatened by Congressional budget cuts. Other actions were his appeal for legislation to create the St. Lawrence seaway, in conjunction with Canada (May); support of "discretionary authority" for the President "to send American military missions, consonant with American interests, to any country that asked for them" (June); and support of the Stratton bill to admit four hundred thousand European displaced persons into the United States (July).

For his service in World War I Marshall was the recipient of the Distinguished Service Medal (its Oak Leaf Cluster for World War II duty), the Silver Star, and the Victory Medal and German Occupation Ribbons, and for service in World War II, of the three theater ribbons without stars, and the National Defense Ribbons; he holds, too, the Philippine Campaign Medal. His foreign decorations include the Croix de Guerre with Palm and Legion of Honor, Grand Croix (France), Knight Grand Cross, Order of the Bath, Military Division (Great Britain), the Order of Suvarov, First Degree (Soviet Russia), and a number from Italy, Morocco, and various Latin-American republics. The D.Sc., D.M.Sc., LL.D., and D.C.L. are the honorary degrees awarded him. Among the clubs and organizations with which he is affiliated are the Army and Navy Club (Washington) and the Society of the National Shrine of the Bill of Rights (life member). His church is the Episcopal.

Marshall's marriage to his college sweetheart Elizabeth Carter Coles, a physician's daughter, took place in February 1902. Three years after her death in 1927, he was married (October 1930) to Katherine Boyce (Tupper) Brown, daughter of a clergyman and widow of Clifton S. Brown, a lawyer. Marshall's stepchildren are Molly Pender Brown Winn, and Clifton Stevenson Brown. (Allan Tupper Brown was killed in action in Italy in 1944.)

Together: Annals of an Army Wife (1946), written by Katherine Tupper Marshall, presents an informal biography of General Marshall and herself since their courtship.

A tall, lean, vigorous man with blue eyes, and graying sandy-brown hair, Marshall has been described as an "intellectual with something of the artist in his sense of language," and as a good-humored, equanimous individual with "force behind his quietness." His wife finds him neither "retiring nor overly modest" but possessing "a sense of humility and selflessness." An avid reader who considers Benjamin Franklin and Robert E. Lee his heroes, Marshall, for his occasional physical relaxation from his many duties, prefers walking, horseback riding, surf casting, or gardening at his Leesburg (Virginia) home, Dodona Manor.

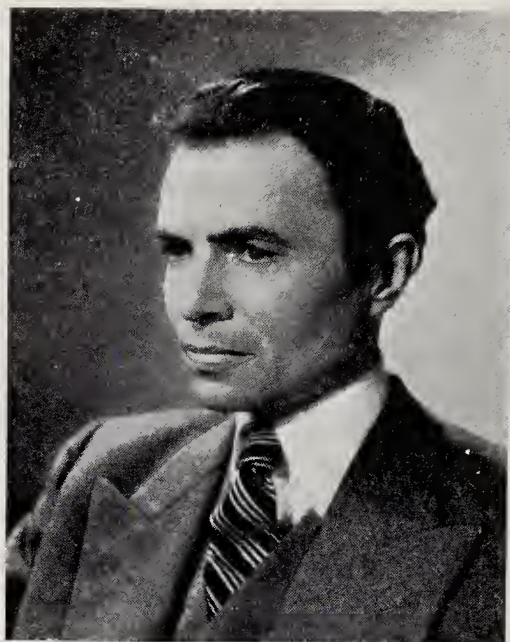
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- Who's Who, 1947
- Who's Who in America, 1946-47

MASON, JAMES May 15, 1909- Actor
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Since his first appearance in motion pictures in 1935, actor James Mason, publicized in the American press as "Britain's popular screen menace," has gained a following which in 1946 won for him Britain's first national motion picture award. American movie-goers, impressed by his performance in *The Seventh Veil*, joined English fans in applauding him and "stirred up a trans-Atlantic postal storm."

The son of a wool merchant, James Neville Mason grew up in the mill town of Huddersfield, in Yorkshire, England, where he had been born to John and Mabel Hattersley (Gaunt) Mason on May 15, 1909. One interviewer, to whom he gave the facts, wrote of him as "an ordinary, rather dull little boy." On graduation from Marlborough College, he studied architecture at Peterhouse, Cambridge, obtaining his B.A. degree from the university in 1931 (in 1943 Cambridge awarded him the M.A. degree.) His amateur interest in acting made young Mason reconsider his choice of career. At the university he had taken part in stu-



JAMES MASON

dent stage productions, and he now resolved to become an actor.

Answering an advertisement in *The Stage*, he secured an engagement with a touring company in 1931 for the part of the melodramatic Grand Duke in *The Rascal*. He returned to London almost penniless after paying his railroad fare from the Midlands town where the company had been stranded, but with his brief training behind him, which enabled him to secure a series of engagements with repertory companies. In 1932 he toured with Brandon Thomas, the Noel Coward Company, and Hull Repertory, and in 1933 he was with Croydon Repertory. That year he made his London debut in the *Gallows Glorious* at the Shaftesbury Theatre and joined the Old Vic Company, playing with Charles Laughton, Flora Robson, and Roger Livesey. He had a role in the 1934 production, *The Queen of the Scots*, and in the same year was a member of the Dublin Gate Theatre Company.

British movie audiences first saw Mason in a part in *Late Extra*, which was filmed in 1935. He also appeared in several other low-budget films that year: *Troubled Waters*, *Twice Branded*, and *Prison Breakers*. Bit parts in such films as Alexander Korda's *Fire over England* and *The Return of the Scarlet Pimpernel*, Mason told C. A. Lejeune (motion picture editor of the *London Observer*), kept him eating during 1936 and 1937. In those years he was also seen on the screen in *Blind Man's Buff*, *The Secret of Stamboul*, *The Mill on the Floss*, *The High Command*, and *Catch as Catch Can*. On the London stage in 1936, in *Parnell*, Mason "accurately produced the effect that was intended for Captain O'Shea," although, added Derek Verschoyle, the *Spectator* reviewer, "his performance became a little monotonous." The actor's portrayal of Hannibal in Robert Sherwood's *Road to Rome* in 1937 was, according to Philip Stockil of the

English Review, "noble and convincing." In *Bonnet over the Windmill* (1937), however, in which Mason took the male lead, his acting was described as "anemic and slovenly."

Other of his stage engagements in 1937 included roles in *Pride and Prejudice* (in Dublin), *Miserable Sinners*, *A Man Who Has Nothing*, and *Flying Blind*. He was co-author of the latter, collaborating with Pamela Kellino, whom he had met while making the movie *Troubled Waters* in 1935 and to whom he was married six years later. In 1938 they also wrote, and appeared opposite each other, in the film *I Met a Murderer*. Describing this venture in a *Screen Guide* article (November 1946), Miss Lejeune told readers that Mason, together with Pamela Kellino and Roy Kellino (then her husband), "decided to prove a good picture could be made with a capital consisting chiefly of imagination and enthusiasm." Their production, which cost sixteen thousand dollars, was not a commercial success—in the opinion of Basil Wright (*Spectator* March 24, 1939), it "failed to make the grade"; in general agreement with other reviewers, however, he praised its photography and called it "a refreshing change from the usual cinematic fare, and. . . emphatically a film to be seen."

In 1939 Mason acted in several television broadcasts and toured with Entertainments National Service Association's first drama company in *Eight Bells* and *I Killed the Count*. (E.N.S.A. is the British USO.) For his performance as the young rake in *Sixth Floor* that year, he was cited by one reviewer (in the *New Statesman and Nation*) as "an actor to watch, a Gable in the making." In 1940 Mason appeared in the film, *The Patient Vanishes*, and toured in two stage productions, *Divorce for Christobel* and A. J. Cronin's *Jupiter Laughs*. He received his best London notices, reported John Osborne in *Life*, for his role as the lead in *Jupiter Laughs*, of which he was also the director.

Appearing in 1941-42 in a series of motion pictures which included *Hatter's Castle*, *The Night Has Eyes*, *Alibi*, *Thunder Rock*, *Secret Mission*, and *The Bells Go Down*, Mason's "first big hit," wrote a critic, was as the surly Marquis of Rohan in *The Man in Grey*, "a bad part," in the actor's own opinion. Such films as *Fanny by Gaslight* and *Candlelight in Algeria* (both in 1943), and *They Were Sisters* (1944) heightened Mason's popularity with the British public and made him sought after by producers both in England and Hollywood. In 1943 Mason had also made *They Met in the Dark* and *Hotel Reserve*.

It was the "handsomely produced, admirably acted" film, *The Seventh Veil*, which "established [Mason] as a star on both sides of the Atlantic." In it he played the part of the exacting guardian who dominates his ward; the forceful character was considered "an excellent vehicle for his talent." Next appearing in *Wicked Lady*, which was described as a poor costume drama, Mason was labeled in American newspapers and magazines as "England's cultured version of Humphrey Bogart," "glowering cinematic glamour boy," and the like.

Catering to popular demand, American motion picture houses presented revivals of a number of his early pictures (nine according to *Variety*) and billed his name in letters "out of proportion to the size of the roles he played in some of them"—a form of commercialism of which the actor has expressed his disapproval. In 1946 Mason, whose appeal to women audiences is well known, drew the most votes in a poll of 547,767 British movie fans (the actor was similarly acclaimed in 1947), and was the winner of the first national motion picture award for British films, a silver statuette, comparable to the Hollywood "Oscar." He is reputedly Britain's greatest film box-office draw and its highest paid screen star.

A severe critic of himself, Mason does not think highly of many of his films, wrote John Osborne (*Life*, January 6, 1947); Mason selects only four of the thirty-five in which he has appeared as having any real merit: *I Met a Murderer*, *The Seventh Veil*, *A Place of One's Own* (1944), and *Odd Man Out*. (His portrayal of the hunted Irish underground leader in *Odd Man Out* was highly praised upon the picture's release in 1947.) Too much publicity has been given him as the villain type, the actor has remarked, emphasizing that he has played the outright villain in only about three roles. But allowed a choice between a mediocre hero's part and a mediocre villain's, he added, he would always select the unsympathetic characterization as the more effective of the two. As for stage roles, Mason, objecting to revivals of classics, declared he has no desire to portray Hamlet: "It seems to me that it is a far more interesting contribution to our culture to do something that is at least progressive, something that will be in a small way a reflection of modern thought, than to be the seventeen hundredth person to play Hamlet." American journalists have described the actor as outspoken, particularly in his criticism of British film production.

On March 26, 1947, Mason made his Broadway debut in Jacques Deval's *Bathsheba*, in which his wife, Pamela Kellino, appeared opposite him in the title role. The Biblical play, intended as a drama but interpreted as a comedy upon Mason's insistence, was called tedious and ungainly. It closed after twenty-nine performances. Mason received mild praise from the New York critics: he was a competent King David, they generally agreed, though "not very grand or Biblical." During his stay in the United States the actor was also heard on the radio in a *Theatre Guild on the Air* presentation of *Bill of Divorcement*. *The Upturned Glass*, which Mason made in 1946, was released in England in 1947 and was termed "a fictional film with a documentary background." The scenario was by the actor's wife and John Monaghan, an American whom the Masons met while touring British Army camps with E.N.S.A. in 1944. In accordance with his contract with J. Arthur Rank, a print of the film was dispatched to the United

States for Mason's approval. When it opened in New York in November, a *PM* reviewer commented: "Though they have done it nicely and tied it up trickily, they have boxed him into a small package denying him scope and vista for his unique personality." To the New York *Post* reviewer it appeared that Mason "gives a notable performance, adding the unquestionable authority of his personality to a picture which would be little better than thrilling fiction without him." Meanwhile, Mason had not been able to appear in any American film because of a breach of contract suit instituted against him by producer David Rose. Despite the fact that no new Mason pictures were released that year, the trade paper, *The Motion Picture Herald*, found that he still led all other British stars in popularity for the year 1947.

Mason has called himself "American-minded," finding himself in harmony with the American emphasis on modern culture as opposed to the British regard for tradition. Arriving in New York with his wife in November 1946 on his first trip to the United States, he was enthusiastic in his praise of New York and the American radio, bands, and musicals. He prefers jazz to classical music and is especially an admirer of Duke Ellington and Erskine Hawkins. Among film stars, his favorites are Spencer Tracy, Jean Gabin, Lena Horne, Carmen Miranda, and Veronica Lake. Both Mason and his wife are lovers of cats—they brought their collection of five with them to the United States. Mrs. Mason is the daughter of Isidor Ostrer, a British economist and onetime film producer. Her first marriage to movie cameraman Roy Kellino ended in divorce. She is the author of several books, among them *Ignoramus Ignoramus*; this contains line drawings by Mason, who paints, draws caricatures, and also writes in his free time. He is "incessantly worried," reported John Osborne, by the thought that his talents may not be of superlative quality. The actor is actually taller than he appears on the screen: he is six feet in height, weighs 165 pounds. According to a *PM* writer, who saw in him "the dreamy artist type," he also gives a much less severe impression in person. He lives a sort of "recluse private life" in his own house and garden, Mason has stated, and avoids personal appearances and formal functions whenever possible. "He likes simplicity," added this writer, "exactitude, technique, integrity, honest partisanship, and the right word in the right place."

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MEHTA, HANSA (mā'tā) July 3, 1897-
United Nations delegate; legislator

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Obtaining political and economic rights for women is part of the broader purpose of insuring a complete "Bill of Rights" to all citizens of the world by action and by legislation. In view of the interrelation between these two objectives, Hansa Mehta, the Indian delegate to the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, also serves on the U.N. Commission on Human Rights. Drawing upon her experience as an educator, justice of the peace, legislator, and nonviolent revolutionist, Mrs. Mehta in February 1947 submitted a tentative international "Bill of Rights" to the Human Rights Commission.



HANSA MEHTA

Hansa Mehta, who in marriage was again to have the surname Mehta, was born into a Brahman family, in the town of Surat (the first British settlement in India), in the northern division of Bombay on July 3, 1897. Her grandfather, Ras Bahadur Nandshankar Mehta, teacher and administrator, was the first author of novels in the Gujarati language; and her father, Sir Manubhai Mehta, served as Prime Minister of the States of Baroda and Bikaner, and as a Cabinet minister in Gwalior. Her mother was the former Harshad Kumari M. Desai. With the encouragement of her father Hansa Mehta, as well as her four brothers and four sisters, sought a complete and well-rounded education. After her graduation from the Maharani High School in Baroda, she won the Chatfield Prize and Gangabhai Bhat Scholarship to the University of Bombay. One of only three girls in the 1918 class of Baroda College, she obtained her degree with high

honors in philosophy. The next year was spent in England, where she attended the London School of Economics.

In the course of her European travels during the post-World War I years, Hansa Mehta was present at the Women's International Conference held in 1920 at Geneva. Her itinerary later included the United States—she arrived in America in 1922 with the intention of touring the country widely. During the midsummer of 1923 she attended the First Educational World Conference at San Francisco. On her return to India by way of Japan, she was caught in the earthquake that devastated that country in the fall of 1923. Within six months after returning to India, Hansa Mehta married a non-Brahman, Dr. Jivraj Narayan Mehta, a London-educated physician who was then chief medical officer of the State of Baroda. The couple settled in Bombay, where their two children, Anjani, a daughter, and Harshraj, a son, were born.

Her activity in education continuing, the young mother became a member of the schools committee of the municipality of Bombay in 1927, and remained in that post until 1931. It was in 1927, too, that she was a member of the first session of the All-India Women's Conference; subsequently she organized its Bombay division, acted as its vice-president and committeeman, and was elected its president in 1945. For a year (1930-31) she was secretary of the National Council of Women in India. Previously, in 1929, she had been made president of the Gujarati Stri Sahakari Mandal (the Gujarati Women's Cooperative Society), for which she organized three exhibitions: the Women's Arts and Crafts Exhibition (1934), the Art in the Home Exhibition (1937), and the Child in the Home Exhibition (1939).

At the inception of the Congress movement in 1930 (under the leadership of Mohandas K. Gandhi⁴²), Hansa Mehta resigned the post of justice of the peace, which she had held since 1928. For her participation in the civil disobedience campaign of 1930, she was sentenced to three months in prison. Her second arrest took place in 1932, but she was not detained again until the end of 1940 and the beginning of 1941, when she spent five months in the Yeravada prison for civil disobedience. At this time Mrs. Mehta was a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, to which she had been elected in 1937 and re-elected in 1940. From 1937 until 1939 she had been parliamentary secretary to the Minister of Education and Health. Another of her civic activities was serving as president of the Bombay Provincial Primary Education Board for the three years from 1939 to 1942. "I do not think that American women can realize what it is like to live in a country where only 2 per cent of the women are literate," Mrs. Mehta has said to a *Christian Science Monitor* interviewer. "There is a very great deal to be done in India, even to teach the majority of our people to know the enlightenment and joy that may come from the ability to read."

At the London Conference in February 1946, a subcommission to the United Nations Com-

mission on Human Rights was established. The first meeting of this Subcommittee on the Status of Women, held in New York two months later, was attended by women delegates from seven countries, among whom Mrs. Mehta was India's representative. A report on the aims of the subcommission was formulated during the New York session. Its first purpose was the extension of political rights, considered the *sine qua non* for advancement of women. (This was later presented as a resolution to the General Assembly of the U.N. and passed unanimously on December 11, 1946.) The remainder of the report considered the various fields of progress for women: economic, social, civil, and educational. Changes in discriminatory legislation concerning marriage, custody of children, right to nationality and to property were recommended.

When the subcommission proved impracticable, at the second session of the Economic and Social Council, in June 1946, it was raised to the standing of a full commission, one of those under the Economic and Social Council. The membership was to be composed of delegates from the Human Rights Commission and additional delegates from the participating nations, selected according to individual capacity from a nomination list submitted by the respective governments. It was then decided to make a survey of laws pertaining to the status of women, using an earlier study made by the League of Nations as a basis. In its second report, submitted to Social and Economic Council on February 14, 1947, the Commission on the Status of Women presented as its method of proceeding, the stimulation of world public opinion "in favor of raising the status of women" and the collaboration of the commission "with United Nations organs, governments, specialized agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and any experts deemed necessary." Since its powers were limited to study and advisory functions, the commission resolved to form relations with nongovernmental organizations (such as women's clubs) in order to secure implementation of their recommendations. By way of collaboration with other U.N. agencies, the commission requested a report on the status of women in trust territories from the Trusteeship Council, declared its willingness to work with the Housing and Town Planning Service proposed by the Social Commission, and instructed the U.N. Secretariat to prepare information and publications for newly enfranchised women. The establishment of crèches and kindergartens for the care of children was a point stressed in the commission's report, as was the installation of labor-saving devices in homes in order to allow the housewife more time to take part in public affairs.

To Mrs. Mehta, "equal opportunity" for women is not synonymous with their "identification" with men. "There is a genuine difference," she has observed. "While the women of the world must have, if we are to move forward, an equal standing with men in all phases of life and endeavor, they must also maintain their essential differences; for it is these very differences, each offered to the other

in a spirit of active cooperation and understanding, that will make for a more comprehensive, more sensitively and finely balanced cultural and economic life for every man and woman on the earth."

Mrs. Mehta was also assigned as a delegate to the Commission on Human Rights, to which she presented in February 1947 a draft resolution on human rights. Her recommendations for an international "Bill of Rights" included "the right to access to the United Nations without risk of reprisal whenever there is an actual or threatened infringement of human rights . . . the right of equality without distinction of nationality or political belief . . . the right to education . . . the right to property." Mrs. Mehta also urged the inclusion of a definition of the relationship between the individual, the community, the state, and the international organization, as well as the establishment of means of enforcing the "Bill of Rights" in the event of its violation.

As a member of the Constituent Assembly of India, Mrs. Mehta serves on its advisory committee and on its subcommittee on fundamental rights. Her writings have been concerned with the status of women, and with other political rights as well: she is the author of the studies "Women Under the Hindu Law of Marriage and Succession," of "Civil Liberties," and of "Postwar Education with Special Reference to Women's Education." Mrs. Mehta has also written several story books for children in Gujarati, besides translating *Hamlet* and *The Merchant of Venice* into that language. Since 1931 she has been a fellow of the University of Bombay; she is also a fellow and a member of the syndicate of the Shri Nathibai Damodar Thakarsy Women's University, of which she was elected vice-chancellor in 1946. That year she was chosen vice-president of the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship. Five feet two inches tall, 120 pounds in weight, Hansa Mehta has brown eyes and hair, and possesses an air "of tranquillity hardly ever realized by the average woman of the West." Of her recreations she has said: "In my school and college days I was fond of games, especially badminton and riding. My chief hobby, however, was reading, which still persists."

Reference

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MENOTTI, GIAN-CARLO (mā-nôt'tē jän-kär'lō) July 7, 1911- Composer; dramatist; director

Address: b. c/o Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, Hollywood, Calif.; h. Mt. Kisco, N.Y.

Gian-Carlo Menotti, composer-librettist whose operas *The Medium* and *The Telephone* were first presented in 1946, has also won acclaim as a dramatist and director. In addition to other operatic works, all of which have been sung in English, Menotti has composed ballet and chamber music.

Cadeigliano, on Lake Lugano near Milan, is the birthplace of Gian-Carlo Menotti. He was



GIAN-CARLO MENOTTI

born there July 7, 1911, and lived there for the first eleven years of his life. He was the sixth child to be born in a family of ten children. His father was a retired importer and his mother acted as Gian-Carlo's first music teacher. All the young Menottis were musical: they played in their own chamber music group every evening, and seated in the family box at La Scala, young Menotti listened to opera regularly, hearing Toscanini⁴² conduct the works of the great composers. The boy, who had started to compose music at the age of six, wrote an opera, *The Death of Pierrot*, when he was eleven. Young Gian-Carlo Menotti was also enrolled at the Milan Conservatory. By the time he had reached seventeen, wrote Howard Taubman in the *New York Times Magazine*, Menotti had become a somewhat spoiled prodigy, a pianist who was lionized in the salons of the most distinguished families. "He treated his studies cavalierly and learned little," explained Taubman. It was his mother who took action to end this state of affairs.

Brought to America by his mother in 1928, young Menotti was enrolled at the Curtis Institute of Music in Philadelphia. "Shy, lonely, unable to speak English, he was thrown on his own resources." He studied on a scholarship with Rosario Scalero at Curtis and wrote small pieces for string orchestra and piano, a group of childrens' piano selections, fugues, canons, variations, and sonatinas, as part of his work in composition at the school. Then, in 1933, at the age of twenty-two, he conceived an idea for an opera. Completed two and a half years later, *Amelia al Ballo* was based upon Menotti's own Italian libretto, which was later translated by George Mead as *Amelia Goes to the Ball*. It was presented by the Curtis Institute at the Philadelphia Academy of Music on April 1, 1937, and conducted by Fritz Reiner⁴¹. The work was well received. "Menotti has not

attempted to achieve originality merely through discord. . . . He has simply spoken his heart and the result is gratifying," wrote a critic in *Musician*. "From start to finish [the music] reflected youth, refreshingly unstilted, and cleverly interwoven with a humorous vein." The story of the flighty female who must go to the ball at any cost was presented at the Metropolitan Opera House six times in the 1937-38 and 1938-39 seasons; it was scheduled for revival in 1947-48.

Heralded as American opera's most promising composer, Menotti was urged to write another opera, this time for radio. Commissioned by the National Broadcasting System, he composed *The Old Maid and the Thief*, first heard on the *Toscanini Hour* on April 22, 1939. *Newsweek's* judgment (May 8, 1939 issue) was: "[Menotti] frequently topped his previous effort with a pert sense of characterization that poked its impish head from every loudspeaker. . . . Many forgot they were merely listening; they felt they were looking." Composer David Diamond, in *Modern Music* (June 1939), praised the "witty, ebullient score," but warned Menotti of "a tendency toward over-lushness in every musical phrase and toward pouring into the necessary harmonic texture an overdose of 'sweet' notes." *The Old Maid and the Thief* was later adapted for the stage, and subsequently saw more than one hundred performances. Since it required only four singers and forty pounds of stage properties, the opera was transported easily by amateur groups to Army camps and hospitals during World War II.

The second of Menotti's operas to become a part of the Metropolitan Opera repertory was *The Island God*, the libretto of which was written in Italian by the composer and translated into English by Fleming McLeish. Received with "cordiality" by the audience, the opera won less praise from critics. The characters of the one-act philosophical tragedy, wrote Samuel Barlow in *Modern Music*, "unfortunately remained types, and the music never quite gave them a stature commensurate with their immobility." Wrote the *Musical Courier's* reviewer, "It is much too heavily scored and the *tessitura* of the vocal parts and weight of the orchestral writing are such that much of the text is wholly unintelligible." The same critic also wrote, "There is no question of Mr. Menotti's talent."

Commissioned by the Ballet Society, Menotti's new work, *The Telephone*, was first presented at the Heckscher Playhouse in New York City on February 20, 1947, as a curtain raiser for his other new opera, *The Medium*. The short *divertissement* was called "trivial," "pretentious," "precocious," but still "delightful." The opera it preceded, *The Medium*, had been produced previously at Brander Matthews Hall of Columbia University, on May 8, 1946. (The work was commissioned by the Alice M. Ditson Fund.) In its original form the opera was given five performances, before Menotti revised it. In the opinion of *Newsweek* (March 3, 1947), the "revised edition justified his [Menotti's] faith in the opera's potentialities." So enthusiastic was the recep-

tion given *The Telephone* and *The Medium* at the Heckscher Playhouse that Menotti and the Ballet Society decided to take the two operas to a Broadway theater.

At the Heckscher Playhouse the two Menotti works had been reviewed as music by music critics; at the Barrymore Theatre on May 1, 1947, the task of reviewing the bill was assigned to the dramatic critics. The "amalgamation of beautiful music and frightening melodrama" stated *Life* (June 9, 1947), established Menotti as a dramatist: "The medium's great scene, in which she grapples with her fear, is one of the most powerful conjured on the current stage," thought the *Catholic World*. "*The Medium* and *The Telephone* combine words, music, and storytelling with consummate artistry and great distinction. These works are good theater in any Broadway terms" (Howard Barnes of the New York *Herald Tribune*). John Chapman of the New York *Daily News* wrote: "An exciting stage novelty. Not often in any generation are a sense of theater and a sense of music born in the same individual. Such a happily gifted person is Gian-Carlo Menotti." Dissenting opinions, which were in the minority, doubted the "theatrical effectiveness" of the pieces. "For all his ambitions and musical gifts, [Menotti] has been pretty far from successful," wrote Richard Watts, Jr., in the New York *Post*. Record summer audiences, however, caused the repeated extension of the run in New York; after closing November 1, 1947, the bill was sent on tour of the principal cities of the United States and was reported in demand for production abroad.

Broadcast on the radio and available on Columbia records, *The Medium* and its short companion piece, *The Telephone*, have been scheduled for filming, the composer-librettist having been signed to make the adaptation for motion pictures. Menotti was also reported, in July 1947, to be signed by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer as a writer-director, his direction of the two works at the Barrymore Theatre having established his reputation as a stage director. Previously, Menotti had been named to succeed his former teacher, Rosario Scalero, as director of the composition department of the Curtis Institute, in the fall of 1948.

Among Menotti's other musical works is the ballet *Sebastian*. Again the libretto is his (the choreography is designed by Edward Caton). "Modern and melodic," the score was also recorded by Columbia Records. In 1947 Menotti was completing a second ballet, for Antony Tudor⁴⁵ and the Ballet Theater, based upon Marcel Proust's *Remembrance of Things Past*. Menotti's other work in the realm of the dance is *Errand Into the Maze*, first presented at the end of February 1947 by Martha Graham⁴⁶. This *Time* dismissed as "more maze than message." Menotti's Piano Concerto, first played in 1945, has been performed by the Boston Symphony; his Pastorale, for string orchestra and piano, was first heard in 1935; and *Variations on a Theme of Robert Schumann*, for piano, won the Carl F. Lauber Musical Award for 1931. The composer in 1947 is working on *The Last Super-*

man, a comic opera, financed by a twenty-five-hundred-dollar Guggenheim Fellowship (1946). He has also received a one-thousand-dollar grant from the American Academy and the National Institute of Arts and Letters (1945).

Prominent among Menotti's nonmusical works is *A Copy of Madame Aupic*, the dramatist's first "straight" play, which he directed at the New Milford (Connecticut) tryout in the summer of 1947. It is, however, with another drama, *The Consul*, that Menotti may be represented as a playwright on Broadway sometime in the course of 1948. In musical circles, nevertheless, Menotti is considered a composer for the opera. Discussing this medium he has said, "Opera should be taken out of the museum atmosphere. Companies that stick to the traditional operatic stage tradition are killing the art of opera. Margaret Webster⁴⁰ or Orson Welles⁴¹ in his early days could give opera the kind of direction it needs."

Like Toscanini, Menotti is an Italian citizen "out of loyalty and affection to his native country." He refused to align himself with the Fascist party, thus causing his works virtually to be banned in Italy during the Mussolini⁴² regime. In World War II the composer broadcast to Italy in his native tongue for the Office of War Information. Tall, thin Menotti works at a draftsman's board, writing words and music at the same time. He is a dark man "with a truly Lombard profile, his eyes deep sunk under thick eyebrows." The bachelor shares a home in Mt. Kisco (the house is designed by Lescaze⁴³) with composer Samuel Barber⁴⁴ and poet Robert Horan. If any one of them should marry their agreement is that the "miscreant" must forfeit his third of their mutual holdings (three grand pianos, several Modiglianis, Braques, Picassos⁴⁵ and Bermans) to the others "without payment and without removing anything but his clothes." Menotti is in the habit of listening to premières of his productions as a standee. From a group of standees, he reported in *Musical America*, "you get unbiased opinion. They may not invariably be complimentary, but they are apt to be sincere."

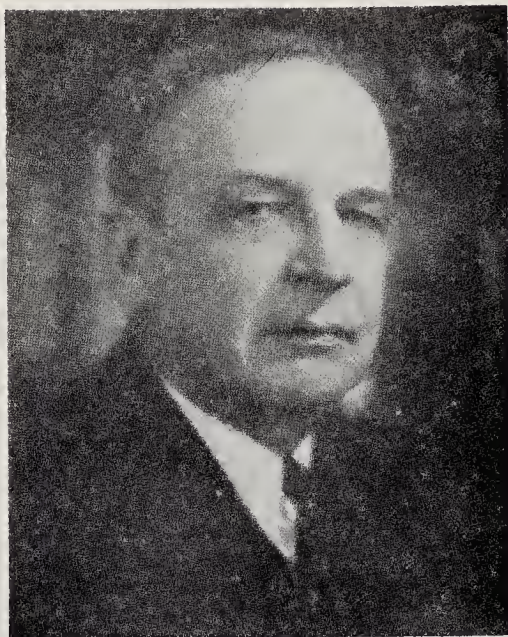
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MERRIAM, CHARLES E(DWARD) Nov. 15, 1874- Political scientist; university professor

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Through his writings, his many years of teaching, and his active participation in Gov-



Ernest Martin

CHARLES E. MERRIAM

ernment, Charles E. Merriam has gained a prominent position in the field of political science. He has been called "one of its wisest contemporary students," and those who have studied under him at the University of Chicago have expressed tribute to him for giving them greater confidence in the future of mankind. Neither the experience of two world wars nor the menace of the atomic bomb has shaken the political scientist's faith in his own belief that man's power to will and reason will eventually triumph.

Charles Edward Merriam was born on November 15, 1874, in the small town of Hopkinton, Iowa, where the Merriams lived just across from the Lenox College campus. In an autobiographical essay, "The Education of Charles E. Merriam" (contained in *The Future of Government in the United States*) he writes about his parents, brother, and sister: "Assume Margaret Campbell Kirkwood, a school teacher fresh from Scotland. Assume the Yankee, Charles E. Merriam, Sr., from Massachusetts—Corporal Merriam, postmaster Merriam, merchant Merriam, banker Merriam, Presbyterian elder Merriam. Assume John Campbell Merriam, natural scientist, geologist, paleontologist . . . alternately fought and followed by his younger brother. Assume Merriam's younger sister, the sad-faced Sue, who cared more about poetry than politics. . . ."

The senior Merriam envisioned his son Charles a lawyer who would rise to fame in the political world, but by 1895 this plan, in which young Charles had concurred, had been changed. After studying economics and politics at the State University of Iowa, from which he received a B.A. degree in 1895, twenty-year-old Merriam decided upon "what

seemed to him the high road and, as it turned out, the hard road." A year's teaching (1893-94) in Iowa's country schools, at \$22.50 a month, already behind him, he returned to Lenox College to teach the classics and mathematics. (He had received a B.A. degree from this three-year college in 1893.) During most of the period from 1896 to 1900 he was at Columbia University, earning his M.A. (1897) and Ph.D. (1900) degrees, and lecturing on political theory for a year as a substitute for a professor on sabbatical leave; another year, 1899-1900, was also spent at the universities of Berlin and Paris in further study of political theory with "many a lingering glance at economics, sociology, and history." Merriam's thesis, published in 1900, was the *History of the Theory of Sovereignty since Rousseau*.

The "education" of Merriam was then continued in Chicago. Beginning as a docent (1900-1902), he rose in the Department of Political Science at the University of Chicago—from associate (1902-3) to instructor (1903-5), to assistant professor (1905-7), to associate professor (1907-11), to professor—until he became chairman of the department in 1923. His writings during his early years at the university included *A History of American Political Theories* (1903), and *Primary Elections* (1909), which the historian Charles A. Beard "called 'of the highest practical importance' for both citizen and student.

In 1905 Merriam decided to enter the Chicago political arena. He became a member of the Charter Convention created that year to draft a new charter for the city, investigated Chicago's revenues for the City Club (*Report of an Investigation of the Municipal Revenues of Chicago*), and served as secretary of the harbor commission. As alderman from the seventh ward (the ward where the university was located) in 1909-11, he was instrumental in creating a commission which, under his chairmanship, investigated municipal finances and exposed large-scale graft within the city Government. An advocate of the direct primary as well as other reforms, the professor was persuaded to become a candidate in the 1911 Chicago mayoralty race. He won the Republican nomination in the primaries with a high plurality but lost the election by a narrow margin. From 1913 to 1917 he served again on the Chicago City Council as alderman from the seventh ward and was responsible for the establishment of the Bureau of Public Efficiency.

During these years, Merriam was offered positions with important law firms as well as high posts in Washington in the Taft and Wilson administrations, but he preferred to remain in Chicago, where he felt he could best gain insight into "the persistent problems of political behavior." What he learned as a "participant-observer" in the city's struggles for better Government is told in *Chicago: A More Intimate View of Urban Politics* (1929). Merriam also added to the earlier volumes which he had written such works as *American Political Ideas: 1865-1917* (1920), *The American Party System* (1922), *New Aspects of*

Politics (1925), and *Four American Party Leaders* (1926). Concerned with the problem of finding more adequate research facilities and sounder methods of analysis in political science, Merriam also acted as chairman of a special committee on research for the American Political Science Association. From 1923 to 1927 he was president of the Social Science Research Council, which was established for the aid of social science workers as a result of the committee's recommendations. In addition, Professor Merriam, in collaboration with colleagues and students and aided by Local Community Research, through the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Foundation, launched studies on such significant aspects of his field as nonvoting, propaganda, leadership, and political psychology. Certain of the functions of that foundation, which was merged with the Rockefeller Foundation in 1928, devolved upon the Spelman Fund, its successor. After 1935, as a member and later chairman of the Spelman Fund, Merriam was concerned with the development of administrative standards and practices through the agencies of responsible officials organized for that purpose, such as the Public Administration Clearing House in Chicago. The last-mentioned organization, as well as ten or twelve societies affiliated with it, including the American Municipal Association and the Council of State Governments, received grants from the Spelman Fund.

Between the years 1919 and 1932, the political scientist visited many European cities, "restlessly [trying] to catch the inner meaning of a troubled world." He particularly sought answers to questions involving the development of citizenship, for he had been commissioned to organize and edit a series of studies on this subject. These were published in 1931 under the title *The Making of Citizens: A Comparative Study of Methods of Civic Training*. In June 1932, in the midst of brewing political tumult in Berlin, Merriam wrote *Political Power: Its Composition and Incidence* (1934). Later, in *The Role of Politics in Social Change* (1936), wherein he "undertook to shear through the struggle between individualism and collectivism by attacking the doctrine of economic fatalism upon which both of them rested," he further expanded his ideas on political power. Again, in *Prologue to Politics* (1939), he emphasized the importance of man's reason and will as opposed to pessimism and violence in working toward the ideal state.

By this time Merriam's personality was (in his own words) being "swallowed up in an unending series of facts and figures, findings and conclusions, prepared by various boards of which he was usually an unwilling member." As vice-chairman of President Hoover's Research Committee on Social Trends (created in 1929) and as a member for ten years of the planning boards established during the Roosevelt Administration (the National Planning Board formed in 1933 was succeeded in 1934 by the National Resources Board and in 1939 by the National Resources Planning Board), Merriam was active in the effort to

substitute a policy of long-range national planning for a policy of drift. "Democracy must have not merely a past, but a future; not merely traditions but inventions," wrote Merriam in 1940, believing that unless plans to solve the problems of production, unemployment, and social security were adopted within the framework of representative Government and free enterprise, the United States would drift into totalitarianism.

The work of the planners, generally supported by Progressives although regarded as not radical enough in some quarters, was sharply attacked: In publications such as *Newsweek* and *Nation's Business*, proposals for Government participation in industry contained in the 1943 NRPB report were assailed as meaning "the end of the American system." Despite such criticism and the liquidation of the NRPB after 1943, Merriam, pointing to the increased activities of State and city planning boards as well as other signs, felt that progress was being made toward the acceptance of planning as a basic element in the democratic pattern. One of the suggestions made by the NRPB led to the establishment of the President's Committee on Administrative Management of which Merriam became a member. (This, together with his membership on the Commission of Inquiry on Public Service Personnel, was among the few explorations which he made in the field of administration.)

After his retirement from the University of Chicago in 1940, Merriam, now becoming professor emeritus, scheduled himself for breakfast in bed and time for pictures, music, and bowling, but World War II disturbed his plans for leisurely living. In addition to continuing his work on the National Resources Planning Board, which proposed a new "bill of rights" for postwar America, he wrote *What Is Democracy?* (1941), *On the Agenda of Democracy* (1941), *Public and Private Government* (1944) and *Systematic Politics* (1945). He was concerned in these works, as well as in articles published in various magazines, with such significant subjects as the basic principles of democracy, the need for establishing "a system of jural order in the world, by force if necessary," the resolution of the conflict between national sovereignty and international organization, and the effect of the atom bomb on politics. While admitting the possibility that the bomb might wipe out civilization, he preferred to believe in the other alternative, that the mind which had unleashed the atom giant, not the atom, would prove victorious. "Patience" was his watchword.

Merriam's books have been generally recognized as encouraging and valuable treatises, dealing with the fundamental aspects of Government as directly related to human needs and behavior; his prose has been described as lucid, entertaining, and, at times, inspired. Not all his readers, however, have found his views convincing, and some members of his profession have not approved his tendency to loosen the traditional ties between political science and the fields of law and history and to relate the study of Government more closely with

MERRIAM, CHARLES E.—*Continued*
biology, anthropology, psychology, sociology, economics, and medicine.

A group of Merriam's former students have written a series of essays in his honor which were published in 1942 under the title *The Future of Government in the United States*. (It contains a bibliography of his books.) In 1946 Merriam was also honored by the universities of Washington and Princeton, which conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws; in 1920 he had also received this degree from the University of Colorado and in 1935 from the University of Michigan. In recognition of his services as commissioner from America on Public Information in Italy in 1918, the Italian Government in 1921 made him a commander of its Order of the Crown. Merriam also served as commanding captain of the aviation section of the Signal Reserve Corps in 1917 following the United States entry into the war.

Charles E. Merriam's memberships include the Social Science Research Council, the American Political Science Association (of which he was president in 1924-25), the American Academy of Political and Social Science (he was its vice-president in 1924), and the American Philosophical Society, as well as the Quadrangle, City, and University clubs of Chicago. Merriam was a member of the Commission on Freedom of the Press. Organized under the auspices of the University of Chicago, from 1944 to 1947 the commission considered the problems of "censorship, ownership, and readership" of the various mass communications media and published its major findings.

In 1901 Merriam was married to Elizabeth Hilda Doyle of Constableville, New York; they have four children: Charles James, John Francis, Elizabeth, and Robert Edward. The political scientist declares that men have taught him more than books. He compares his mind to his boyhood dog Carlo, which always persisted in following him to school, and writes of his Carlo mind as "restless, irrepressible, irritating, dogged in his methods and baffling with his irrepressible doggish smile." And in referring to his "brown-gray-white" hair, he calls himself "baldescent."

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MILLER, ARTHUR 1915- Playwright; author

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The second play by Arthur Miller to appear on Broadway, *All My Sons*, won, in 1947, the New York Drama Critics' Circle Award, and was sold to Universal-International for film production. By his thirty-second year Miller had written a well-received novel, *Focus*, and a book based on his observations of Army life.

A native New Yorker, Arthur Miller was born in the upper East Side of Manhattan in 1915 to Isadore and Augusta (Barnett) Miller. He attended a Manhattan elementary school, going for his secondary education to James Madison and Abraham Lincoln high schools in Brooklyn. Graduated from the latter in 1932, young Miller could not afford the expense of a college education at that time. He therefore found a job as a stock clerk in an automobile-parts warehouse. According to a New York *Post* biographical account, he saved thirteen dollars weekly out of his fifteen-dollar-a-week salary. Two and a half years after leaving high school, he had enough money to pay for his first year at the University of Michigan. He finished college with the financial aid of the National Youth Administration supplemented by his salary as night editor of the *Michigan Daily*. While he was in college, Miller wrote a number of plays. He twice won the five-hundred-dollar Avery Hopwood Award: once in 1936 for *The Grass Still Grows*, and again in 1937. He won a second honor for *The Grass Still Grows* in 1938, when he was awarded the Theatre Guild National Award of twelve hundred and fifty dollars.

Miller received his Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Michigan in 1938, and in that year he returned to New York and joined the Federal Theatre Project. Before his first play had been produced, however, the activities of the project were curtailed. Thereafter Miller wrote for radio; his scripts were heard on the *Columbia Workshop* (CBS), the *Calvacade of America* (NBC), and other similar programs. In a 1947 interview, Miller said (*New York Times*), "Every emotion in a radio script has to have a tag. It's like playing a scene in a dark closet."

In 1944, on the recommendation of Herman Shumlin⁴¹, Miller was engaged by Lester Cowan, the motion picture producer, to visit Army camps throughout the country for the purpose of collecting background material for the filming of Ernie Pyle's⁴² *Story of GI Joe*. (Miller himself was excluded from Army service because of a high school football injury.) In touring camps throughout the United States, Miller, as he later wrote, "wanted to know and tell Hollywood what really does happen on maneuvers, how the Army gets so many men going on in one direction together, how a soldier gets his shoes fixed, how they pick the man who delivers the mail. . . I wanted the truth because it seemed silly to write a false picture about something that was going on right under my nose and could be observed." In addition to supplying the background for the film, Miller's findings formed the basis for a book, *Situation Normal*, published in 1944, in the opinion of a *Saturday Review of Liter-*

ature critic, "one of the most important books about the war."

A second book by Arthur Miller appeared in 1945. This was *Focus*, a novel about anti-Semitism. Wrote Sterling North, book reviewer of the *New York Post*: "In words that burn like carbolic acid, that flash like tracer bullets through the midnight of bigotry, he has pictured the agonizing fear and revulsion and finally the courage of a little man named Newman." Described by Richard Wright (in a *PM* review) as being "cleverer than it is profound, and more coincidentally contrived than passionately felt," *Focus*, in the opinion of Charles Poore of the *New York Times*, was "too pat. The trouble seems to be that Mr. Miller does not give his characters sufficient free play. . . . [But] he can write eloquently. If he never convinces you of the reality of Lawrence Newman, he leaves you in no doubt of the existence of the rancorous, fear-born prejudices Newman had to face." In the words of Maxwell Geismar (on the staff of the *New York Herald Tribune*), "The point is that Mr. Miller's fatal spectacles [the fact that the hero began to wear eyeglasses is important to the plot] are a symbol, not a trick, and Mr. Miller's hero becomes increasingly real as he becomes increasingly tortured. . . . Maybe *Focus* is still something of a tour de force; it lacks a final solidity and complexity. But it is good." *Focus*, which sold ninety thousand copies, has been published also in Denmark and France. In 1947 a screen version was in preparation.

Miller had not abandoned playwrighting for fiction writing. In November 1944 his *The Man Who Had All The Luck* opened on Broadway, "lasted about long enough for the performers to get into their make-up," and "perished of fiscal anemia." Although most critics found the writing "didactic" and "inexpert," *Variety*, after viewing the out-of-New York opening of the play, believed it might be a "moderate hit"; and Burton Rascoe, then on the *New York World-Telegram* staff, asserted that the drama was "faultlessly convincing" and noted, "When I get out an anthology of the best plays of the last twenty-five years, *The Man Who Had All The Luck* will be in it."

Miller's second Broadway trial was eminently more successful. *All My Sons*, produced in February 1947, won the New York Drama Critics' Circle Award in its first season. The citation read: "To *All My Sons*—because of the frank and uncompromising presentation of a timely and important theme, because of the honesty of the writing and the cumulative power of the scenes, and because it reveals a genuine instinct for the theater in an intelligent and thoughtful new playwright." Some reservations were expressed by Richard Watts, Jr. (*New York Post*), who wrote, "It seems to me too overwrought, hysterical and overburdened with plot and too uneven in its workmanship. . . . There were occasions when its symbolism reminded me of a minor-league Ibsen in rather uncomfortable fashion." Another dissenter was Howard Barnes (*New York Herald Tribune*), who felt that "the play has a tendency to become incoherent when it should



Black Star

ARTHUR MILLER

have been dramatically engrossing." While *PM*'s Louis Kronenberger noted that *All My Sons* had "more plot than it can safely handle, uneven writing, imperfect characterizations, overheated atmosphere," he also thought that "Arthur Miller is the only one of our new playwrights who has given me something like an experience in the theater." Brooks Atkinson (the *New York Times*), found Miller "a forceful dramatist. . . . Three terse acts are hardly enough for what he wants to say." *All My Sons* also won the Antoinette Perry Award, and the Donaldson Award (voted upon by *Billboard* subscribers). French and Dutch productions were planned, but the play may not be presented in United States occupied zones in Europe as a result of a charge that it contained Communist propaganda; the criticism has been rejected by Brooks Atkinson and by other theatergoers. *All My Sons* closed in New York after some three hundred performances; it was, thereafter, performed on tour. Universal-International will produce the screen version. In the meantime, Miller was at work on a new play, "Plenty Good Times," planned for production in 1948 (reportedly this play has no specific social theme). "Death of a Salesman," another Miller play, may also appear in 1948.

In answer to a statement made by a drama critic that no potential great playwrights have appeared in recent years, Miller wrote, "The truth is that we do have potential playwrights by the score, and playwrights who are at this moment capable of creating among them many a brilliant season. . . . What we don't have is a Theater. . . . A Theater is people; a collection of talented people, including playwrights, directors, actors, and scene designers, who share a common outlook upon art and life, and are permanently joined together for the purpose of producing dramatic art. A Theater is an or-

MILLER, ARTHUR—*Continued*

ganization to which new talent may apprentice itself and grow to maturity." Miller has asserted, "The stage has become a stud farm for the big Western track." He has also said, "Hollywood is full of men who might have given something important to the theater, but most of them are working on things out there that have no connection with life or what they are as writers. I wouldn't want to write a thing I wouldn't go see myself." In a New York *Times* interview he stated that his favorite American plays were the *Silver Cord* (Sidney Howard) and *Anna Christie* (Eugene O'Neill), which, he said, "will give you an idea of the kind of theater I believe in."

Miller was one of the writers on the American Federation of Labor radio programs to rally opposition to passage of the Taft "Hartley" bill. He was also mentioned as a member of an advisory council which is preparing a musical comedy for fall 1947 production by the department store joint board of the CIO. In 1947, too, Miller was one of the seventy signatories to a message to French political leaders asserting that Henry Wallace's visit to France "set a pattern in this One World for the free interchange of opinions between the leaders and the people of all nations of good will."

Arthur Miller and his wife, the former Mary Grace Slattery, to whom he was married August 5, 1940, have one daughter, Jane Ellen. Miller, who is Jewish, has classified himself as "an inadvertent chameleon" because his "strong features, dark wavy hair, and brown eyes" are characteristic of a number of national groups. "As one Italian to another," he has said, "I have been regaled with tales of Irish perfidy. Strictly between us Jews, I have been made the confidential hearer of the latest 'wop' story. As one American to another, I have been told why foreigners act the way they do." Miller "is a lanky six feet two [he weighs 170 pounds] with a bony face that reminds people of Abraham Lincoln. He has a habit of wrapping his long legs around nearby furniture as he talks."

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MILLER, JUSTIN Nov. 17, 1888- Broadcasters' association executive

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Upon becoming the president of the National Association of Broadcasters in 1945, Justin Miller declared he was accepting a challenge to render public service: "I see in broadcasting, with its promising developments for postwar expansion into frequency modulation, television and facsimile, a vital organ for carrying for-

ward our traditional American policy of free speech and for protecting and strengthening our system of free enterprise." As head of the trade association of the broadcasting industry which reportedly represents seven hundred radio stations and networks, he has vigorously defended these principles when he felt they were being threatened by the Federal Communications Commission. Miller has been lawyer and judge as well as a professor of law. A member of a number of legal organizations, he has taken a special interest in criminological research.

Justin Miller was born to Robert Willis and Matilda (Morrison) Miller in Crescent City, California, on November 17, 1888. After attending the Santa Rosa and Hanford elementary and high schools, he enrolled at Leland Stanford University in Palo Alto, from which he received his B.A. degree in 1911. During his senior year he was an assistant in economics and, following his graduation, remained at the university as an assistant in history. The twenty-three-year-old Miller then became a law student at the University of Montana, at the same time holding the position of assistant instructor in law. Upon receiving his LL.B. degree in 1913, he returned to Stanford for an instructorship in English and a year of further study leading to the J.D. degree (1914). (Later, in 1934, he obtained his D.C.L. degree from Yale University, and in 1941 his LL.D. degree from the University of Montana.)

Admitted to the Montana bar in 1911 and to the California bar in 1913 (he also became a member of the Minnesota bar in 1924 and of the North Carolina bar in 1931), Miller was a clerk in the San Francisco law office of McCutcheon, Olney, and Willard in 1914. For the next seven years he engaged in the general practice of law in California, in Hanford, Fresno, and San Francisco. (He was a member of the firm of Harris and Harris in Fresno in 1919.) From 1915 to 1918 he held his first public post, as district attorney for Kings County, California, and from 1919 to 1921 he was the attorney and executive officer of the California State Commission of Immigration and Housing. Miller now returned to the teaching profession, lecturing in sociology at the University of California in the summer of 1921, and subsequently becoming professor of law at the University of Oregon (1921-23), at the University of Minnesota (1923-26), at Stanford University (summer 1926), at the University of California (1926-27), and at Columbia University (visiting professor in the summer of 1929). For three years, 1927-30, he was dean of the School of Law at the University of Southern California, and from 1930 to 1935 he held that position at Duke University's law school (Durham, North Carolina). As a teacher of law, Miller believed in the need for an adequate prelegal education and for a legal training which would give students a knowledge of the law well integrated with economics, politics, and other social sciences. He also felt that a full-time law teacher participating in organizations devoted to social research was bet-

ter equipped to train law students than the practicing lawyer.

Miller's activities during these years reflect a special interest in criminal procedure and the sociological aspects of the law. In 1926 he was secretary of the Minnesota Crime Commission, and from 1927 to 1930 he was a member of the California Crime Commission, which formulated suggestions for changes in criminal procedure. President of the Southern California Academy of Criminology (1929), of the California State Conference on Social Work (1929-30), and of the North Carolina Conference of Social Service (1933-34), he was also chairman of the Association of American Law Schools' committee on the survey of criminal law and procedure as well as chairman of its Round Table on Remedies (1925-1926) and of its Round Table on Wrongs (1932). Miller called for an informed public opinion and the use of scientific methods for solving the crime problem, which he declared was "not a lawyer's problem . . . not a policeman's problem" but a problem whose solution requires the counsel of all groups concerned with it. In such publications as the *North American Review* and the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, he wrote of the difficulties besetting the poor man before the law. To protect him from the practices of shyster lawyers, crooked interpreters, bail bond sharks, and other abuses, Miller advocated a public defender system, whereby a public officer would handle the case of a person unable to employ counsel, from the time of his arrest, not merely when he was ready for trial.

In 1934, a year before he left Duke University, Miller became a special assistant to Homer S. Cummings, then United States Attorney General, continuing in this capacity until 1936. From 1935 to 1937 he was also chairman of the Attorney General's advisory committee on crime as well as administrative director of the Attorney General's survey of convict release procedures. Then, in 1937 he was a member of the United States Board of Tax Appeals. Of President Roosevelt's court enlargement bill, which created vehement opposition that year, Miller was a firm supporter, agreeing with the Administration that aged men might not have the mental and physical vigor required for the bench. According to a *New York Sun* item, Miller, admitted to the Supreme Court bar in 1934, was in 1941 a "sideline entry" for a vacancy on the Supreme Court. He had put on the judicial robes in 1937 when he became an associate justice of the United States Court of Appeals, the nation's second highest court, where he served for eight years.

The Judge, who had learned the problems of radio broadcasting as a member of the appellate bench which hears all appeals on decisions of the Federal Communications Commission, began his duties as president of the NAB (reportedly a fifty-thousand-dollar-a-year position) on October 1, 1945. In the summer of that year, at the request of the War Department, he had headed a delegation of radio executives



Harris & Ewing

JUSTIN MILLER

studying broadcasting problems and techniques on a tour of the European Theater of Operations. One of Miller's first concerns upon entering the radio field, stated an NAB release, was to plan for a department within the NAB which would work toward the improvement of radio programing—this was being established in December 1946.

He was a severe critic, however, of the much discussed FCC report, in which the commission criticized "advertising excesses" and the lack of a well-balanced program structure and proposed the improvement of program quality by giving "particular consideration" to the carrying of sustaining broadcasts and broadcasts concerning public issues. Miller saw in the report the "subtle encroachment upon freedom of speech in radio, through the commission's assertion of power to control broadcast programs." In support of the FCC proposals (which were also backed by the American Civil Liberties Union) *Variety* asserted that "the Constitution requires a broader reading today than it did a century and a half ago in order to encompass this new field of expression—radio." Later, in June 1947, Miller challenged proposed Congressional legislation which would authorize the FCC to withhold licences if broadcasts were not in the public interest. He also proposed that the NAB fight to reverse a 1941 FCC ruling that broadcasters must not editorialize, a move of "special significance," said *Billboard*, "in view of radio's strong trend lately to keep liberal commentators off the air."

Urging self-regulation of radio programing on the part of broadcast licensees, Miller also consulted with United States Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge⁴⁶ in the fall of 1946 regarding the adoption of a code of program standards and methods of enforcing it. (In August the NAB board of directors were

MILLER, JUSTIN—*Continued*

reported to have amended the bylaws of the association to permit it to initiate this.) Miller, as president of the NAB, also sought to improve relations between the broadcast industry and its employees, but at the same time was a strong supporter of the controversial Lea⁴⁶-sponsored "anti-Petrillo"⁴⁰ bill, a bill regarded as antilabor.

At the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the NAB, held in Atlantic City in September 1947, there was a discussion of establishing new standards of practice for the industry. Speaking for the board of directors, Miller said, "The board will not rush, nor will it adopt standards immediately." In a press conference he told reporters that FCC authority over programing was unconstitutional. A change in the Federal Communications Act was necessary, he said, to insure to radio "the same Constitutional guarantees as newspapers, subject only to criminal laws and certain technical restrictions, such as assignment of frequencies." The NAB board of directors endorsed the proposed "standards of practice" unanimously, to become effective on February 8, 1948.

The radio executive has been active in many associations besides those already mentioned. He has been a member of the board of directors of the National Probation Association (1929-30) as well as its vice-president (1930-36), chairman of the committee on cooperation with law schools of the National Association of Legal Aid Organizations (1930), and vice-chairman of the Government Division of Community Chests, Washington, D.C. (1936-37). He belongs to numerous bar associations, among them, the American Bar Association (he was chairman of its section on criminal law from 1927 to 1937), the Federal Bar Association (he was its president in 1935-37 and chairman of its war work committee in 1942-44), the Federal Communications Bar Association. A life member of the American Law Institute (he is chairman of its advisory committee on criminal law), and an honorary member of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, he also holds membership in the Human Betterment Foundation (vice-president, 1930-32), in the American Judicature Society (vice-president, 1932), and in the California State Society of Washington, D.C. (president, 1939 and 1940). In the Federal Government he was named chairman in 1947 of the Advisory Committee on Citizenship, a citizens committee working with the Department of Justice to "stress the significance of American citizenship" for aliens. The Attorney General's national conference on prevention and control of juvenile delinquency and the American Society of International Law are two other of Miller's associations.

Justin Miller was appointed by President Truman to represent the broadcasting industry on the Famine Emergency Committee, and in August 1946 was invited by the State Department to join the National Commission on Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Cooperation of UNESCO, subsequently becoming a member of the organization's executive committee

and chairman of its Round Table on Media of Mass Communication. In the field of radio his affiliations include chairmanship of Broadcast Music, Incorporated, and membership on the executive committee of the Federal Radio Education Committee, as well as on the board of directors (representing the NAB) of Brand Names Foundation, Inc., and of the Advertising Council, Inc. Phi Beta Kappa, Delta Chi, and Delta Sigma Rho are among the many Greek letter societies to which he belongs.

In 1916 Miller served as a private on the Mexican border in the California National Guard. He is the author of *Miller on Criminal Law* (1934), has contributed to legal as well as other periodicals, and is also known as a public speaker. While teaching at the University of Oregon, he was editor in chief of the *Oregon Law Review*, and while at the University of Minnesota he was associate editor of the *Minnesota Law Review*. His wife, the former May Merrill, to whom he was married in 1915, has also written two books: *First the Blade*, a novel about pioneers, and *House of Cedar*. The Millers' children are Jean Marian (Mrs. Edwin Ball Abbott) and Merrill Justin. According to a New York *Sun* writer, the NAB president "has been aroused by the readiness with which surgeons snip an appendix and the ill-treatment of psychiatrists by old-line medics, and he has diligently advocated special parks for spooners."

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MILLER, WATSON B(AHAN) Apr. 1, 1878- United States Government official

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Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service is Watson B. Miller, who by virtue of this post is an official of the United States Department of Justice. Miller for a year and a half previous to this appointment, confirmed in December 1947, had served as administrator of the Federal Security Agency, which has jurisdiction over the Government's education, health, and welfare programs.

Watson Bahan Miller was born April 1, 1878, to Daniel and Martha (Kirk) Miller. His birthplace is Rensselaer, Indiana. As a boy, young Miller traveled in the far western sections of the United States and in Latin American countries with his three brothers and his father, whose occupation as a civil engineer made these trips necessary. When Miller was about sixteen, his father fell ill, and, as the eldest son, the youth was forced to quit school and go to work. His first job was with a

mercantile establishment. In 1898 Miller, then in Washington, D.C., enlisted in the District of Columbia National Guard and saw action in the Spanish-American War. Returning to the capital, Miller became interested in, and associated with, the development of motor transportation. His World War I assignment, as a captain, was in the Motor Transport Corps.

On his return to civilian life Miller was active in the development of the American Legion: he was the third department commander elected in the District of Columbia and in 1922 was a national vice-commander. While holding the latter office, he contributed proposals to the Federal Government's program for the care of wounded and disabled war veterans. In 1923 Miller was named chairman of the Legion's national rehabilitation committee. In the first year of his administration his group directed the activities of the service division of the American Legion in assisting the widows, orphans, and parents of World War I veterans and in aiding sick and disabled veterans. In that year (1923) the national rehabilitation committee completed plans for a national hospital program, secured the admission of ex-servicemen to the National Soldiers' Homes, and cooperated with the United States Veterans' Bureau. During subsequent years the American Legion committee aided veterans in their applications for pensions and bonuses. In its early years, the Legion's service was available to all veterans, but in 1938 it announced a policy of giving priority to its members. The national rehabilitation committee, under Miller's leadership, worked toward the passage of legislation awarding pensions to disabled veterans and appropriating money for enlarging the nation's hospital facilities. In 1933, when the National Economy Act removed most of the legislation providing veterans benefits, Miller was confronted by a larger problem. His committee was, in part, responsible for the restoration of those benefits.

Also concerned with questions of public health, in 1936 Miller supported Thomas Parran⁴⁰, Surgeon General of the United States, in his campaign to publicize information about venereal diseases. Miller was responsible for the article on the subject carried by the American Legion magazine. The legionnaire also joined Government officials in advocating the passage of a venereal disease control bill.

In March 1941 Watson B. Miller was appointed assistant administrator of the Federal Security Agency (FSA). Four and a half years later, in October 1945, Miller became administrator of that Government body. Since the formation of FSA in 1939, a series of reorganizations have brought under its jurisdiction "those agencies of the Government the major purposes of which are to promote social and economic security, educational opportunity, and the health of the citizens of the nation." By consolidating a number of groups under one administration, Congress hoped to reduce expenditures, avoid duplication, and increase efficiency.

As chief of FSA, Miller was responsible for all Federal activities in education, health and



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medical care, for the Social Security administration, and special services, such as the food and drug administration, the office of vocational rehabilitation, and employees' compensation. Thus, under Miller's direction was the United States Office of Education, which collects statistics on the various phases of education, makes studies and reports for the purpose of improving educational methods, advises State and local college and school officials and representatives of foreign countries, and administers Federal grants-in-aid to education. Also in connection with education, the administrator of FSA supervised the Columbia Institution for the Deaf, which educates deaf mutes of all school ages and whose advanced department (Gallaudet College) offers the only college course in the world designed especially for deaf students. Other educational activities of FSA are the administration of Howard University, and the maintenance of the American Printing House for the Blind.

Another Federal body over which Miller had jurisdiction was the United States Public Health Service. Originally organized to establish marine hospitals, the Public Health Service now assists the States in creating and maintaining adequate public health services, coordinates research into the causes and prevention of all diseases, administers the national tuberculosis control program. It also maintains a National Office of Vital Statistics. During 1946 Miller urged the passage of three measures which would expand or continue phases of United States public health work: the Hospital Survey and Construction Act, passed in August 1946, which allotted Federal funds to the States for the construction of hospitals and related facilities, the National Mental Health Act, enacted in July 1946, by which a National Mental Health Institute was established, and a measure which would allow the Social Protection Division to aid the States in their efforts

MILLER, WATSON B.—*Continued*

to control the spread of venereal disease. Of the last, Miller has said, "Experience has proven that this cannot be handled alone as a health program, a law enforcement program, a welfare or an education program. It can be handled as a coordinate program of all four led by the executive of the State or local government and supported by business, labor, religious, educational, professional and trade groups." The United States Public Health Service also organized and directed the wartime Cadet Nurse Corps. Freedmen's Hospital, a District of Columbia general hospital affiliated with Howard University Medical School, and Saint Elizabeth's Hospital, for mental cases, also are supervised by FSA.

The Social Security Administration is a branch of FSA. Under the Social Security Act, this Federal agency's activities include review of State unemployment compensation laws and State plans for old-age assistance, recommendation of grants to States for maternal and child care, studies for possible improvements in State and Federal social security legislation, and administration of the Federal old-age and survivors' insurance laws. By 1946 thirty-five million workers were insured under the provisions of the Social Security Act; over eight million were receiving benefits from the old-age and survivors' program. But twenty-three million persons were excluded from social security, and Miller strongly urged a law to include these. He advocated passage of the Wagner⁴¹-Murray⁴⁵-Dingell bill, which provides not only for expansion of social security but also for the establishment of a national health insurance program.

In August 1947 Miller left FSA to assume another Federal post, that of Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. (His appointment was confirmed by the Senate in December.) This division of the Department of Justice was created in 1891 to administer "the immigration and naturalization laws relating to the admission, exclusion, and deportation of aliens, and the naturalization of aliens lawfully resident in the United States." During time of war the service becomes responsible for the internment of enemy aliens. Other duties Miller's office performs are to supervise naturalization work in Federal courts and register all aliens. Shortly after entering his new post, Miller announced that the service would trace the whereabouts of immigrant (specifically Russian) visitors to the United States who had entered the country for the purpose of industrial training.

Miller is a member of the Menninger Foundation, the Coordinating Board of the Washington Metropolitan Health Council, and the Forty and Eight and National Press clubs. He was married October 13, 1933, to Inez Hale; their son is "Mickey" (Watson, Jr.). Miller, who has blue eyes, weighs 190 pounds, is five feet eleven inches in height; his hair is thinning. As a youth Miller was an enthusiastic student of the piano, but his amateur baseball playing (he was first baseman on a team of

World War I veterans) proved too great a strain on his hands. It was only in later years that he returned to music, joining his young son in taking piano instruction.

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Who's Who in America, 1946-47

MITCHELL, H(ARRY) L(ELAND) June 14, 1906- Farm labor leader

Address: b. c/o National Farm Labor Union, 166 Monroe Ave., Memphis, Tenn.; h. 3524 Bowen Ave., Memphis, Tenn.

The National Farm Labor Union, formerly the Southern Tenant Farmers Union, in 1946 affiliated itself with the American Federation of Labor and looked forward to the nationwide organization of agricultural workers. H. L. Mitchell, president of the union, which in 1946 had over thirty thousand members, was one of the founders of this labor movement, which was organized in 1934 and has since grown in the face of both internal disagreement and outside opposition.

Harry Leland Mitchell was born on a farm near Halls, Tennessee, on June 14, 1906. As a boy he became familiar with Arkansas, Mississippi, and Alabama, as well as his home State. With his mother, the former Maude Ella Standfield, and father, James Y. Mitchell, he moved about those sections of the country, where his father was at different times a tenant farmer, barber, or Baptist preacher. Young Harry started to work at the age of nine, and in the course of nine years, while going to school, he was hired as a farm hand in season, a newspaper boy, a clerk in a store, and a laborer in a sawmill and a cannery. At eighteen Mitchell was graduated from Halls High School (1924). Then, for a year (1925-26) he worked for the Tennessee Highway Department as a rodman with an engineering crew. In 1927 he raised a share crop on a farm near Ripley, Tennessee, but within another year he had moved to Tyronza, Arkansas, where he established a dry cleaning business.

Since the end of the Civil War, when many large plantations were split into small farms and leased to those who could not afford to buy land, or fell into the hands of absentee owners, the problems of the nation's tenant farmers, sharecroppers, and day farm laborers have become increasingly serious. In 1934 the passage of the Agricultural Adjustment Act intensified the situation, for the 40 per cent reduction in crop meant that many sharecroppers and tenant farmers were forced off their land or compelled to work by the day at lower wages. "Out of the suffering of the multitude of tenants," wrote Mitchell and J. R. Butler (once president of the union), the Southern Tenant Farmers Union was organized on July 23, 1934. A few men, one of them Mitchell, met in Tyronza (where Mitchell's dry cleaning business was still in existence) and planned to prevent further reduction of tenants and sharecroppers to the status of day laborers, and to see that the labor sections of the cotton acreage-reduc-

tion contracts under the AAA were enforced. One of their first steps was to seek an injunction against a Tyronza planter who wished to evict twenty-three families. Their action was based on Section 7 of the contract, which stipulated that landlords "shall permit all tenants to continue in the occupancy of this farm, rent-free, for the years 1934 and 1935." The grounds for the injunction were removed by a new interpretation of Section 7, the history of which, by Mitchell and Butler, appeared in the September 18, 1935, issue of the *Nation*. The court case was consequently dropped.

After that, Mitchell and Butler reported in the same *Nation* article, "cruel terror closed down on the Arkansas countryside." Union members and sympathizers were shot and beaten, which resulted in some deaths. By September 1935, nevertheless, there were 125 locals of the new union, which was then ready to call its first strike, in Arkansas. The demand was for pay of one dollar a hundred pounds of cotton; the cotton pickers generally were then getting less than half that amount. Over five thousand pickers stopped work. Within a week the minimum offer from the planters was fifty cents, and at the beginning of October the pickers returned to work at the minimum rate of sixty-five cents a hundred pounds, with the average at seventy-five cents. The *Sharecropper's Voice* (the official STFU publication) gave particular credit to Mitchell, who had been serving as executive secretary since the founding of STFU.

By the time the second convention was held in Little Rock, STFU had twenty-five thousand members and had been endorsed by the American Federation of Labor. At the meetings, which were characterized by religious singing, Biblical phraseology, and prayer, spontaneous accord between Negro and white members prevailed. At the second convention, equality was accorded women. In the course of the third convention, Mitchell, who was still executive secretary (he served in that capacity from 1934 to 1943, exclusive of 1940) gave his report on the second strike (1936), this time of cotton choppers, who asked one dollar and fifty cents for a ten-hour day: the night before the strike, planters began to take action against union leaders and members, both through legal means (arrests for vagrancy and consequent forced labor and calling upon the National and State Guards) and through actual, illegal force. Although a minor victory was achieved for the choppers in areas where one dollar a day was offered, dry weather, which had enabled the planters to hold out longer than had been expected, and the methods used by the opposition had greatly reduced the practical value of the strike. A March of Time film on the walkout, *King Cotton's Slaves*, gave publicity to both the union and the situation of the Southern agricultural laborers.

In 1937 STFU sought affiliation with the CIO. Since the larger organization was unwilling to accept them as an individual union, Mitchell's group assisted, later becoming an autonomous section, in the formation of the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing, and



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Allied Workers of America of the CIO. After two years of growing tension, in 1939 Donald Henderson, president of United Cannery, suspended the officers of STFU on charges, which, *Nation* (March 18, 1939) reported, "boiled down to refusal of the union to surrender its autonomy." A referendum among the members of the Southern organization resulted in that union breaking away from the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing, and Allied Workers.

Between 1936 and 1946 STFU has worked toward bettering the general conditions of tenant farmers, farm day laborers, and sharecroppers. The union has maintained an education program for their members, helped them to defend their legal rights, distributed food and clothing to evicted families, made recommendations for housing, education, soil conservation, and relief legislation, and has brought about Governmental investigation of abuse of legal rights. It has also obtained some recognition for the sharecropper on various policy-making bodies of the Department of Agriculture. To help prevent members from becoming debtors STFU maintains cooperative farms and stores. Since 1935, when the first convention proceedings were published, these records reveal an increasing expertness in the management of the organization. In November 1943 Mitchell was elected president of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union. Three years later, the group was chartered by the A.F. of L. as the National Farm Labor Union. Their plans are mainly centered on recruiting a potential membership of two million agricultural workers in the United States.

For a brief period, Mitchell's association with STFU was interrupted. From July 1939 to August 1940 he was special assistant on rural problems for the National Youth Administration, where he undertook educational work and projects designed for farm youth. For several months he served as an organizer for the Inter-

MITCHELL, H. L.—*Continued*

national Ladies' Garment Workers Union. When he returned to STFU in 1941, he was again elected executive secretary. The union executive has also served on the National Emergency Council, which in July 1938 prepared a report to the President of the United States on economic conditions in the South, and as an investigator for the Interstate Migration Commission. Mitchell has written articles on his union for the *New Republic* as well as the *Nation*.

H. L. Mitchell and the former Lyndell Carmack, a teacher to whom he was married on December 26, 1926, are the parents of Harry Leland, Jr., Joyce, and Samuel. The labor leader has gray eyes and brown hair and is a little less than six feet tall. Claiming no club, church, or political membership, he has, however, been interested in the Socialist party, and credits Norman Thomas⁴⁴, who has been a strong supporter of the union, with having had some influence on his ideas.

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Who's Who in Labor (1946)

MITSCHER, MARC A(NDREW) Jan. 26, 1887—Feb. 3, 1947 Admiral in the United States Navy; commander in chief of the Atlantic Fleet at the time of his death; in World War II commander of the aircraft carrier *Hornet*, 1941-43; air commander in the Solomon, Mariana, and Marshall island campaigns, commanding Task Force 58 from January 1944; commander of the Eighth Fleet, 1945-46. See *Current Biography* 1944 Yearbook.

Obituary

N Y Times p5 F 4 '47

MONNET, JEAN (mô"ně' zhăN) 1888-French economist and financier

Address: b. c/o Commissariat Général du Plan de Modernisation et d'Équipement, 16 & 18 rue de Martignac, Paris; h. Bazoches, France

The formulation of a five-year program for reconstruction in postwar France has been under the direction of Jean Monnet, Commissioner of the National Economic Council, and an expert in financial and organizational problems. Both of the World Wars in which France was involved had found Monnet in prominent positions on interallied supply and shipping boards. In drafting the plan, Monnet has drawn upon his experience as a coordinator of war efforts, as well as upon his peacetime experience as a financier, businessman, and League of Nations official.

Jean Monnet was born in Cognac, a town in the southwestern French department of Charente, in 1888. It was in this wine-growing district that his grandfather had established the brandy house which was in time to be inherited by Monnet, his brother, and two of their cousins. (It is now the J. & G. Monnet Company.) Until he was sixteen, young Monnet attended school in Cognac, but his education

was terminated, before he received his baccalaureate, by his father's decision to place him in the family business. His brother, Gaston (there are also two sisters), handled the domestic transactions of the concern, while Jean Monnet was sent abroad frequently to take care of its foreign business. These voyages took him to England, the United States, and to Canada, where he persuaded the Hudson Bay Company to place Monnet brandy on the Canadian market. Subsequently, a long illness forced him to remain in Egypt for several years.

As a result of his ill health, Monnet was rejected by the French Army when World War I broke out. He then secured a position with the supply division of the Army, with which he remained until the latter part of that year, when he was sent to London as a liaison man for the Ministry of Commerce. Because of his earlier relations with the Hudson Bay Company, he was able to secure from that organization an advance of a hundred million gold francs for the French Government, which advance served as an assurance that all French purchases in Canada for the duration of the war would be made through that concern. This contract was renewed several times. Monnet, who had proposed the creation of an interallied pool for the purchase of grains and other foodstuffs, served on several of the committees that were responsible for securing food supplies, armaments, raw materials, and shipping facilities for the Allies. Informally constituted at first, these committees gradually developed into the Interallied Executive Committees, which were officially sanctioned at the Paris Conference of December 1917. Named permanent representative to the preliminary committees in 1916, Monnet contributed largely to their development, a fact which was brought to the attention of Premier Clemenceau and which resulted in Monnet's appointment to the Supreme Economic Council.

In 1919 Monnet, at the request of Sir Eric Drummond, was designated Deputy Secretary-General of the League of Nations, on Monnet's stipulation that the nonadministrative fact-finding functions of the interallied economic committees be retained in the technical secretariats of the League. During his four years with the League, *Fortune* reported, he was instrumental in securing a one-hundred-and-thirty-million-dollar loan from the great powers for the reconstruction of Austria and in establishing a temporary Silesian frontier between Poland and Germany. In 1923 he resigned from his position in the League in order to devote himself to the affairs of the family brandy concern, which was in a precarious position financially, because of lowered postwar prices and the death of Monnet's brother, the manager. Within two years, Monnet had reorganized the business on a sound financial basis to such an extent that the company showed a one-hundred-thousand-dollar profit in several subsequent fiscal years.

Monnet next became associated with the Paris branch of the American investment firm, Blair and Company, which was then sponsor-

ing the refinancing of Poland and Rumania. That company was later absorbed by A. P. Giannini's⁴⁷ Bank of America, renamed the Bancamerica-Blair Corporation, and drawn into the orbit of the Transamerica Corporation, a holding company. A stock market decline lowered the shares of both Bancamerica-Blair and Transamerica, leading to an attempt at the reorganization of the holding company by Monnet and his employer, Elisha Walker (later to be an executive of Kuhn, Loeb and Company). When Bancamerica-Blair took part in the recapitalization of the Diamond Match Company in 1930, Monnet was brought into contact with the Swedish match monopoly of Kreuger and Toll, which held several hundred thousand shares of the American concern. Through this connection, Monnet was appointed a liquidator of the bankrupt Swedish company by the Government of that country in 1932 (an appointment that required his resignation from the directorate he held in Diamond Match).

Toward the end of 1933, Monnet traveled to China. Later, following Monnet's advice, the Chinese Government founded the China Development Finance Corporation for the purpose of obtaining both domestic and foreign capital for various industrial projects. Loans for the Chinese Corporation were floated on the European and United States markets by Monnet, Murnane, and Company, a New York partnership formed by Monnet on his return from China, and by Monnet, Murnane, Ltd., its European affiliate. Reorganizing corporations was the chief activity of the American company, with which Monnet was associated from 1935 until 1943.

At the request of Premier Daladier⁴⁰, Monnet returned to Paris in 1938, only to embark for the United States as a member of the first French purchasing commission. Monnet placed orders with American aviation companies during that visit and during a second, in the spring of 1940. He had by that time already been appointed to the chairmanship of the Anglo-French Coordinating Committee that was, like the Interallied Executive Committees of World War I, implementing the purchase and production of raw materials and maritime transports for the two countries. As an exponent of Franco-British unity, Monnet urged the adoption of the plan of union presented to Premier Reynaud⁴⁰ in the spring of 1940; this effort came to no successful conclusion because of Reynaud's resignation. Consequently, after the capitulation of France that June, Monnet returned to the United States on a British passport countersigned by Winston Churchill.

With Churchill's aid, Monnet was also able to obtain a position with the British Supply Council in Washington, for which he began to estimate the total amount of material needed to prosecute the war beyond the total of the French and British contracts already placed in the United States. The entrance of the United States into the war brought Monnet into membership on several Anglo-American joint production boards—he was the only French representative on these bodies. Soon the insuffi-



French Press & Inf. Service

JEAN MONNET

ciency of American production became noticeable; with other experts, Monnet drew up a "Victory Program" that was presented to President Roosevelt⁴² shortly before Pearl Harbor, with the result that 1942 production figures for planes, tanks, and shipping actually exceeded the estimates projected by the program.

The spring of 1943 found Monnet in Algiers on a mission for the United States and British Munitions Assignments Board. While discussing the problem of rearming the French armies in Algeria, then led by General Giraud⁴², the financial expert became an adviser to the French commander. Largely through him the Giraudist and De Gaullist groups of Free French were merged. Monnet was one of the two Giraudist members appointed by Giraud in June 1943 to the seven-man French Committee of National Liberation, on which he held the position of commissioner of armaments, supply, and reconstruction. Temporarily, until the arrival of Henri Bonnet⁴⁶ from the United States, he also held the portfolio of Minister of Information. By October 1943, Monnet found the problems of relief and rehabilitation so pressing that he asked to be relieved of his duties as commissioner of armaments, thus retaining only the supply and reconstruction offices. These duties required his presence at the UNRRA conferences held in Washington and Atlantic City during November 1943, at the former of which he signed the UNRRA agreement.

By the beginning of June 1944 the liberation of France was begun with the Allied landings in Normandy. Almost three months later, the French provisional Government was formed, with De Gaulle⁴⁰ as head. Monnet, named a commissioner without portfolio, was in charge of sending supplies to the liberated regions of France, a task which entailed his departure for

MONNET, JEAN—*Continued*

London and Washington in order to seek shipping space and a billion dollars worth of goods on a lend-lease or reciprocal aid basis. With the shipping problem resolved by the allocation of ships to France on a month-to-month basis, negotiations were concluded by the agreement that France would pay five hundred million dollars, partly in cash and partly in credit, for the civilian and military supplies received, of which the latter were sufficient to equip eight divisions.

Monnet spent much of 1945 concluding Lend-Lease agreements in the United States. In December, while in France, he was appointed by General De Gaulle as Commissioner of the National Economic Council, entrusted with drafting a program for the modernization and re-equipment of French industry. During the months of preliminary research on the plan, more than a thousand nonpartisan representatives of labor, management, and Government investigated all phases of French industry. When completely formulated, the plan called for the establishment of flexible four-year programs for the six basic industries (coal, electricity, steel, cement, agricultural machinery, and transportation), with the objective of reaching, in 1947, France's 1938 production levels, and then of attaining the all-time high level of productivity of 1929.

Operation of the Monnet plan was to be under the direction of an economic council. By the immigration of a million foreign workers to France, the return of fifty thousand Government employees to civilian industry, and the increase of the working week to forty-eight hours, it was hoped to alleviate the manpower shortage; to some extent, this was also to be accomplished by the acceleration of professional training, which would bring more skilled workers into the labor market. The modernization of French agriculture was to be attained by placing new equipment at the disposal of the farmers, by the expropriation of large estates, and by Government supervision in the form of national and departmental advisory committees. When adopted unanimously by the French planning council in January 1947, the Monnet plan was put into execution by interim Premier Blum⁴⁰; its operation was aided by a two-hundred-and-fifty-million-dollar loan from the World Bank, of which J. J. McCloy⁴⁷ was president, and by the extension of six hundred and fifty million dollars in credits by the United States. Although progress of the plan was somewhat retarded by the wheat shortage of 1947, which required the expenditure of dollar credits for cereal, thus upsetting the balance of the French budget, Monnet considered it only a temporary setback to the plan. It was expected that the 1947 targets of increased production and of reconstruction (which was to start with work on the Donzère-Mondragon Dam) would be met.

The Monnet plan was considered one of the moves toward solvency that would enable France to participate in the Marshall Plan, which United States Secretary of the Treasury John W. Snyder⁴⁵ discussed with Monnet and

other French Government officials late in September, toward the close of the 1947 European economic conference. A further step toward France's sharing in the Marshall Plan was taken in October when Premier Ramadier appointed a special "balance sheet commission," with Monnet as its chairman, to study the resources, needs, and currency of France for the coming year, possibly with a view toward curtailing certain requirements of the Monnet plan because of the decline in production and dollar credits. To enable France to purchase coal and industrial supplies, the United States Export-Import Bank allotted \$93,000,000 to France on October 13, 1947, as insurance against further declension in the level of industry. (By then, however, certain French industries had reached a point of production exceeding the prewar output, according to Monnet's assistant, Robert Marjolin.) In mid-December another report, drawn by Monnet and adopted unanimously by his economic advisory group, predicted that 1948 would see French industry operating at a billion-franc deficit a day (New York *Herald Tribune*) because of "monetary instability and inequitable systems of distribution."

With his wife, the former Silvia Bondini, and their two daughters, Marianne and Anna, Monnet lives on a modernized farm at Bazoches, near Paris. *La Française*, a French women's magazine, described Mme. Monnet as one of her husband's advisers. "Often," said that publication, "he discusses his projects with her." Before the war Monnet found pleasure in walks in the mountains—in the Alps, the Alleghanies, or the Blue Ridge; now he is limited to short strolls around his country property each morning before breakfast. A small, dark, precise man, Monnet has been described in the French review, *Réalités*, as "amiable, conciliatory, patient, but also rather peremptory at times. He often cuts discussions short when they appear pointless to him."

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MONSKY, HENRY Feb. 4, 1890—May 2, 1947 Leader in American Judaism; lawyer; member, and from 1938 until his death, president of B'nai B'rith; helped establish the Hillel Foundations for college students, and Aleph Zadik Aleph junior organization for boys, both affiliated with B'nai B'rith; served as adviser to United States delegation to the United Nations at San Francisco (1945); known for his work in a number of welfare, philanthropic, and civic societies, and in behalf of the Zionist movement. See *Current Biography* 1941 Yearbook.

Obituary

- N Y Times p17 My 3 '47 por

MOORE, DOUGLAS (STUART) Aug. 10, 1893- Musician; educator; author

Address: b. c/o Columbia University, New York 27; h. 464 Riverside Dr., New York 27; Cutchogue, Long Island, N.Y.

The president of the National Institute of Arts and Letters is the composer Douglas Moore, whose vocal and orchestral works have been heard on the concert stage for more than two decades. After joining the faculty of Columbia University in 1926, he rose to the chairmanship of the department of music there in 1940, a position he holds in 1947 as MacDowell Professor of Music. Moore is also the author of two scholarly texts on music.

Born August 10, 1893, in Cutchogue, Long Island, Douglas Stuart Moore is the son of Stuart Hull and Myra (Drake) Moore. The elder Moore, publisher of one of the earliest magazines for women, the *Ladies' World*, was a descendant of Thomas Moore, who in 1640 settled in Southold, New York. In the Drake branch of the family Douglas Moore is descended from Miles Standish and John Alden. One of Moore's two brothers (one is deceased), Arthur Standish, is vice-president of the Hearst Magazines; there is also a sister.

Moore grew up in a well-to-do Brooklyn household. According to his biographer, Willard Rhodes, in the *Columbia University Quarterly*, the boy was "subjected" to private piano lessons at an early age. This was before he was sent to the Hotchkiss School in Lakeville, Connecticut, where he was active in that preparatory school's musical and dramatic associations. After being graduated in 1911, he enrolled at Yale College, at which Moore maintained the same extracurricular interests. "During his student days at Yale," wrote Rhodes, "he established himself as a popular personality and successor to Cole Porter⁴⁰ with his highly successful victory song, 'Good Night, Harvard' (1913)." This was one of the many "pop" songs the Psi Upsilon brother was to compose as a charter member of the Chaos Club and Wolf's Head. Moore completed his major in music and philosophy to receive his B.A. degree in 1915. Continuing the study of music he had begun under David Stanley Smith and Horatio Parker, Moore did graduate work at the Yale School of Music, receiving his degree of Bachelor of Music from Yale University in 1917.

In World War I, Moore, as a lieutenant (j.g.), spent 1917-19 in the United States Navy. The two years following his discharge were lived in Paris, where he studied at the Schola Cantorum under Vincent D'Indy (1919-21). (Moore was later to study under Tournemire, and under Nadia Boulanger in Paris [1925-26].) Back in the United States, Moore studied for an additional two years with Ernest Bloch in Cleveland (1921-22). It was in this city that Moore had been engaged as assistant curator, in 1921, of the Cleveland Museum of Art. From 1922 until 1925 he was curator, in which post he also served as organist and lecturer; afterward he was to lecture at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in



DOUGLAS MOORE

New York for a time in 1925-26. While in Cleveland, Moore was also organist at Adelbert College, Western Reserve University, from 1923 to 1925. The following year Moore joined the staff of Columbia University as an associate in the department of music (1926). He rose from assistant professor (1927) to associate professor (1928), before attaining full professorship in 1940, the year he succeeded Daniel Gregory Mason as executive officer of the university's department of music. In 1943 he received his appointment as MacDowell Professor of Music at Columbia University. Conductor of Columbia's orchestra, Moore has also appeared as guest conductor of the Cleveland Orchestra, the Manhattan Symphony, and the New York Philharmonic at the Schelling concerts, given under the auspices of the university.

Douglas Moore began composing music before he had begun his study of composition. His style, as it later crystallized, was to be termed "classical" by David Ewen in *Composers of Today* (1936). "Moore's touch," wrote Ewen, "is light and deft; his music has sparkle and sting; it is of a wide popular appeal without resorting to cheapness." Willard Rhodes has called Moore's music "neither conservative nor *avant-garde*." "An independent spirit, distinctly individual, reflects Moore's original and genial personality and serves as a unifying motive in his creative work," he said. "In consistently refusing to ally himself with any musical school or tendency, Moore has respected his own genius and followed the dictates of his nature." Among Moore's orchestral works is *Four Museum Pieces* (1922)—originally written for organ, the work was transcribed for symphony orchestra, in which form it later won a Pulitzer Scholarship in 1925. His orchestral compositions are: *Pageant of P. T. Barnum* (1924), *Moby Dick* (a sym-

MOORE, DOUGLAS—*Continued*

phonic poem, 1928), *A Symphony of Autumn* (1930), *Overture on an American Tune* (1931), and *In Memoriam* (1944). In this period he also wrote *Village Music* for small orchestra, designed particularly for school groups. Moore has composed two symphonies, the second of which received honorable mention by the New York Music Critics Circle for the 1946-47 season. This recognition was to Olin Downes's taste—he described the work as an “unpretentious, clearly formed, genuinely felt symphony.” Its performance at Columbia University's third annual festival evoked this judgment from Miles Kastendieck of the *Christian Science Monitor*: “Here was musical substance. . . . While some might object to its romantic tendencies, others might recognize the genuine quality of its personal expression.”

His chamber music works include: *The Balade of William Sycamore* (1926), Sonata for Violin and Piano (1929), Quartet for Strings (1933), and Quintet for Winds and Horn (1942). For violin and piano he has written his *Down East Suite*, and for organ, the *Pas-sacaglia* (1939). One of Moore's choral works is scored for orchestral accompaniment: *Prayer for the United Nations*. The composer's earlier choral works are based on modern writings: *Simon Legree*, set to a poem by Vachel Lindsay, *Perhaps to Dream*, with words by Stephen Vincent Benét, and *Dedication*, from the text of Archibald MacLeish⁴⁰, all three of which were first heard in 1937. Among the first songs Moore wrote were three with poem-lyrics by his Hotchkiss and Yale schoolmate, MacLeish: “The Song of the Canoe” (1910), and “Dreams” and “The Reed Player” (1911), which were unpublished, at MacLeish's request. More famous are Moore's operas: *White Wings* (text by Philip Barry, 1935), *The Headless Horseman* (text by Benét, 1936), and *The Devil and Daniel Webster* (also by Benét, 1938). For the American Laboratory Theatre in 1926, Moore wrote a musical comedy, incidental music for *Much Ado About Nothing* and *Twelfth Night*, and collaborated with John Mason Brown⁴² on *Jesse James*, a pantomime with music. The music for the documentary films *Youth Get a Break* and *Power and the Land* is also by Moore.

In recognition of his contributions to serious music, Moore was elected to membership in the National Institute of Arts and Letters in 1941. Founded in 1898 and patterned after the French Institute, the National Institute of Arts and Letters (parent body of the American Academy of Arts and Letters) has a roster limited to two hundred fifty persons “qualified by notable achievement in art, music, and literature,” who are life members. Among the earliest of them have been Mark Twain, Henry James, Theodore Roosevelt, and Woodrow Wilson. Douglas Moore served two years as vice-president (1944-46) before assuming the presidency in January 1946, succeeding Arthur Train, the author, who had died in office.

His book *Listening to Music* (1932) brought Moore the favorable notices of critics, one of whom (Richard Aldrich, of the New York

Times) stated: “An eminent sanity and appreciation of realities mark the author's treatment. . . . The book is an unusually interesting and stimulating one, not only for the untaught music lover, but also for many who think they know a thing or two.” G. S. Dickenson of the *Saturday Review of Literature* expressed the majority verdict of the literary critics for Moore's *From Madrigal to Modern Music; a Guide to Musical Style*: “Professor Moore's writing is direct and energetic, tinged occasionally with an agreeable raciness. With this effective style as an instrument, he has filled his book with a remarkable amount of accurate and useful information, presented both economically and arrestingly. . . . [The treatment of the material] is sufficiently technical to be sound, but it is never forbiddingly technical.”

Moore is co-editor of a collection of songs. In 1929 ex-servicemen John J. “Jack” Niles, Douglas S. “Doug” Moore, and A. A. “Wally” Wallgren (they used this form of their names on the title page) published *The Songs My Mother Never Taught Me*, their compilation of songs of the enlisted men in World War I. Some of the lyrics were omitted, explained the editors, because the linotype lead kept melting as the lines were being put into type. Moore, who has also contributed reviews and articles to magazines, was guest editor of the *Saturday Review of Literature* for the 1946 annual music issue.

A child's introduction to music, Moore believes, should be made with songs in infancy. “There's no lovelier nor more lasting human relationship,” Moore has said, according to *Pathfinder*. During childhood and adolescence, interest in simple, but not artless, music can be fostered through playing an instrument or listening to phonographs and the radio. Moore, who feels that children early form standards of good music that are not affected by meretricious jazz or swing tunes on the radio, considers such music “a normal part of their growing up,” and less censorable than “dear little nursery rhymes written by dreary hacks with no divine spark.”

In addition to an Eastman School publication award, Moore has been honored by various institutions. He had been granted a Pulitzer Scholarship in music for 1925 (this accounted for his year in Paris with Boulanger), a Guggenheim Fellowship in 1934 (he left Columbia for a sabbatical year and went abroad to work on *White Wings*), and a Doctorate in Music from the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music in 1946 and the University of Rochester in 1947. Moore is a member of the board of directors of the Edward MacDowell Association, of the executive board of the League of Composers, and of the executive committee of the American Composers Alliance. He also holds membership in the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers (ASCAP), the American Musicological Society, and the American Academy in Rome.

The president of the National Institute of Arts and Letters and Emily (Bailey) Moore, who were married on September 16, 1920, are the parents of Sarah Moore and Mary

Moore (Mrs. Bradford Kelleher). Moore is a Congregationalist. An independent in politics, the composer-educator was one of those elected to the executive board of the music division of the Progressive Citizens of America. His clubs are the Century, and Faculty of Columbia in New York. Moore has brown eyes and gray hair, weighs 165 pounds and stands five feet eleven. He has acted in the amateur theatricals of the Tucson (Arizona) Little Theater and the Cleveland Playhouse, a semi-professional stock company of which Moore was formerly vice-president. Cleveland audiences saw him play the leading roles in *Pygmalion*, *March Hares*, and *Rollo's Wild Oats*.

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MOORE, GRACE Dec. 5, 1901—Jan. 26, 1947 Opera and concert singer; made her debut at the Metropolitan Opera House in 1928, and sang there intermittently thereafter; appeared in motion pictures *New Moon* (1930), *One Night of Love* (1934), *Love Me Forever* (1936), *I'll Take Romance* (1937). See *Current Biography* 1944 Yearbook.

Obituary

N Y Times p1+ Ja 27 '47 por

MORGAN, HENRY Mar. 31, 1915- Radio comedian

Address: b. c/o American Broadcasting System, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20

When the words "Good evening, anybody, here's Morgan" emanate from a radio, listeners, who, according to one reporter, are divided into Morganophiles, Morganophobes, and Morganatics, either lean forward eagerly, switch to another program, or retire to an attic where there is no radio. Originally "discovered" by listeners to local New York stations, Henry Morgan's name, within four months of his first appearance, in 1946, on a regular network program, was given prominence as a satirist by the radio columns of national periodicals.

Henry Morgan, né Henry Lerner von Ost, Jr., tells that he "was born of mixed parentage—man and woman—on the day before April Fool's Day 1915" in New York City. His parents are Eva (Lerner) and Henry von Ost; his father was vice-president of a New York bank. After the birth of his brother, Roger, in 1920, his parents were separated and Henry remained with his mother and attended school in New York. A *PM* interviewer stated that

"the facts of his childhood belong to that part of Morgan which is . . . wrapped in his cloak of privacy," concluding that this explained why he once gave a *Saturday Evening Post* writer imaginary biographical facts. In 1929, after a short and unsuccessful period of study at New York's High School of Commerce, Henry was enrolled at Harrisburg Academy, a Pennsylvania preparatory school, where he was remembered as "a lonely boy, very bright in class" and where he edited the yearbook, debated, and played football. At school and at the summer camps he attended during this period, he had "exactly the same sardonic sense of humor he has now."

After graduation from Harrisburg in 1931, young Von Ost was hired as a page boy at WMCA, a New York radio station. By 1933 he was announcing at WMCA and then for a short time at WABC, now WCBS, the New York outlet for the Columbia Broadcasting System. (He had changed his name to Henry Morgan the year before.) Having been chosen at a mass audition at CBS, in 1933 Morgan was hired as an announcer at WCAU, the network's Philadelphia station. Only eighteen, he thus became the youngest announcer in radio. Discharged from this job when he included the name of the station manager on a list of missing persons, he was later employed as chief announcer and program director for WEBC (Duluth, Minnesota) where he conducted his own program, *Strictly Masculine*. Subsequently he was an announcer at Boston's WNAC, part of the Yankee network and an NBC affiliate. There he conducted *House Party*. While in Boston Morgan took a few courses at Suffolk Law School; his insistence that he be allowed to take a law examination held during working hours led to his discharge from WNAC.

Henry Morgan returned to New York in 1940 as a staff announcer for WOR. A short time afterward, Morgan was heard on a Saturday morning program of his own, *Meet Mr. Morgan*. By April 1942 he was assigned a spot in the evening, first for three nights a week and then for six; this time the program was called *Here's Morgan*. "A Morgan cult cropped up," reported *Liberty*, "an astonishing collection ranging from professional humorists and show people—James Thurber, Will Cuppy, Fanny Brice, Olsen and Johnson, Herman Shumlin—to clergymen, children, taxi drivers, and an admiring clique in an insane asylum."

Morgan, whose program was sponsored by several advertisers, each entitled to a one-minute commercial announcement, early began his practice of "negative advertising." When his sponsor of many years, the Adler Shoe Company, introduced their "elevator shoes" with the assertion that these made the wearer appear two inches taller, Morgan observed, "That claim is correct—you can be two inches taller if you're able to stand up in them." Other advertisers did not respond so kindly to having their claims for their products minutely examined. After mulling over the problem of the hole in the middle of Life Savers candy, Morgan decided that he would buy the holes and sell them as "Morgan's Mint Middles."



HENRY MORGAN

One hour afterward, his Life Saver contract was canceled.

Norman Corwin once called Morgan "the first radiogenic comedian of stature. . . . His technique is too intimate, too sleight-of-mike for anything but radio"; his program, this script writer saw as "a daily dose of concentrated anarchy." One characteristic of the fifteen-minute-show was "weird" music, recordings in foreign languages, or novelty recordings. Permitting no audience in the studio, Morgan would interview his mother on her birthday, send parents away from their radio so he could incite their children to insurrection, or advise listeners to switch their dials to a competing program. Before the war the comedian ended his program with a weather report: "Muggy—followed by Tuegy, Wegy, Thurgy, and Frigy", "snow—followed by little boys with sleds", "dark clouds—followed by silver linings, followed by the Treasurer of the United States."

One Monday in January 1943 Morgan told his listeners that he was about to enter the United States Army. Having enlisted in the Ferry Command and completed basic flying school, for three months he was the master of ceremonies for *Gloom-Dodgers*, a weekday program heard over a local New York station, while awaiting assignment to secondary flying school. Later ordered to gunnery school, he spent some time in Laredo, Texas, and was then transferred in 1944 to an Air Force recorder unit in Santa Ana, California. There, according to the *Hollywood Reporter*, he had "something to do with almost every Santa Ana airshow." In the fall of 1945 Morgan was discharged from the Air Force and six weeks later he had resumed his *Here's Morgan* show, this time over the American Broadcasting Company stations.

The form and content of this show were much the same as the old one. Morgan con-

tinued to satirize his commercials and anything else that bothered him, without regard for possible legal consequences. On one program, however, he apologized to a group of listeners when he discovered that his sarcasm was unjustified. He told a *Time* interviewer that he derived ideas for his quips from eight magazines, ranging in opinion from *New Masses* to *Fortune*.

Early in the fall of 1946 ABC assigned a weekly half-hour network sustaining spot to Morgan. In October his program, at a new time, became commercial. Although he began one of these half-hours with the apology, "This program was written under the influence of—I am sorry to say—money," the contract with the Eversharp Company which was concluded after five weeks of negotiation, allowed Morgan to continue to "josh" his sponsor; and Eversharp was given the right at any time to cancel this five-year agreement. The new program employed actors for the first time—previously Morgan, whose repertory of dialects and characters is large, had filled every role. In 1947 he is still heard as a lecturing scientist, an intermission commentator at concerts, the "Question Man"; he also narrates his "science" programs, his "Coming Attractions Theater," his "Morgan Digest," or appears as any other character he cares to invent. Although he employs one assistant, Morgan himself writes the majority of his scripts. While *PM* reported, "There are many of his old fans who claim he was better in the old days when he was doing a very informal fifteen-minute show," *Look* magazine predicted that "Morgan will lead the radio field in popularity poll gains in 1947." The epithets applied to Henry Morgan and his wit run the gamut of opinions: he has been called, "savagely," "sophomoric," "a smart aleck," "uneven," "brash," "bumptious," "neurotic," "insulting," "wild," an "enfant terrible," "sharp-tongued," "witty," "fabulous," "magnificent," and a "satirist for the ages." At the end of 1946, *Motion Picture Daily* named him "Most Promising Star of Tomorrow." The results of *Billboard's* annual poll of radio editors placed Morgan as the "outstanding star of the year," and his program as runner-up in the "favorite program" and "favorite comedy show" classifications. His contribution to radio drama was cited by the George Foster Peabody Award committee; Morgan was named by *Vogue* as one of four young men who had changed "trends within their fields."

Nevertheless, Morgan, during Walter Winchell's Sunday broadcast in the fall of 1947, announced: "Situation wanted, male. Young comedian will be unemployed after December 3. Prospective sponsors please contact Henry Morgan." Morgan's sponsor had dropped their option on the comedian. According to *Time*, the reasons were a low Hooper rating, scripts which "have lacked their old-time bounce," and a decrease in razor blade sales. Shortly afterward, Morgan began negotiations with Rayve Creme Shampoo.

Although in his programs Morgan shows little mercy toward radio and films, in April 1946 he wrote an article for the New York *Times* magazine in which he laid a large part

of the blame for the ills in radio to the audience. "There are many neurotics in radio who are suffering because they are people of great talent pitifully frustrated in their work," he asserted, addressing the radio listener, "not because the sponsor won't pay for 'good' programs but because you won't listen to them. . . . For every bad program you can think of that's been on the air for years, I can name five good ones that nobody listened to and that had to be taken off." To a New York *Times Magazine* interviewer, Morgan gave his definition of art: "Art is what a guy does so he can eat. Any guy who works only for himself and locks himself in a garret and starves is a hopeless neurotic. No guy can be right by himself." A humorist, to Morgan, "is a man who not only makes people laugh but also think" (the words are the interviewer's).

Since the first *Here's Morgan* broadcast, Morgan has made numerous guest appearances on other programs. In August 1941 he played the role of Nick in the *Descent of the Gods*, one of the *Twenty-Six by Corwin* series. For Adler, his former sponsor, Morgan has appeared in four television shows. He has been master of ceremonies for a number of organizational entertainments and banquets including the "Stars Entertain for Republican Spain" and a dinner of the Committee for a Democratic Foreign Policy in the East. He was narrator for Prokofiev's "11 *Peter and the Wolf*" at a symphony concert for young people. He has given a number of benefit performances, was one of the stars of the variety show sponsored by the American Federation of Labor, and was one of the lecturers at the third annual radio and business conference sponsored by the City College (New York) School of Business. During the summer of 1947 Morgan made his first stage appearance, playing the leading role in *The Man Who Came to Dinner*. Another acting venture (Morgan himself admitted that his stage appearance fell far short of success) was Morgan's screen appearance in *So This Is New York*, completed in Hollywood at the end of 1947. He will also collaborate in New York on the scenario for "So This Is Hollywood."

In the summer of 1946 Morgan told his listeners about his vacation, which had started in Bermuda and ended in California—by listening to the fifteen-minute show, fans became familiar with "Morganized" versions of many events in the comedian's life including "squabbles" with the radio station, his Army career, and his search for an apartment. Assuring the audience that nothing of interest had occurred during his absence, he closed the program by announcing his marriage. His "girl" (whom his fans knew through his many references to her) was Isobel Gibbs, an actress; the date of their marriage was August 17, 1946. Their hotel apartment is filled with books on widely diversified subjects: among his collection are a book on psychoanalysis, a semantics dictionary, Trotsky's biography of Stalin, Henry George's *Progress and Poverty*, a biography of Alexander Hamilton, a study of American jazz, and a bound volume of Japanese floral prints.

"Curly-haired, not quite handsome," Morgan is almost six feet tall. His known sensitivity to humor directed at himself was discussed by a *Saturday Evening Post* writer who has quoted Morgan as having "with rare honesty" said, "I can dish it out, but I can't take it." Having maintained a deep interest in politics (some newspaper accounts state that his real ambition is a political career), Morgan in 1947 was elected vice-chairman of the New York State chapter of the Progressive Citizens of America.

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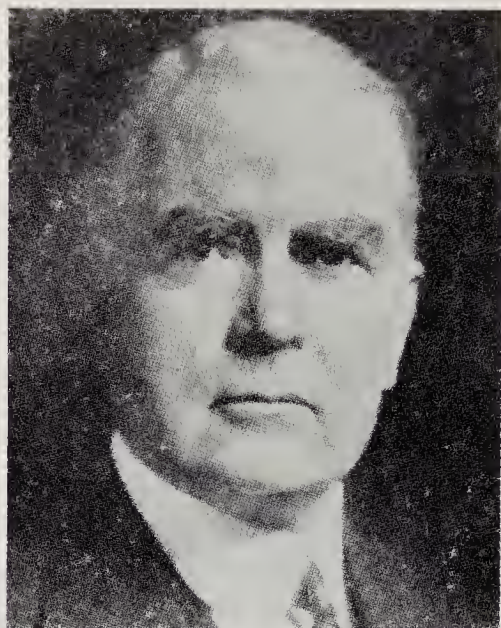
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MOTT, JOHN R(ALEIGH) May 25, 1865-Evangelist

Address: b. c/o National Council of the Young Men's Christian Association, 347 Madison Ave., New York; h. 528 E. Washington St., Orlando, Fla.

The co-winner of the Nobel peace prize in 1946 is John R. Mott, world-famed evangelist and past president of the World's Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations. Honored as a potent force for peace in the world, he has, in the words of the *National Cyclopaedia of American Biography*, "been credited with being the chief instrument in modernizing missionary work and is regarded as one of the most constructive religious geniuses since John Wesley. As a leading force in aggressive Christianity he has probably influenced more young men at home and abroad than any other evangelist of his time, and as an executive he effected a unification and coordination of mission forces which resulted in saving large sums of money, elimination of overlapping, and the minimizing of friction."

John Raleigh Mott was born to John Stitt and Elmira (Dodge) Mott on May 25, 1865, in the farming community of Livingston Manor, New York. Two years later his farmer father moved with the family to Postville, Iowa, where he entered the lumber business, soon becoming the leading dealer in the town. The influences surrounding Mott in his childhood were profoundly Christian and cultural. He himself regularly read *The Youth's Companion* and *Harper's Weekly* in addition to the books in the relatively large family library. His mother, who told him much of European history and affairs, was an earnest Methodist and subscriber to such magazines as *The Christian Advocate*, *The Guide to Holiness*, and *The Heathen Woman's Friend*. Of her, Mott's official biographer, Basil Joseph Mathews, has written: "She radiated in her home the blend of kindness, decision, untiring industry, and quietness of spirit to which her son has owed so much of his power." At the age of thirteen the boy came under the influence of the Iowa evangelist J. W. Dean, and with his father and



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JOHN R. MOTT

one of his sisters professed Methodism. Thereafter, the local Methodist pastor guided his reading and fired his ambition for a college education.

At sixteen young Mott enrolled at Upper Iowa University, a small Methodist preparatory school and college in near-by Fayette. According to Professor Chauncey Colegrove, his mentor and later president of the institution, English literature, history, and philosophy, with emphasis upon politics, constitutional law, historical analysis, and logical reasoning were his main interests. He joined the Philomathean Society, one of the two rival debating clubs, whose purpose was to develop its members' "moral, social, and intellectual faculties" so that they would become "active participants in the great battle of life." He interested himself in the state papers of early American history, securing copies of many of them one summer when he was given the responsibility of enriching the Philomathean library; and he won prizes in historical and political oration and debate. One of his examination papers in advanced English language and literature Professor Colegrove kept as a prized possession for thirty years; and that he had dramatic talent, and "remarkable insight into the motives of Shylock and comprehension of Macbeth," he showed in the Shakespeare Club sessions conducted by Colegrove.

At this time, however, although he was a member of the YMCA, Mott was not strongly religious and, as a matter of fact, as Mathews phrased it, began to recognize in religion "the most subtle and persistent foe to his ambition"—a legal and political career as urged upon him by Governor William Larrabee of Iowa. Consequently, and because he wanted a wider horizon than Upper Iowa provided, in 1885 he transferred to the sophomore class of Cornell University, which was unaffiliated with any re-

ligious body. During his first year at Cornell he devoted himself primarily to his studies and to athletics; but on January 14, 1886, occurred the event which, he says, proved to be the turning point in his life. He had planned to attend a lecture by the noted Cambridge cricketeer J. Kynaston Studd, who was touring American colleges at the invitation of the evangelist D. L. Moody. Arriving late, he entered the hall just as Studd thundered out the words: "Seekest thou great things for thyself? Seek them not. Seek ye first the Kingdom of God." "On these few words," Mott wrote later, "hinged my life-investment decision. I went back to my room that night not to sleep but to fight."

Following an interview with Studd the next day, Mott entered upon a period of intense study of the Bible which he later supplemented by doing religious work among the prisoners in the county jail; as a result of this service he acquired a clear and firm faith. He became vice-president of the Cornell YMCA and in the summer of 1886 he was chosen to represent Cornell at the first Christian Student Conference, a gathering of 251 young men from 89 American and Canadian colleges under the direction of Moody, and was one of a group pledging that they were "willing and desirous, God permitting, to become foreign missionaries." Shortly thereafter, he was elected president of the Cornell YMCA. While he held the office he was instrumental, it is said, in increasing the membership threefold, and it was due to his efforts that the money for a YMCA building at the university was raised. He was graduated from Cornell in 1888, receiving the degrees of Bachelor of Philosophy and Bachelor of History and Political Science and being elected to membership in Phi Beta Kappa.

In September 1888, having agreed to a trial of one year, Mott became student secretary of the International Committee of the YMCA. After this there was never any doubt in his mind about his lifework. The work of a student secretary consisted of traveling among the colleges and devising in collaboration with student Christian leaders complete programs of activity. This Mott was to do for twenty-seven years, until 1915. At the same time, on a suggestion from Charles K. Ober, who had persuaded him to accept the secretaryship, he was given the additional responsibility of revitalizing the Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions which was in danger of disintegration through lack of leadership and continuity. With representatives of the Intercollegiate YMCA, the YWCA, and the Interseminary Missionary Alliance, therefore, Mott formed an executive committee for the movement and himself became its chairman—a post he held until 1928. He began sending out special secretaries to direct and inspire the student groups on the various campuses and evolved a "disciplined, dependable movement related to the colleges, the churches, and the mission boards, which by 1925 had recruited over ten thousand American and Canadian student volunteers."

Mott has defined the purpose of all his work as the weaving together of Christian forces all over the world. Thus, in 1893 he organized the Foreign Missions Conference of North America to unite the missionary units of the North American continent. Thereafter he was repeatedly elected as a member of its executive committee of reference and council and was made an honorary life member in 1942. In 1895, with Karl Fries of Sweden, he organized the World's Student Christian Federation, with delegates from five movements representing ten countries present at its first meeting in Vadstena, Sweden. Two years later, largely as a result of a world tour which Mott as its general secretary took from 1895 to 1897, the Federation embraced twice that number. Mott was able to organize national student movements in India, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and parts of Europe and the Near East as well as to establish seventy local Christian unions. In 1925, five years after he had relinquished the chairmanship of the executive committee and three years before he was to resign as general chairman (for which he had been chosen in 1920), the World's Student Christian Federation was estimated as having a membership of three hundred thousand young men and women in more than three thousand educational institutions in twenty-seven countries.

In June 1910 Mott, who by this time had become an acknowledged evangelical leader, was chosen presiding officer of the World Missionary Conference attended by twelve hundred delegates in Edinburgh, Scotland, and when that body established a continuation committee to carry on its work between conferences Mott was also given the chair of the latter. In 1912-13, as head of this committee, he toured the Far East holding regional missionary conferences, twenty-one of them in India, China, Japan, and Korea, spending his days organizing the work and his evenings speaking to huge audiences of native students. From these conferences national missionary councils grew in India, China, and Japan, and these in turn developed into national Christian councils largely guided by native Christian leaders, uniting indigenous and foreign elements in Christianity and these to the continuation committee. Over the years the missionary conferences attracted more and more delegates from the younger churches established by missionary work throughout the world, and for this Mott deserves much of the credit, being one of the few who took an active part in the leadership of all the gatherings. When the continuation committee was succeeded by the International Missionary Council in 1921, Mott was made chairman of this body; and in 1942, having retired from the post, he was made honorary chairman.

Mott held the student secretaryship, and after 1891 also the foreign secretaryship, of the international committee of the YMCA until 1915, when he assumed its general secretaryship, holding that until 1928, and the presidency of the YMCA's world committee from 1926 to 1937. There are many who believe that Mott's greatest contribution has been his work

in the YMCA movement, as the Oxford University student magazine *Isis* wrote, in "bringing home to university and college students a fuller sense of the meaning of their life." In 1915 statistics showed 778 student associations with 75,000 members, 120 paid secretaries, an enrollment of 38,000 in Bible study classes, and 3,000 in annual attendance at summer conferences. In the foreign field, to which Mott is said to have given the chief initial stimulus, self-supporting and self-propagating Christian associations took root rapidly. When World War I began, the YMCA undertook a vast program of welfare work, both spiritual and material, among all the allied armies and among the prisoners of war on both sides. When the United States entered the conflict, its services were offered to President Wilson and from then on a greatly expanded war service was directed by Mott as general secretary of the National War Work Council and leader of the United War Work Campaign, which raised \$192,000,000 for this work of the YMCA and six other associations. At the August 1947 conference of the World's Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations, Mott resigned his presidency "to make room for a younger man."

Mott's work has taken him across the Atlantic over one hundred times, across the Pacific fourteen times, and on several world tours. For fifty years, he has estimated, he has averaged thirty-four days annually on the ocean, and the total of his land and sea travels was said in 1945 to exceed two million miles. He is the author of sixteen books on missionary, evangelistic, and apologetic subjects, all of which have had large circulation and some of which have been translated into from one to six foreign languages. Some of these are: *Strategic Points in the World's Conquest* (1897), *Evangelization of the World in This Generation* (1900), *The Future Leadership of the Church* (1909), *The Present World Situation* (1914), *The Moslem World of Today* (1924), *Liberating the Lay Forces of Christianity* (1932), *Five Decades and a Forward View* (1939), *The Larger Evangelism* (1944). He has received many honors. Although he declined President Wilson's offer to become United States Minister to China, he served on the Mexican Commission in 1916 and the Special Diplomatic Mission to Russia in 1917, and was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for his work during the war. He has also received seven honorary degrees, the Imperial Order of Meiji from Japan, the Order of Polonia Restituta from Poland, the Order of the Saviour from Greece, the Order of the Holy Sepulchre from Jerusalem, the Second Order of the Crown from Siam, the Prince Carl Medal from Sweden, and is a chevalier of the French Legion of Honor and of the Order of the Italian Crown. At a dinner on December 19, 1946, in his honor as co-winner of the 1946 Nobel peace prize (which he shared with Emily Greene Balch⁴¹), he received messages from seven chiefs of state and other world leaders.

This "world citizen," as he has often been called, lists his favorite recreations as fishing

MOTT, JOHN R.—*Continued*

and wilderness tramping, and is a Republican in politics. He was married on November 26, 1891, to Leila Compton, a teacher by profession and also a member of Phi Beta Kappa; there are four children: John Livingston, Irene, Frederick Dodge, and Eleanor. Mott is six feet tall, says his weight has ranged from one hundred and sixty to one hundred and ninety pounds, has brown eyes and hair. One of the truest things ever said about him, say his associates, was written by Henry Nelson Wieman of the University of Chicago in the *Christian Century*: "There is something like the mountains and the sea in John R. Mott. He will always be the same, very simple and a bit sublime."

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 Who's Who in America, 1946-47

MOUNTBATTEN, PHILIP See Edinburgh, Philip, 3d Duke of

MOUTET, MARIUS (mōō'tā' mā'ryūs')
 Apr. 18, 1876- French Government official
Address: b. 19 Boulevard de Courcelles, Paris

The projected French Union, a parliamentary organization created under the constitution of the Fourth French Republic, would provide for legislative equality of all overseas territories with the mother country. The Cabinet minister charged with its implementation and administration is Marius Moutet, the Minister of France Overseas, whose office replaces that of the Minister of Colonies. Under the Third Republic, Moutet, member of the Socialist party for more than fifty years, lawyer, and deputy to the National Assembly, served as Minister of Colonies in several Cabinets.

Marius Moutet was born in the Provençal city of Nîmes on April 18, 1876. He was educated at the lycée of Mâcon and later at the Lycée Henri IV, in Paris. At Lyon, where he attended the university, he was admitted to the bar, but subsequently he also took and passed the examinations for the Paris bar. A member of the central committee of the Socialist party since 1895, Moutet did not enter public office until 1906, when he became councilor general of the department of the Rhône and of the city

of Lyon, a post he retained for twenty-two years. During this period, as an advocate at the Court of Appeals, Moutet in 1920 was counsel for the defense of Joseph Caillaux, the former Premier of France brought to trial after World War I on charges of having sought a dishonorable peace and of conspiring with the enemy. (Caillaux was convicted and sentenced to a three-year prison term on the less serious charge of corresponding with the enemy.)

Moutet was elected to the National Assembly in 1914 as a deputy for the department of the Rhône and was returned to that body for fourteen years as the Rhône delegate. From 1928 until the fall of France in 1940, however, he represented the Drôme department. It was in June 1936 that Moutet became a Cabinet minister, entering the Popular Front Cabinet of Léon Blum⁴⁰ as Minister of Colonies. The succeeding Premier, Camille Chautemps, retained Moutet in that post during the life of his Cabinet, between June 1937 and January 1938. With the return of Blum to the premiership in 1938, Moutet once again held the portfolio of the colonial ministry, but only for two months, relinquishing it in April 1938. The following year Moutet served as joint vice-president of the French-British Parliamentary Committee. Moutet was numbered among the eighty deputies who refused to vote for Pétain⁴⁰ in 1940 and, as a consequence, was prosecuted by the Vichy Government.

Upon the liberation of France from the Nazis in 1944, Moutet, elected to the Constituent Assembly of the Provisional Government, returned to political life as minister of a newly created Cabinet post, that of Minister for France Overseas. Instead of the old title of Minister of Colonies, the new designation had been chosen in order to indicate the new program of incorporating the various parts of the French empire into the French Union. The draft of the French Union statute, placed before the Council of Ministers in September 1946 (nine months after Moutet entered the Gouin⁴⁶ Cabinet), insured French citizenship to all members of the Union, representation in the National Assembly, and the establishment of local assemblies in each of the member states. This plan was formulated with the purpose of reaffirming and strengthening France's ties with her colonies, in which French prestige had diminished during World War II.

The Ministry of France Overseas was held by Moutet in the Cabinets of Gouin, Bidault⁴⁶, and Blum, and in the first Cabinet of the Fourth French Republic, under Premier Paul Ramadier⁴⁷. The major problem facing him in this post was that of Indo-China, where a strong independence movement was stimulated by absence of French authority in 1945. The Viet Nameese, natives of the province of Annam, sometimes fought alongside French resistance groups against the Japanese (who were aided by the Vichy French colonial officials); both before and after their defeat, the Japanese encouraged the Viet Nameese in their movement against the French. The return of the French to the Indo-Chinese part of their empire, after the war, was accom-

plished with the aid of the British who established a beach head at Saigon. The reacquisition of Indo-China by the French was opposed by the Viet Nameese under the leadership of Dr. Ho Chih-Minh, head of the Viet Minh party for Annamese independence.

The recognition of the Viet Nam Republic, to include the provinces of Annam and Tonkin, was granted in a provisional agreement reached after four months of discussion at Fontainebleau, during the summer of 1946. Both Moutet and Dr. Ho were signatories to the document, which did not, as desired by the Viet Nameese, establish Viet Nam as an autonomous nation, nor did it include the rich agricultural province of Cochin China demanded by the Viet Nameese. The French then promised to hold a referendum in Cochin China. By the time that warfare broke out at Haiphong between the French and Viet Nameese in mid-December 1946, no referendum had yet been held. Neither side accepted the responsibility for the new outbreak of hostility: each charged the other with betrayal and violations of agreements.

To determine the causes for the resumption of warfare and to avoid long-lasting hostilities, Moutet visited Indo-China late in December. It was felt in French official circles that France must decide whether or not to undertake repossession of Indo-China in order to prevent the dissolution of the entire French empire, menaced as it was in North Africa by the nationalist agitation of the Arab League. While visiting Cambodia and Laos, two non-combatant provinces of Indo-China, Moutet assured the inhabitants that France intended to grant autonomy to the members of the Indo-Chinese Union and to protect the smaller states from encroachment by the Viet Nameese. The French Minister was unable to establish contact with Dr. Ho for negotiations, and his plane was fired upon during his tour of the various Indo-Chinese provinces. Moutet concluded, after investigating the situation for a week, "There is nothing left but military action. . . . The premeditation of their actions has been established beyond doubt."

Shortly after Moutet's return to France, the High Commissioner for Indo-China, Admiral D'Argenlieu, was replaced by a civil service career man. This appointment was made at the same Cabinet meeting that closed with Moutet's statement that "the Government has unanimously reaffirmed its firm intention to maintain the continuity of French presence and authority in Indo-China by every means available." When a vote of confidence for increased military credits to pursue the Indo-Chinese campaign was placed before the French Assembly late in March 1947, it was certified by all the French parties except the Communist. Meanwhile, nationalist agitation in other of the French colonies created additional problems for Moutet. In Madagascar a revolt was organized by the Malagasy Renovation party early in April. In Tunisia, Arab leaders advocated total independence of their state and af-



French Press & Inf. Service

MARIUS MOUTET

filiation with the Arab League. In Algeria, considered a part of metropolitan France and composed of three departments sending twenty-six deputies to the National Assembly, a nationalist movement had been started, which demanded severance of Algeria's ties with France.

A settlement of one of France's colonial problems was evolved when, in August 1947, the 196 square miles of French India were permitted to enter the French union as free cities, to be ruled by a governmental council of six locally elected members. Three of the latter would represent the five cities of Pondichery, Karikal, Chandernagor, Mahe, and Yanaon in the French National Assembly. The following month Moutet tried to effect a settlement of the Indo-Chinese conflict by offering the Indo-Chinese dominion status in the French Union, with France retaining the right to certain strategic military bases. This, claimed Moutet, was similar to the offer made by the United States to the Philippines, and by Great Britain, to India.

Moutet is vice-president of the central committee of the League for the Rights of Man, president of the French group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union and of the Franco-Chinese Educational Society, as well as vice-president of the Franco-British Inter-Parliamentary Committee and of the France-China Association. In 1945 he was president of the Commission for Territories Overseas. At the Paris Peace Conference, he represented France on the political and territorial commission for Italy. Mme. Moutet was known as Dr. Anna Matoussevitch, a physician and Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

Reference

International Who's Who, 1947

MULLER, H(ERMANN) J(OSEPH) (mül'ēr) Dec. 21, 1890- Biologist

Address: b. c/o Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.; h. 1001 E. 1st St., Bloomington, Ind.

Long recognized as a specialist in genetics, in the field of zoological biology, H. J. Muller is the discoverer of artificial evolution by the use of X-rays to produce mutations. The work in artificial transmutation of the gene, with its far-reaching implications, brought him the Nobel Award of 1946 in physiology and medicine. Muller is (in 1947) a professor of zoology at the University of Indiana.

Hermann Joseph Muller was born December 21, 1890, in New York City, where his father, Hermann Joseph Muller, and his grandfather, Nicholas Muller, manufactured objects of art in metal. Emigrating from Koblenz, Germany, to New York in 1848, Nicholas Muller founded the first foundry for art works in the United States (1849) in which he reproduced many designs by his brother, Karl Muller, the sculptor. Young Muller's mother, the former Frances Louise Lyons, was of English parentage, tracing her ancestry chiefly to Spanish and Portuguese Jews. The boy and his sister Ada (deceased), an English teacher in the New York high schools until her marriage and retirement, were reared in New York, where Muller attended grammar school in Harlem before enrolling at Morris High School in the Bronx. There, with Lester Thompson and Edgar Altenburg, he established what is believed to be the first science club in an American secondary school. Founder and editor of the class weekly paper, he was vice-president of the senior class, an editorial board member of the *Morris Annual* (1907), and, upon his graduation in 1907, he delivered one of the commencement addresses.

A Cooper Hewitt Scholarship (1907-10) and work at a bank, at a summer hotel, and as a tutor helped to finance Muller's undergraduate years at Columbia University, where he majored in zoology. Along with Altenburg, he founded the biology club there; he was also a member of the Peithologian Literary Society (Peitho was the Greek goddess of persuasion, an attendant of Aphrodite). Muller's high scholastic standing brought him *cum laude* honors when he received his B.A. degree in 1910, as well as membership in Phi Beta Kappa; he was elected to Sigma Xi, the science research honor society, four years later. A graduate science scholarship in physiology (1910-11) kept him at Columbia another year for his M.A. in physiology, which he received with his thesis, *The Nature of the Nerve Impulse*. His postgraduate studies continued at the Medical School of Cornell University, which he attended on a fellowship in physiology (1911-12); he returned to Columbia with an assistantship in zoology (1912-15), completing his Ph.D. with a major in zoology, a first minor in physiology, and a second minor in biochemistry. *The Mechanism of Crossing Over* (1916) was his doctorate thesis for the degree he received at Columbia in 1915; he was to earn a D.Sc.

in genetics twenty-five years later at the University of Edinburgh.

Muller's first teaching assignment outside New York State was at Rice Institute in Texas, where he was an instructor of biology (1915-18) before succeeding to the chairmanship of the department of biology (1916-18). After two years back at Columbia as an instructor of zoology (1918-20), Muller went again to Texas, to the State university, where he taught as an associate professor (1920-25), full professor (1925-36), and research professor (1928-29) in zoology. (He taught that subject also in 1925, as a summer associate professor at the University of Chicago.) While at the University of Texas, Muller received a Guggenheim Memorial Foundation Fellowship to work at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Brain Investigation in Berlin (1932-33); he served (1932-36) on the board of directors of that institution, which was raided and forced to close in the course of the Hitler '42 regime. Muller spent the following years from 1933 to 1937 in Moscow as senior geneticist at the Soviet Academy of Sciences' Institute of Genetics and as a consultant on the staff of the Medicobiological Institute there. His next post abroad was that of research associate and lecturer at the Institute of Animal Genetics at the University of Edinburgh (1937-40); after the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, he returned home as a research associate (1941-42) and visiting professor (1942-45) in biology at Amherst College. His appointment as professor of zoology at the University of Indiana came in 1945.

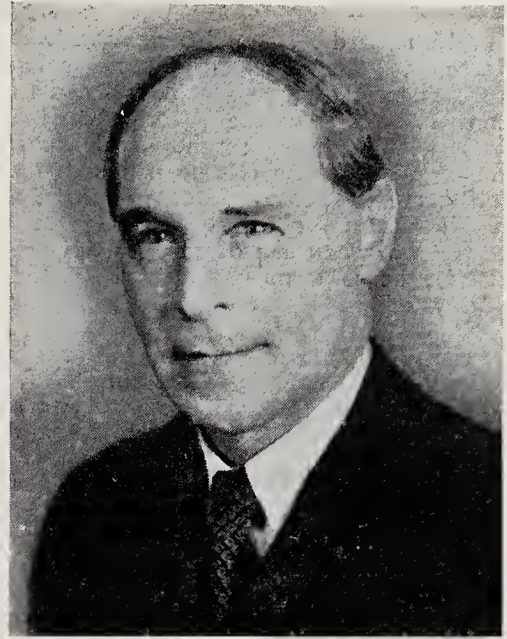
While Muller's interest in genetics began early, when, as a boy, he saw models of the horse's development through the geological periods, he was later inspired to investigate the field by the work and personalities of his teachers, the Columbia geneticists Edmund Beecher Wilson and Thomas Hunt Morgan. Muller began his research in 1910 or 1911, under these men, with breeding experiments upon the fruit fly, *drosophila*, which has a life span of about nine days in warm weather. By tracing inherited characteristics of the flies through many generations, Muller was thus able to analyze the arrangement and method of recombination of the heredity units or genes: with A. H. Sturtevant and C. B. Bridges he established the principle of linear linkage of the genes in heredity; working together with Altenburg, Muller went on to study mutations or changes in the gene which lead to permanently altered characteristics inherited by subsequent generations.

In crossbreeding mutations, Professor Morgan, who won the Nobel Award of 1933 in physiology and medicine, found the natural rate to be 400 mutations in 20,000,000 fruit flies. In 1926 Muller exposed the fruit flies to X-rays to produce 150 times as many mutants as occur naturally. Muller was thus able to "break the news of one of the most sensational researches ever conducted in biology"—the artificial transmutation of genes by X-ray—at the International Genetics Congress in Berlin (1927). In the same year he won the first

of the major honors, the annual one-thousand-dollar award of the American Association for the Advancement of Science for his paper, *The Effect of X-radiation on Genes and Chromosomes*. Muller was elected to membership in the National Academy of Sciences (1931), to correspondent membership in the Academy of Sciences of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (1933), and to foreign membership in the Royal Swedish Academy of Science (May 1946). Earlier, in 1945, he had been chosen the Pilgrim Trust lecturer before the Royal Society in London—the London Royal College of Surgeons also called a special session for his lecture on genetics. Also in 1945, the Rockefeller Foundation made a ninety-five-thousand-dollar grant to the University of Indiana for a six-year research project in genetics, Muller being one of the three scientists carrying out the program; in October 1946 the American Cancer Society allotted Muller forty-five hundred dollars for a study to be conducted on cancer, and in February 1947 allotted him an additional twelve thousand six hundred dollars for this purpose.

Perhaps the greatest honor any man of science can receive was bestowed upon Muller on October 31, 1946, when the Stockholm Faculty of Medicine chose him the recipient of the 1946 Nobel Award in physiology and medicine (a cash award of \$35,205) for his discovery that X-rays may be used to produce mutations. King Gustav V⁴² of Sweden presented the medal, check, and diploma to Muller, one of five Americans to receive the awards in science, on December 10, 1946, the fiftieth anniversary of Alfred B. Nobel's death. While artificial mutation of livestock and vegetables may benefit mankind in the development of superior species of animals and higher-yielding foodstuffs when developed commercially, the discovery may perform a far greater service by warning of another terrifying aspect of the atom bomb. Atomic fission produces X-rays capable of causing mutations; it is Muller's opinion that some of the Japanese exposed to the rays from A-bomb explosions of World War II may transmit such hereditary effects (mutational freaks) to their descendants for generations, as to make death from the bomb more attractive than mere exposure. In August 1947 Muller was chosen as one of the leading geneticists to study medical and biological effects of the bomb upon survivors, under the auspices of the United States Atomic Energy Commission. A month later, in an article in the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, Muller warned that there were destructive possibilities in the peacetime, as well as the wartime, use of atomic energy, since mutations in germ plasma caused by atomic means could terminate the human species.

"My father, who died when I was nine and a half years old," writes Muller, "interested me in science . . . and in efforts to raise the condition of mankind"; appealing to fellow scientists to assume an active role of social responsibility, Muller has said, "Scientists have the responsibility of seeing to it that their ef-



H. J. MULLER

forts are used for the benefit, not disadvantage, of their fellow humans." However, Muller, who left Moscow after theoretical disagreements with the Lysenko group of plant scientists there, does not regard himself as a Marxist or dialectical materialist because he does not accept some of the interpretations adopted by orthodox advocates of these doctrines today. Muller expressed his ideas in *Out of the Night; A Biologist's View of the Future* (1935, 1936, French edition 1938).

Reviewing *Out of the Night*, J. L. Stocks of the *Manchester Guardian* called it "a daring, lively, provocative essay in eugenics; but whether what it promises would take us altogether 'out of the night' may be doubted." Wrote Waldemar Kaempffert in the *New York Times*: "His [Muller's] is the long-time view of the biologist who deals with eons rather than a lifetime, with evolution rather than a single generation. What he gives is something like a religion which has no God, which deals entirely with human destiny, and which expects a new kind of sacrifice and reaps a new kind of joy." Muller's position on the use of genetical principles to improve the human species in evolution (parts of which position he expressed before the Peithologian Society as early as 1909) is based upon the Marxian concept that practices of mankind in any age are conditioned by the economic system and material techniques then existing: Muller believes that the true ends of eugenics cannot be realized under a social system in which economic considerations govern human reproduction, environmental differentials obscure genetic worth, predatory characteristics are exalted as the genetic ideal, and antirationalistic taboos oppose the eugenic method.

In addition to preparing papers on biological and genetic subjects, Muller is co-author of *The Mechanics of Mendelian Hered-*

MULLER, H. J.—*Continued*

ity (1915, revised 1923) and *Genetics, Medicine, and Man* (1947). Some of his lesser known researches include pioneer work in blood transfusions made during the Spanish Civil War (1937) and the first psychological measurements of identical twins who had been reared in different homes. A fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (he was chairman of the genetics section in 1928), he is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, the American Society of Naturalists (he was vice-president in 1932 and president in 1943), the American Society of Zoologists, the American Genetic Association, the Genetics Society of America (he is president in 1947), the Genetical Society of Great Britain, the American Association of University Professors (he was a council member in 1931), and the American Philosophical Society.

The scientist was married to Dorothea Johanna Kantorowicz, M.D., of Bonn, Germany, on May 20, 1939; they have a daughter, Helen Juliette. Muller has a son, David Eugene, by his first marriage, in 1923, to Jessie Marie Jacobs. The evolution of his hair, Muller has said, has been from brown to gray, to bald; he has gray eyes, stands five feet three inches tall, weighs 135 pounds. Outdoor sports and a long-standing appreciation of literature are his favorite means of recreation. The political independent's interest in world politics is matched by an interest in world travel.

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MUNCH, CHARLES (münsh shàrl) Sept. 1891- Orchestra conductor

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Charles Münch, called by *Time* "France's greatest conductor," made his first appearance in the United States early in 1947. His conducting has been widely discussed by the music critics in the cities in which he has appeared; he introduced some contemporary compositions to American audiences, and gave new and well-received, interpretations of other works. Münch for eight years was conductor of the Orchestre du Conservatoire in Paris. Since his debut as conductor in 1932, after a career as a violinist, Münch has become known as an exponent of modern music.

Strasbourg, Alsace-Lorraine, then a province of Germany, is the birthplace of Charles Münch, who was born in September 1891. His mother, the former Celestine Simon, was the daughter of a French clergyman; Charles's

father was Ernest Münch, the organist who founded the choir of St. Guillaume. A brother of Charles, Fritz Münch, was also to become a noted musician. Young Charles studied violin at the conservatory in Strasbourg, with Carl Flesch in Berlin, and with Lucien Caput in Paris. In 1919 Münch returned to Strasbourg to become a professor at the conservatory and concertmaster of the city's orchestra.

Later Münch went to Leipzig, where he studied conducting under Furtwängler, head of the Gewandhaus. In 1926 Münch became leader of the Leipzig orchestra. His debut in France as a conductor took place in 1932; a year later he gave his first performance in Paris. During his early years in Paris he conducted the Staram Orchestra, the Orchestre Lamoureux, and the Orchestre Symphonique de Paris in programs of Bach, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Roussel, Honegger⁴¹. In March 1933 Münch led the Orchestre de la Société Philharmonique de Paris (often abbreviated to O.S.P.) in the first performance of Albert Roussel's *Bacchus et Ariadne*; in December of the same year Paris for the first time heard a performance of the Bach-Schoenberg Prelude and Fugue; this was also under Münch's baton. In 1935 Charles Münch was appointed director of the Orchestre de la Société Philharmonique. A critic wrote in December 1936, "This orchestra, at present under the direction of its leader M. Charles Münch, ranks among the topmost orchestras." A year later another critic stated, "Charles Münch is established more and more as one of the best conductors, communicating an intense aliveness to all scores." The orchestra director began to include a larger proportion of modern and contemporary music in his programs. In June 1937 he was the principal conductor at the annual festival of the International Society for Contemporary Music; this series of programs was performed at the Paris Exposition of 1937.

Münch was named in 1938 to direct Paris' oldest orchestra, the Orchestre du Conservatoire. In June of that year he was the conductor of a special centenary performance of Berlioz' *Requiem*. On at least one occasion after he had become a conductor, Münch performed on the violin, at a presentation of Bach's Concerto for Two Violins. At the invitation of the American Embassy in France, Münch in 1939 conducted a program of American music. When, from 1940 to 1944 the Nazis occupied Paris, Münch continued to conduct the orchestra; his alternative was either to disband the group or to be himself replaced by a German successor. During World War II Münch gave his fees to the French resistance movement; he has also stated that he was able to prevent removal (by the Nazis) of members of his orchestra because of race or religion. The Orchestre du Conservatoire gave Saturday and Sunday afternoon performances of contemporary French music (he refused to conduct German works other than the classics). Münch later said, "The youth of France were our most enthusiastic listeners. We had concerts devised especially for them, with an admittance fee of less than ten cents in American

money. Their interest has not waned. They keep coming and are now good critics. They will be the great music lovers of tomorrow." In November 1945 Virgil Thompson, New York *Herald Tribune* music critic, wrote from Paris that the Orchestre du Conservatoire "is still one of the great orchestras of the world." Münch resigned his leadership in 1946, because, according to *Time*, he was ordered by the directors to play better-known compositions.

After the Germans had been driven from France, Münch was the first French conductor invited to come to England. During 1944-45 he made three trips to conduct the orchestras of the British Broadcasting Company (he had appeared with this group in 1938) and the London Philharmonic. In 1945-46 he again conducted in England and, during that year, traveled to Switzerland, Holland, and Belgium. Münch was one of the conductors at the International Festival of Music in Zurich in 1946. In both 1946 and 1947 Charles Münch performed at the Prague International Music Festival. Also, in the summer of 1947, the French musician conducted the Brandenburg Concertos at a festival of music composed by Bach, held in Münch's native Strasbourg.

In the words of Miles Kastendieck (*Christian Science Monitor*), Münch "came [to the United States] unheralded, he left triumphant." Münch's first American performance was in January 1947 with the Philharmonic-Symphony Society of New York, where "his guest conducting became the sensation of the season." Among the performances for which Münch received special praise was his interpretation of Berlioz' *Fantastique*. "You have probably heard Berlioz' 'Fantastic' Symphony many times," *PM's* Robert Hague asserted, "but, unless you were lucky enough to hear the performance Charles Münch and the Philharmonic gave it this week [early in February] you have never really heard it at all." Olin Downes (*New York Times*), who had, before he heard Münch's interpretation, considered the symphony a "museum piece," observed: "Back of his qualities as a conductor—his masterly treatment of phrase, his exceptional range of sonorities, from the nearly inaudible pianissimo to the fortissimo that is so brilliant yet not too hard, the complete flexibility of beat and capacity, when that is desirable for romantic rhetoric—are Mr. Münch's temperament and imagination."

Münch's presentation of Debussy's *La Mer* was also particularly acclaimed by the critics, who thought the performance "brilliantly conceived and completely realized." Olin Downes had one reservation: "We thought in passing that the first movement of Debussy's cycle was a little too much italicized in its detail." Of Münch's conducting of Handel's *Water Music*, a critic wrote, "This was conducting and more—it was music." In appraising an entire program, the New York *Times* critic said, "In a few places in more modern scores . . . Mr. Münch's zest got the better of him, and he overdrove the orchestra so that there were a dozen blazing climaxes instead of several, and



Harcourt, Paris

CHARLES MÜNCH

by so much was the final climax lessened in effect. But here perhaps was a pardonable extravagance, due to the leader's delight in the capacities of the orchestra and the intoxication of its response to him." Most audiences of the New York Philharmonic in the winter of 1947 remarked upon that response. When Münch left New York, the members of the orchestra honored their guest conductor with a surprise cocktail party—a tribute they had paid to no other person since their farewell party to Arturo Toscanini⁴². When Artur Rodzinski⁴⁰ resigned his directorship of the New York orchestra, Münch's name was mentioned as a possible successor.

The musician continued his American appearances in the 1947-48 season. In his November 1947 New York appearance he again won the praise of critics, with, however, some unfavorable comments on his interpretation of Brahms's Fourth Symphony. During this two-week period, he introduced to New York Honegger's Second Symphony for Strings, which had had its American première the summer before at Tanglewood. Early in January 1948 Münch will lead the first American performance of Honegger's *Jeanne d'Arc du Bucher* in New York. Münch, who in the course of his first American tour had appeared in Boston, Chicago, and Montreal, planned to return to these cities as well as others in 1947-48.

In France the conductor has recorded the music of Bloch, Ravel, Saint-Saëns, and Honegger. Münch, who adopted French citizenship in 1918, has been decorated a Chevalier in the Legion of Honor. Mme. Münch is of Swiss birth. "Long, strong, shy" (so *Vogue* has described him), he has blue eyes and gray hair. On the podium Münch conducts with extraordinary movements—he cues his musicians with rapid, angular gestures of the head, arms,

MUNCH, CHARLES—*Continued*

shoulders, trunk, or legs, and exhorts them, at times, with shouts and hisses.

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MYER, DILLON S(EYMOUR) Sept. 4, 1891- United States Government official

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To Dillon S. Myer, appointed Federal Public Housing Authority commissioner by President Truman in August 1946, was given the task of administering all public housing projects throughout the United States and of coordinating the plans for future housing. Much of Myer's career in public service had been spent in administrative posts, with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the Soil Conservation Service, and the War Relocation Authority. When the Housing and Home Finance Agency, to coordinate the facilities of all the Federal Government's previous housing authorities, was formed in August 1947, Myer was placed at the head of the Federal Public Housing Authority, one of its administrative subdivisions, from which he resigned four months later in order to accept the presidency of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs, a United States Government corporation.

The son of John Hyson and Harriett Estella (Seymour) Myer, Dillon Seymour Myer was born at Hebron, Ohio, on September 4, 1891. At the age of twenty-two, in 1914, he received his Bachelor of Science degree from Ohio State University. For the two years following his graduation he taught agronomy (the theory and practice of crop production and soil management) at Kentucky Agricultural College. The young agronomist entered Government service in 1916 as agricultural agent for Vanderburgh County, Indiana. From 1917 until 1920 he remained in Indiana as assistant county agent leader for the extension service of Purdue University, but returned to Ohio at the end of the period.

After two years in Franklin, Ohio, as county agricultural agent, Myer became district supervisor of the agricultural extension service of Ohio State University, where (except for a year's interval in 1925-26 when he obtained his M.A. from Columbia University) he remained for the next twelve years. In April 1934 the soil expert joined the staff of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in Washington. From there, he went to the Soil Conservation Service in September 1935, to serve first as a division chief and later as assistant chief of the service until December 1941. For the first half of 1942, Myer was assistant administrator, and subsequently, acting administrator of all

agricultural and conservation work in the Department of Agriculture.

War duties, however, ended temporarily Myer's services in the Agriculture Department, for upon Milton S. Eisenhower's⁴⁶ resignation from the War Relocation Authority in June 1942, Myer succeeded him as director of that organization. The WRA, a civilian agency, had been formed to administer the evacuation of Japanese-Americans from the strategically important West Coast areas. In collaboration with the Army, the WRA established the *évacués* (two-thirds of whom were American citizens) in ten new communities, where they were provided with food, shelter, and medical care, and where school, church, and employment facilities were made available to them. Only one of the relocation centers, at Tule Lake, California, was maintained for the segregation of disloyal citizens and enemy aliens. Rioting broke out at Tule Lake late in October 1943, which resulted in the camp being placed under Army control; the WRA, however, continued as the administrative authority. Aside from this incident, Myer pointed out, "not one disloyal act" had been committed by the thousands of Japanese-Americans released from the camps under the "permanent leave" system inaugurated by the WRA.

The WRA in its entirety was brought under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior in February 1944. Although supervision of the agency was nominally transferred to Secretary Ickes⁴¹, Myer remained the actual director of the agency. The Cabinet officer announced his intention of adhering to the policies initiated by Myer (who had been strongly criticized by two members of the three-man Dies subcommittee). In accordance with Myer's plan to relocate gradually the *évacués* before the end of the war when conditions might render impracticable the resettlement of so many people, the exodus of Nisei citizens from the WRA camps began in early 1945. Under the guidance of staff members in WRA field offices, the relocation of Japanese-Americans throughout the country (many preferred not to return to the West Coast) was accomplished. To solve the housing problem, privately financed, temporary hostels were constructed in many Western cities, while financial aid was furnished by local social welfare agencies and short-term assistance grants from the WRA. Despite occasional terrorist activities and antagonism directed against the returning Japanese, most of them were absorbed into normal community life without incident by the end of 1945. The explanation for this was given by Myer in an article in *Common Ground*. "The prejudices which can grow bitter and intense against a racial stereotype," he wrote, "are harder to maintain against a neighbor."

During the summer of 1944, another group of displaced persons, nearly a thousand refugees from Europe, came under the authority of the WRA. On behalf of Secretary Ickes, Myer welcomed them to the emergency shelter at Fort Ontario, New York, where small apartments were provided for families and dormitories for unmarried men and women. Unlike

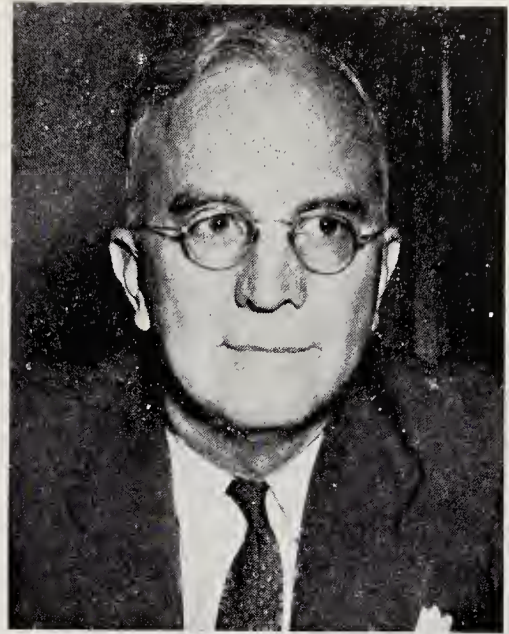
the Japanese-Americans, the European refugees were not permitted to leave the camp or accept outside employment, but were given a modest sum of money monthly for such necessities as soap, clothing and toothpaste.

After the WRA's program of liquidation was completed in July 1946, Myer remained for six weeks with the Department of the Interior as the executive director of its Coordination Committee. In the second week of August 1946 President Truman⁴⁵ named him interim appointee, subject to Congressional approval, as Commissioner of the Federal Public Housing Authority, a major unit of the National Housing Agency. Streamlining of the NHA in order to meet the critical housing shortage had resulted in an organization consisting of the Administrator's office and three main constituent units: the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, the Federal Housing Administration, and the Federal Public Housing Authority. The FPHA coordinates the activities of several earlier agencies which were established under the Lanham Act of 1940 to provide and administer housing and community services for war workers.

During the reconversion period, the FPHA is managing public housing for distressed families of veterans, servicemen, Government employees, and for private industries completing war contracts. It also administers low-rent housing and slum clearance projects. Reactivation of projects planned before the war comes under the authority of the FPHA. According to a statement made by Myer before the National Association of Housing Officials, the major task of the FPHA's central office will be the provision of financial aid and technical assistance to implement the local agencies' programs of development. In the same speech, the new housing commissioner also endorsed the Wagner⁴¹-Ellender⁴⁶-Taft⁴⁰ bill as "a necessary and logical development of what we have done so far in slum clearance and housing of low-income families."

After the reorganization of the National Housing Agency, completed in August 1947, Myer became interim chief of the Federal Public Housing Authority, part of the new Housing and Home Finance Agency. Shortly after being appointed to this post by President Truman, Myer appeared before the House Small Business Subcommittee in defense of the cooperative stores operating under exclusive contract at the Government-owned community of Greenbelt, Maryland. In a speech delivered to the annual conference of the Middle-Atlantic States Regional Council of the National Association of Housing Officials in September 1947, Myer charged that the Government's low-priced housing plans had been impeded by a well-integrated, well-financed group of real estate men. He cited, as offenders and as instigators of a campaign against public housing, several nation-wide real estate firms, loan associations, and building concerns.

Myer submitted his resignation from the FPHA in November 1947, in order, he ex-



Wide World Photos

DILLON S. MYER

plained, to be free to accept another Government post. This, it soon developed, was the presidency of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs, a United States Government corporation under State Department supervision, which is responsible for working out cooperative programs with the other countries of the Western Hemisphere in the fields of education, agriculture, and health.

In 1915 Myer collaborated with A. S. Gilbert on a book called *Clover Root Rot*; he has also contributed articles to the *New Republic* and *Common Ground*. His agricultural activities are now chiefly devoted to the garden around his house in Falls Church, Virginia. In 1946 Myer was awarded the Medal for Merit in recognition of his administration of the relocation of the Japanese-American citizens. The Government official was married to Jenness Wirt in 1921, and now has three daughters, Mary Jenness, Elizabeth Ann, and Margaret Wirt. Six feet tall, he has gray-green eyes and gray hair.

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NAGANO, OSAMI (nä-gä-nō ō-sä-mē) June(?), 1880—Jan. 5, 1947 Admiral of the Japanese Fleet; chief delegate from Japan to the London naval conference of 1935; chief of the Japanese general staff, 1941-44; ordered the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor; on trial with other war criminals on charges of conspiracy to rule the world. See *Current Biography* 1942 Yearbook.

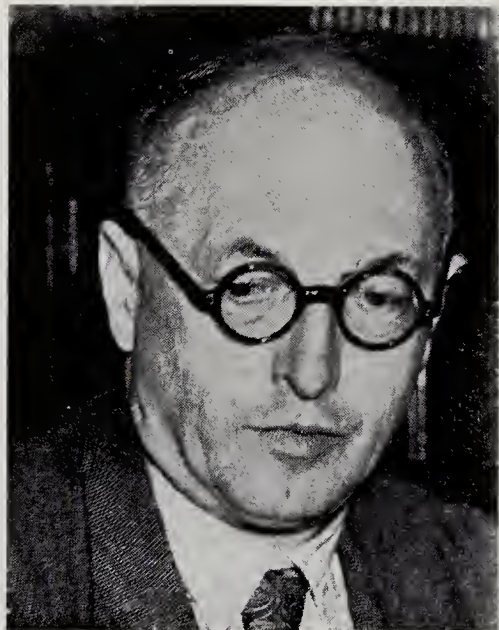
Obituary

N Y Times p5 Ja 6 '47

NENNI, PIETRO (nân'nē pyâ'trō) Feb. 9, 1891- Italian political leader

Address: b. c/o Socialist Party Headquarters, Rome

Pietro Nenni, as leader of the Italian Socialist Party, filled posts in several Italian Governments during the Allied occupation of Italy. When the Socialist signed an agreement with the Communist Party in which the two groups joined political forces to strengthen the Leftist bloc, a Right wing of the Socialist Party seceded from the main body in January 1947. Nenni continued to lead the Left Socialists.



PIETRO NENNI

Pietro Nenni was born in Faenza, a town in Northern Italy, on February 9, 1891, to Giuseppe and Angela (Castellani) Nenni. From the time he was seven years old until 1909, when he reached the age of eighteen, he was reared in an orphanage. By 1911 he had become a Socialist, and in that year he was imprisoned at Forlì with a group of Socialists (including Benito Mussolini⁴²) for protesting against the Italian Government's part in the Turco-Italian war. From 1911 to 1914 he was editor in chief of *Lucifero*, a periodical published at Ancona. After the Italian entrance into World War I, Nenni enlisted in the Italian army, in 1915, and served until 1918. Returning to his journalistic work, in 1918 he became director of *Giornale del Mattino*, a democratic periodical published in Bologna. Two years later he was editor in chief of Milan's *Secolo*; within another year he had assumed the editorship of *Avanti*, the official organ of the Italian Socialists.

Mussolini's "March on Rome" and the subsequent establishment of Fascism in Italy took place in 1922, but it was not until 1926 that *Avanti* was suppressed and Nenni forced to flee to France. He continued to make use of his

journalistic skill as correspondent for the French newspapers *Quotidien*, *Populaire*, and *Peuple*. For eight years (1931-39) he was the Paris director of the Italian *Nuovo Avanti*; during this period he also served as secretary of the Italian Socialist Party. When the Spanish Civil War broke out in 1936, Nenni and a colleague Randolfo Pacciardi, became political commissars for the Garibaldi Brigade of the International Brigade fighting with the Spanish Republicans. (This group of Italians defeated, at Guadalajara, the motorized divisions sent by Mussolini to aid Franco⁴².) In 1939 Nenni, by this time back in France, resigned from the Second International (the Labor and Socialist International) because of its "vacillating position on the Spanish issue." Still in Paris at the beginning of World War II, the Socialist tried to organize a Free Italian legion, but, according to *Nation*, "his efforts were sabotaged by the traitors and appeasers at Quai d'Orsay." In February 1942 Nenni was confined in Saint-Flour on the orders of Pierre Laval⁴⁰, Vice-Premier of the Vichy Government. The following year he was brought by the Germans to Italy and a few months later was imprisoned in Rome.

When Premier Badoglio⁴⁰ took over the almost defunct Italian dictatorship in August 1943, Nenni was released because the Socialists threatened to call a general strike unless he and other political prisoners were freed; shortly afterward he was chosen secretary-general of his party. The Socialists were one of the seven groups comprising the Committee of National Liberation (CNL) which was formed early in the Allied occupation to cooperate with the Allied Military Government. When the Bonomi⁴⁴ Government (which succeeded the Badoglio Cabinet) failed to execute anti-Fascist purges to the satisfaction of Leftist groups, the Socialist and Action parties withdrew from participation in that coalition Cabinet. (Nenni himself did not hold a post in this because he considered it a "stop-gap" Government.) In June 1945 the CNL agreed on Ferruccio Parri⁴⁵, founder of the Actionist party, as Premier. Nenni became Vice-Premier, vice-president of the Council, high commissioner for Sanctions Against Fascism, and Minister of the Constituent Assembly, which was drafting the new Italian democratic government. In the latter capacity, Nenni was charged with responsibility for arranging the election of the National Assembly and the referendum on the monarchy. When members of three Rightist parties resigned from the Parri Cabinet in protest against the strong measures taken by Nenni against Italian Fascists the Government was put in the hands of Alcide de Gasperi⁴⁶, the leader of the Christian Democrats, "a moderate party slightly left of center." In the new cabinet, Nenni was again Vice-Premier and "again specifically entrusted with planning and gathering the means by which the political future of the nation will be determined."

On June 2, 1946, the Italians voted to establish a republic, and in July De Gasperi, as leader of the party which had polled the greatest number of votes in the general election,

formed a coalition Cabinet; this time only five of the six parties which had sat in former Cabinets were represented with the number of members, depending on the party's strength. De Gasperi retained for himself the title of Foreign Minister with the agreement that this post would be given to Nenni, who was named Minister without portfolio, when the Italian peace treaty, then under discussion, was concluded. When the Paris Conference adjourned in October, Nenni was installed as Foreign Minister. At the suggestion of Nenni, the Italian delegation approached the Yugoslav delegates at the Peace Conference, which had reconvened in New York, to discuss the possibility of the two countries working out a solution to the controversial question of the possession of Trieste. Little progress was made toward calling a conference, but the matter was not completely closed. In October Nenni promised the British, United States, French, and Russian Ambassadors that Italy would comply with whatever action was taken against Spain by the U.N., although Italy, which was seeking admission to the international organization, was not yet under such obligation. While holding the post of Foreign Minister, Nenni often acted for De Gasperi when the Premier was absent from Rome. In January 1947, after De Gasperi's return from United States Nenni resigned from the Cabinet to avoid the impending split in the Socialist party. His last official act was to submit a note to the Big Four requesting the establishment of machinery for revisions of the treaty on the basis of future bilateral agreements; the New York *Herald Tribune* interpreted this as an indication that Nenni still hoped for a Yugoslav-Italian agreement on Trieste. When the treaty was signed, Italy's first Republican Government without Allied supervision was formed by De Gasperi. Nenni was not named to the Cabinet.

A new election was held in Italy in September 1947. One of the chief issues, seen by Nenni, was alleged United States influence on the De Gasperi Government. When the votes were counted the Premier's Christian Democrats were victorious, polling a larger number of votes than in the previous election; *PM*, however, declared that since the clergy and Government employees comprised half the number of those voting to retain De Gasperi, the election was not as marked an indication of Rightist strength as many observers thought it. Nenni told *Avanti* readers in a postelection editorial that Italy could not "stay in the middle." It must go "either one way or the other." Nenni believed that the choice would have to be made in the national elections in April 1948. Therefore, Nenni has proposed that Left-wing parties form a "People's Bloc" to combat anti-Marxist forces. According to a New York *Times* account, Nenni favors the calling of a general strike to protest the De Gasperi Government, but has urged the end of the sporadic demonstrations which occurred in Italy late in 1947. The leader of the Left-wing parliamentary attack on the Government, Nenni warned that what he termed "isolation" of the

Leftist parties would "force the working class to abandon the lawful methods it has followed."

American newspapers saw another reason for Nenni's resignation: this was the cleavage of the Right and Left wings of the Socialist Party. Nenni had long favored an alliance with the Communist Party to gain the majority that neither group could win separately. In 1944 an informal alliance with Palmiro Togliatti, Communist leader, had given these parties of the Left greater strength than the Christian Democrats, usually the leading group. By the fall of 1946 a formal pact was announced: each party was to retain full autonomy but was to join with the other in working toward the common aims of nationalization of monopolistic industries, liquidation of large estates, increase in the number of cooperative farms, improved working conditions, and social legislation. Of this move, Nenni wrote, "This does not signify that there is an identical viewpoint on every issue, that similar emphasis is placed by Socialists and Communists on every single problem; but there is a natural tendency toward similar objectives" (a *Labour Monthly* reprint of an *Avanti* editorial). When the Socialist convention was called in January 1947, a Right wing of the party under the leadership of Giuseppe Saragat refused to accept the alliance and seceded from the party.

Several of Nenni's articles published in *Avanti* (of which he was editor from the time of his return to Italy in 1943 to January 1946), have been translated and reprinted in British and American publications. The Socialist has written several books: *Sei anni di guerra civile in Italia*, *Storia di quattro anni*, *Storia della lotta di classe in Italia*. His *Ten Years of Tyranny in Italy* was translated into English in 1932.

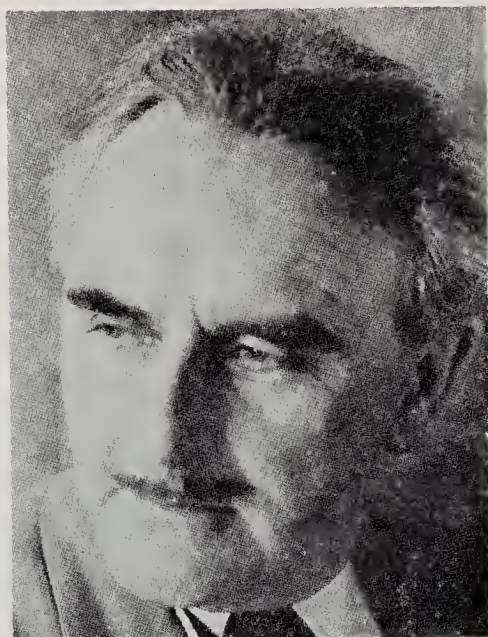
The Italian political leader is "baldish and graying, and of medium height." He is described as a "dramatic man of amazing energy for his years." Nenni was married on March 9, 1911, to Carmen Emiliani; one of their daughters, Vittoria, was killed in a German concentration camp. Their three other daughters are Giuliana, Eva, and Luciana. Nenni's only sport is what he terms the "sport of the poor"—bicycling. He does not smoke, limits his drinking to one glass of chianti before dinner.

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NEUTRA, RICHARD J(OSEPH) (noi'-trā) Apr. 8, 1892- Architect; city planner
Address: b. and h. 2300 Silverlake Blvd., Los Angeles 26, Calif.

The adaptation of the contemporary, cosmopolitan principles of architecture to American usage has largely been accomplished by the efforts of Richard J. Neutra, an Austrian-born California architect. In his designs he has utilized the resources and potentialities of the new materials which modern industry has



RICHARD J. NEUTRA

put at the disposal of the architect: steel, plywood, aluminum—and slabs of fossilized earth. Small houses with built-in features in the \$3,000-\$3,500 range are a Neutra innovation. To community design he has brought the conception of central recreational areas, radiating like outspread fingers between residential strips, from which traffic is deflected to peripheral roads.

Richard Joseph Neutra was born in Vienna, on April 8, 1892. His parents, Samuel and Elizabeth (Glaser) Neutra, had three other children: one of Richard's brothers became a physician, the other a patent lawyer, and the sister a graphic artist. As a student at the Archduchess Sophie School in Vienna, Richard Neutra became interested in mechanics, expressed either in engineering or in the experimental architecture of Otto Wagner. When it was time, after his graduation in 1912, to choose a career, Neutra entered Vienna's Polytechnical College. There he edited the students' paper, won a competition, and in 1917 received his degree, *summa cum laude*, as an architect-engineer. A part of his training had consisted of five study trips to Italy. For a short time afterward he worked in the atelier of Adolph Loos, a follower of Wagner's, and then spent a year at the University of Zurich in Switzerland, where in 1918 he received a diploma, with distinction. Neutra was a resident of Switzerland until 1923, working as a landscape architect with Gustav Amman. His architectural assignments took him out of Switzerland occasionally.

Neutra's first commission, which he received in 1915, while he was serving as a field artillery officer in the Balkans with the Austrian army, had been to construct a teahouse in the Herzegovinian fortress of Trebinje. After the war, in collaboration with Erich Mendelsohn, Neutra designed the *Berliner Tageblatt* build-

ing (1921). The construction of a group of four houses for a Berlin suburb occupied Neutra in 1922. That year Neutra and Mendelsohn won first prize in an international competition for a plan suitable for the business center of Haifa, Palestine.

Upon coming to the United States in 1923, Neutra worked in several New York architectural offices before going on to Chicago. He was on the staff of Holabird and Roche (now Holabird and Root) while they were building the Palmer House in that city; among his other associates were Louis Sullivan, who is regarded as the father of modern architecture, and Frank Lloyd Wright⁴¹, with whom he spent several months at "Taliesin." About this time Neutra made his first studies of the Diatom house, a prefabricated structure made from slabs of diatomaceous earth, composed of deposits of microscopic infusorial sea shells, which were combined with cement or other adhesives.

Work on Neutra's first book, *Wie baut Amerika* ("How America Builds"), an explanation of American attitudes and procedures in planning and in building, was completed in 1924; after its publication in Stuttgart in 1926, it became known as the "most widely published data on America that Europe has." An idealized city plan, "Rush City Reformed," was evolved by Neutra in several years' work and included in *Wie baut Amerika*. Neutra's decision to establish himself in Los Angeles was reached in 1926. For the Los Angeles and San Francisco areas, he designed office buildings, schools, and dwellings. His garden apartments constructed in Los Angeles in 1927 exemplified the first application of modern technical principles to design, in the international style, that had yet been built on the North American continent. The international style, which developed simultaneously in several countries during the twentieth century, is characterized by the use of a steel or steel-reinforced concrete framework, a factor that allows the interior to be planned independently of the skeleton. By the use of sliding or otherwise movable partitions, rooms can be used for multiple purposes. The unornamented façades of the buildings are most often of stucco, tile, aluminum, glass or steel sheeting; these exteriors tend to be asymmetrical, and are dictated by the function of the interior.

A project for the Palace of the League of Nations, prepared by Neutra in collaboration with R. M. Schindler, was displayed throughout Europe by the *Deutscher Werkbund*, as was that of Le Corbusier⁴². In the Lovell house, a home in Los Angeles demonstrating one of the first examples of the incorporation of health factors in design, built between 1927 and 1929, Neutra introduced the use of a shop-fabricated steel chassis and of gunite, a dense concreted compound applied under pressure with a specially made air gun. A structural novelty designed by Neutra in 1927 was his mast house, of which the ceiling, floors, and walls were suspended from five sparlike masts placed along its central axis. For the series, *Neues Bauen in der Welt*

("New Building in the World"), issued in Vienna, Neutra in 1929 wrote the volume on America. In this same year, he was elected the first American delegate to the Congrès International de l'Architecture Moderne, an association of which he was later (in 1944) to be president of its committee for postwar reconstruction.

Fourteen months of Neutra's time in 1930 and 1931 were spent in lecture tours. While in Japan, Southern Asia, North Africa, and Europe, he was able to survey urban planning and housing in those regions. During 1931 Neutra lectured at various universities (including Harvard, Columbia, and Princeton) and museums in the East and Middle West of the United States. As the recipient of numerous commissions from municipal, State, and the Federal governments, he designed schools, housing projects, and NYA youth centers. The schools he built for the Los Angeles Board of Education between 1935 and 1939 were experimental (classes could be held in a combined indoor and outdoor area) and emphasized active participation by the students instead of passive learning. For the Federal Housing Authority, Neutra from 1939 to 1941 designed five projects, to accommodate 2,100 families, for construction in California and Texas. The centers planned for the NYA in 1940 and 1941 were built by apprentices selected from within the organization itself—an offshoot of Neutra's theory that the best men for structural work are trained, not in colleges, but on the job.

Defense housing designed by Neutra included the Avion Village, a 300-family unit near Dallas, Texas, which illustrates the advantages of a peripheral road plan; and the Channel Heights project, in San Pedro, a self-sufficient community with child-care center, business and market center, firehouse, and a utility and storage building. Communal facilities are often found in Neutra's work: his model school, illustrated in the *Architectural Record* in 1944, is a neighborhood center, where clinics, libraries, nurseries, agricultural instruction, and recreational areas, as well as classrooms, are available to the community. The Ring Plan School, designed by Neutra for his "Rush City" plan in 1924, was used as the model for a community school constructed at the Portland (Oregon) Kaiser Shipyards in 1944.

Under Neutra's direction, the Government of Puerto Rico inaugurated a long range building program, with the purpose of raising the standard of living on the island. For them the California architect designed a complete new system of 150 schools, hospitals, and 128 health centers, which was approved in 1945, and which is scheduled to be built at a cost of fifty million dollars. Reconstruction, whether of a war-devastated or poverty-blighted area, is an enthusiasm of Neutra's. Writing in *Arts and Architecture* in 1944, he suggested that one of the destroyed European cities, such as Rotterdam or Warsaw, be selected as a laboratory area for postwar reconstruction experiments in architecture and city planning, and placed un-

der the supervision of an unbiased international commission of expert technicians. Neutra has also indicated, in *Pencil Points*, that he considers the reconversion of war industries to the fabrication of dwellings an insurance against mass unemployment. "Housing," he wrote, "is the recognized peacetime work reserve." Neutra found, while traveling in South America in 1946, that the lack of imported building materials on that continent has stimulated the production of new native materials and that local building ordinances, in some cases, had been adjusted to accommodate the new materials and methods.

As chairman of the California State Planning Board, Neutra was the first architect to be charged with such a responsibility. The Governor of California had also appointed him a member of the State Board of Architectural Examiners. On leaving for his assignments in Puerto Rico, however, the architect was legally required to resign from both of his State offices. By the Administrator of the United States Housing Authority, Neutra was named one of its national consultants. He has also served as a consultant to the committee for national competitions for United States Post Office buildings, and as a member of the schoolhouse advisory board of the United States Office of Education. In 1947 he was invited to serve as a judge in the nation-wide competition held to determine the best design submitted for the expansion of the Jefferson National Memorial.

Aside from his studies on city planning and housing already mentioned, Neutra has been co-author of *Circle*, and *The Problems of Housing* (1935), *House and Home* (1936), and *Preface to a Master Plan* (1942). To *National Planning Methods of Mass Housing*, Neutra has contributed "Routes of Housing Advance." He is a co-editor of the *American Dictionary of Arts and Architecture*, and a contributor to *New Architecture and City Planning* (1944), to numerous architectural publications in the Americas and in Europe, and to the *Encyclopædia Britannica* (1939 and 1946). For the New York *Herald Tribune* magazine, *This Week*, Neutra designed a house for the series, "Parade of Homes," which was published with an explanatory article by the architect. Monographs of which he is the subject have appeared in Denmark, Belgium, France, Italy, South Africa, Mexico, Argentina, and Japan.

Recognition of Neutra's work has been shown by the number of honors bestowed upon him. He has received prizes and medals in competitions held by *House Beautiful*, *Better Homes in America*, the General Electric Company, and *Ladies' Home Journal*; and honor awards in contests sponsored by the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, *House and Garden*, Wheaton College, the Smithsonian Institution, the Republic of Uruguay, and the Southern California chapter of the American Institute of Architects. His name was enrolled in the Hall of Fame at the New York World's Fair. Two samples of his work were chosen in 1944 by the Museum of Modern Art as being among

NEUTRA, RICHARD J.—*Continued*

the most significant examples of American architecture in the last decade; and the Office of War Information sent exhibits of his work to Scandinavia, France, England, and Austria. He is also represented by model exhibits in the Museum of Modern Art and the Museum of Science and Industry, in New York City, and the Rhode Island School of Design. Low-cost furniture patented by Neutra has been manufactured for use in his housing projects.

A member of the American Institute of Architects since 1924, Neutra was advanced to a fellowship in that group in 1947. The national associations of architects of Mexico, Cuba, and Bolivia, have each chosen him as an honorary member. In Puerto Rico he is a member of the Colegio de Ingenieros. The architect's Los Angeles club is the Severance; his political affiliation is Democratic. Five feet eleven inches tall, Neutra has blue-gray eyes, gray hair, and weighs 180 pounds. His wife, who was Dione Niedermann until their marriage in 1923, has frequently collaborated with him in his work. The Neutras and their three sons, Frank (named for Frank Lloyd Wright), Dion, and Raymond Richard, live in a Neutra-designed combination workshop and home in Los Angeles. The architect often does the paper work on his ideas during the early dawn.

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NICHOLS, HERBERT B(ISHOP) Oct. 21, 1907- Journalist

Address: b. c/o The Christian Science Monitor, 1 Norway St., Boston 15, Mass.; h. Farm Lane, Westwood, Mass.

The president of the National Association of Science Writers is Herbert B. Nichols, who became natural science editor of the *Christian Science Monitor* in 1932. He was co-winner of the 1946 Westinghouse Medal, awarded by the American Association for the Advancement of Science in recognition of his contributions to the physical sciences as a writer and editor.

Herbert Bishop Nichols was born on October 21, 1907, in South Norwalk, Connecticut, the son of Chester Encell and Ethel Blanche (Bishop) Nichols. His father, a manufacturer of women's and children's wear, owned the Nichols Manufacturing Company of Bridgeport, Connecticut, the city in which young Nichols was brought up. The ancestry on his father's side is traced back to the Nichols who settled near Salem, Massachusetts, in about 1630; it is through the Dann family of New Canaan, Connecticut, however, that Herbert B. Nichols was to establish his membership in the Sons of the American Revolution. By his father's second marriage, to Dorothea Seeth, Nichols has five half sisters.

It was at the Maplewood School in Bridgeport that Nichols received the greater part of his grammar school education. He then spent two years at the Suffield Preparatory School (now the Suffield Academy), from 1921 to 1923, before leaving to enlist in the United States Army. In September 1923 the sixteen-year-old Nichols joined the Thirteenth United States Infantry, and in his three years of service was raised to the rank of sergeant in the regimental supply section. After his separation from the Army in 1926, he returned to high school: he was editor of *Pen*, the Bridgeport Central High School paper, and participated in the school's dramatics and football. It was Aretus A. Saunders, his biology teacher, who, he says, aroused an interest in natural history in him: "The teacher made me curious about the world in which I live, and encouraged me in high school biology research projects." Nichols, however, left that high school when he went to Boston to work as a messenger for Lee Higginson and Company; after work he attended the Boston Evening High School, at which he completed the credits for a night school diploma in 1928. In that year he took the college entrance examination for, and was subsequently admitted to, Harvard College.

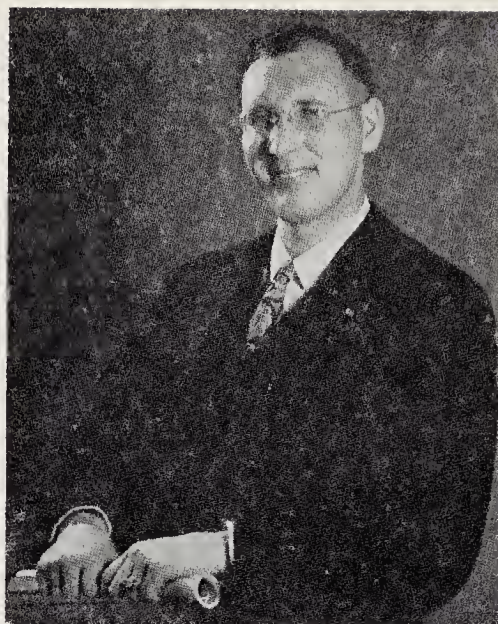
To help finance his freshman year at Harvard, Nichols worked as a waiter at the college; and in the following three years Nichols, a biology major, earned part of his expenses by writing articles on science and by reporting college and general news for the *Christian Science Monitor*. President of the Christian Science Society of Harvard in 1932, Nichols was also active in other extracurricular activities: he rowed for his class crew and was on the winning Winthrop House Crew of 1932. The previous year (1931) he had won an intercollegiate oratorical contest, "Overcoming Race Prejudice," and in his senior year (1932) he received a one-hundred-dollar prize for high scholastic standing. Harvard College awarded Nichols his Bachelor of Science degree in 1932; a year of postgraduate work in education followed at Boston University in 1934.

Soon after being graduated from Harvard in 1932, Nichols joined the staff of the *Christian Science Monitor*, full time, as the newspaper's natural science editor. (His three years as a reporter in college he has considered his period of apprenticeship, and he also credits much of his knowledge of journalism to Paul Deland, managing editor of the *Christian Science Monitor*.) In the years Nichols was to spend writing news and opinions of events in the natural science and engineering fields, his assignments have taken him to construction sites, to proving grounds, and into laboratories throughout North America. In 1936 he joined the Carnegie Expedition at Chichen Itzá, Yucatán, which research made possible Nichols' series of articles on American archaeology. (The same year he attended the Tercentenary Conference at Harvard.) In 1939 he was one of six journalists invited to join the group of one hundred astronomers who took part in the dedication exercises of the Mc-

Donald Observatory in Texas. Nichols, who was to spend the years of World War II on active duty in the United States Army, went on leave of absence from the staff in 1941 to which he was to return in 1945. In 1946, when he reported the Bikini Atom Bomb Tests for the *Christian Science Monitor*, he was one of the eight science writers invited by the Government to join Joint Task Force One. The reports that Nichols wrote of the tests appeared in British as well as in American newspapers, Nichols having served as a correspondent for the London *Daily Telegraph* and *Morning Post*.

The five years of Nichols' service with the United States Army in World War II constitute a part of the more than twenty years he has been an active and a reserve member of the military forces. In the early years, after his separation from the Regular Army in 1926, he served as a reserve corporal with the First Corp of Cadets in Boston. Later, at Harvard, he enrolled in the military science courses and was subsequently commissioned a second lieutenant in the Field Artillery of the Reserve Officers Training Corps. Then, because of his three years in the Regular Army, he was assigned to the Seventh Field Artillery, which reserve officership he held until 1939. In 1940 he received his promotion to reserve captain. Called to active duty in the following year, he served as battery commander and reconnaissance officer of the Eighty-seventh Field Artillery Battalion (Armed), stationed in the Panama Canal Zone. He later served with the First Special Service Force, a joint Canadian-American paratroop, ski-troop, and mountain-troop outfit. Then, with the Thirty-sixth Corps at Fort Riley, Kansas, in 1944-45 he examined artillery battalions prior to their movement overseas for the battle of Germany. In 1945 Nichols was sent to China as a press intelligence officer at the headquarters of the United States Forces in Chungking. While on General Albert C. Wedemeyer's⁴⁵ staff, Major Nichols kept the staff informed of Chinese public opinion concerning the American military action there, opinion reflected in reports and editorials appearing in Chinese newspapers. His promotion to lieutenant colonel came just after his return to the United States from China in November 1945, shortly before he was relieved from active duty.

After returning to the *Christian Science Monitor*, in 1947 Nichols was elected president of the National Association of Science Writers. Founded in 1932 through the efforts of science writers of the press wire services—the Associated Press, the United Press, the International News Service, and the Science Service—and the science editors of several of the larger metropolitan newspapers in the United States, the National Association of Science Writers is composed of some 150 men and women engaged in the dissemination of natural science news through the media of the newspapers, magazines, and radio. The organization, which is affiliated with the American Association for the Advancement of Science, installed Nichols on April 29, 1947, as president for 1947-48 at



HERBERT B. NICHOLS

its Washington, D.C., convention. Previously, the American Association for the Advancement of Science had selected Nichols as a co-winner of the George Westinghouse Award for 1946, "for distinguished service to science in the field of journalism."

Nichols' writings consist of: reports to the layman, published in the *Christian Science Monitor* and other newspapers, and in magazines, including *Forum*, the *Reader's Digest*, the *Science Digest*, and *Scholastic*; technical articles for a more specialized audience—"Xerophytes in Relation to Varying Habitat," "Early American Horticulture as Exemplified by Species Extant near Abandoned Cellar-holes", "Solar Planetary Satellites," and "Marco Polo and Early Maps of North America." (Nichols has found several old maps in the Library of Congress which indicate that Marco Polo visited the northwest coast of North America in his travels.) Nichols has discussed the distinction between writing for the specialist and for the layman. He once ended a humorous article in *Forum*, in which he ridiculed the use of needlessly technical jargon, with the following: "And now in luctual resipiscence I offer subdolous exomologesis for my ignavia and scelestic laches in comperendinating my scommatic pollicitation of an idoneous but infrunite bam or mycterism. . . . In short, I apologize."

A member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Nichols belongs to the following scientific societies: the American Polar, the Bond Astronomical, the Massachusetts Horticultural, the Vermont Botanical, the Josselyn Botanical, and the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. The *Christian Science Monitor* editor is also a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences. Nichols, whose club is the Harvard University Club, is a member of the Masonic Order: he belongs to the

NICHOLS, HERBERT B.—Continued

Nehoiden Lodge (Needham, Massachusetts), the Consistory (Boston, Massachusetts), St. John's Council (Keene, New Hampshire), the Masonic chapter of Muskogee (Oklahoma), and the Commandry in Norwood (Massachusetts).

The journalist and Ruth Mildred Christie were married August 20, 1932; their children are Chester Encell 2d and Nancy Evelyn. Nichols attends The First Church of Christ, Scientist. "In politics I am essentially Republican, but I reserve opinion until election day." He has blue eyes, and dark hair which is now slightly gray, weighs 210 pounds, and is six feet two inches tall. Hiking and gardening are his favorite recreations—he has not rowed since 1939—and geology claims much of his "outside" interest.

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NOLDE, O(TTO) FREDERICK (nöl'dē")
June 30, 1899- Theological seminary professor
and dean

Address: b. c/o Graduate School, Lutheran
Theological Seminary, 7301 Germantown Ave.,
Philadelphia 19; h. 7602 East Lane, Wynd-
moor, Philadelphia 18

An eminent authority in the Protestant church "on problems of religious liberty and world order," the Reverend Doctor O. Frederick Nolde, dean of the Graduate School of the Lutheran Theological Seminary in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, has served on a number of international commissions for peace and world cooperation, including the United Nations, where his familiarity with world affairs and ecumenical trends have been valuable aids. The professor of religious education has also stressed the necessity for the churches, in their teachings, to support "a world Christian movement of peace and good will."

Otto Frederick Nolde, the son of Antone Harry and Ida (Fuchs) Nolde, was born June 30, 1899, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. About two years later, in 1901, the Nolde family moved to New Jersey. Young Otto Frederick attended Palmyra (New Jersey) High School, completing his secondary school education in 1916. In the same year he matriculated at Muhlenberg College in Allentown, Pennsylvania, where his studies, in accordance with the college's system at that period, were concerned primarily with English and other languages. Nolde's extracurricular activities while he attended Muhlenberg included participation in football, basketball, and baseball games, and membership in the college's glee club and string orchestra; he joined, too, the Phi Kappa Tau fraternity. In 1920 he was graduated with his B.A. degree. (Twelve years later Nolde was awarded a Doctor of Divinity degree from his college, and fourteen years following that [1946], the LL.D.)

Shortly after, Nolde entered the Lutheran Theological Seminary in Philadelphia, from which he received his Bachelor of Divinity degree in 1923. Then, beginning in 1923, for two years he held a fellowship at the seminary, followed during the 1925-28 college years by a position as instructor in religious pedagogy at the same institution. During these three years (1925-28) the student of religion was also pastor of the Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church in Wyndmoor, a suburb of Philadelphia; and in 1944-45 he was a member of the parish and school board of the same church. Nolde in 1928 was made assistant professor of religious education in the Lutheran Theological Seminary, a position which he retained for three years. Advanced to a full professorship in 1931, Nolde has continued since in that capacity, becoming, in addition, in 1943, the dean of the seminary's graduate school.

Meanwhile, concurrent with his work at the seminary, Nolde pursued his graduate studies further at the University of Pennsylvania, also in the City of Brotherly Love. There, from 1925 until 1928 he was instructor in religious education. For his Ph.D. degree in the latter year from the university Nolde wrote a thesis (printed in 1929) entitled *Department of Christian Education in the Theological Seminary*. In the next year (1929) he was appointed assistant professor at Pennsylvania, in which post he remained until 1935, serving during the period from 1936 to 1943 as a university lecturer.

During World War II, among the primary problems facing the churches were those pertaining to postwar spiritual brotherhood of man in connection with the proposed international security organization and with religious groups of all nations. The Lutheran clergyman and educator was to have a prominent role in world ecclesiastical activities and in the planning for freedom of faith. In the Protestant organization, the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, Nolde has been, for some time, a member of its Department of International Justice and Good Will as well as of its Commission on a Just and Durable Peace, one of whose aims is to promote inter-nation collaboration. When the Princeton International Round Table sessions were in progress in July of 1943 and were attended by church leaders representing fourteen countries, Nolde acted as secretary of the conference. "National isolationism", "monopolization of power by a few nations," and similar policies were considered by the clergymen to be among the obstacles to the preservation of peace, and they advocated "reconciliation on the basis of justice" with the Axis nations after the termination of World War II.

In 1944 Nolde was appointed to the post of executive secretary of the Joint Committee on Religious Liberty, in which he continues to serve. This committee operates under the sponsorship of the Federal Council of Churches and of the Foreign Missions of North America. Early in January 1945, in the capacity of executive secretary, Nolde assisted at the National Study Conference on the Churches and

a Just and Durable Peace held in Cleveland. The conference, favoring "church action toward seeking a peace settlement based on Christian ideals of world justice and designed to prevent a third world war," stressed specifically "adherence to the principles of the Atlantic Charter, proper postwar regulation of Germany and Japan without vindictiveness"; it approved the Dumbarton Oaks Conference plan for an international security organization, while recommending nine improvements in the plan's structure—in rights of dependent peoples and smaller nations, reduction of national armaments, and in international law, among others. Nolde presents the nine articles of improvement and describes their ultimate effect on the charter of the United Nations in the *International Journal of Religion* for October 1945.

The forty-five-year-old professor's reputation as expert in ecumenical affairs and in world order was "signally recognized" when he was selected as an associate consultant to the United States delegation to the United Nations Conference on International Organization, convened in San Francisco in April of 1945. Wrote John Foster Dulles⁴⁴, prominent Protestant layman and one of Nolde's associates at the meetings, in *The Lutheran* for November 6, 1946: "He [Nolde] was outstanding among the American consultants at the San Francisco Conference. His suggestions to the American delegation were always sound and many of them bore important practical results." Before this, however, Nolde had an opportunity to employ his abilities toward the eventual establishment of the U.N.: he was a member of the Committee on Human Rights of the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace. This commission was founded shortly after the outbreak of war in 1939 by Clark M. Eichelberger⁴⁵ and James T. Shotwell⁴⁶ to help authorities on international relations interested in founding a new world security organization to replace the League of Nations. It was Nolde's association with the Committee on Human Rights and with the Joint Committee on Religious Liberty that gave rise to his proposals for the projected U.N. Commission on Human Rights embodied in the article "Possible Functions of the Commission on Human Rights" appearing in the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* (January 1946).

At the meeting in August 1946 at Girton College, Cambridge, England, of the International Conference of the Church Leaders on the Problem of World Order which was called by the World Council of Churches and the International Missionary Society (groups composed of Protestant and Greek Orthodox Catholic ecclesiastical bodies), Nolde took an important part in the proceedings. He was made associate director of the newly formed Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, afterward was named to the directorship. In explaining his support of the suggestion made at Cambridge "that a plan be evolved for joint action on world problems" among the major Christian denominations, including the Roman Catholic, Nolde stated, as reported in *Time* (August 12, 1946), that "since



O. FREDERICK NOLDE

Christians are a minority in the world," they must become organized so that their influence be felt in international councils. Nolde was also to declare to the delegates (*Christian Science Monitor*, August 5, 1946): "It is imperative that the churches of the world seek in every legitimate way to bring moral pressure to bear on the leaders of the world. . . . If it is appropriate for labor and business to put pressure on the United Nations organization, it is necessary for the churches to do the same thing."

Two months later Nolde addressed a convention of the United Lutheran Church in America, to which synod he belongs, on the responsibility of the Lutheran Church to aid the U.N. "The church," Nolde asserted, "will not be in a position to condemn war in the future unless it gives appropriate support to those political agencies designed to keep the peace." Previously, in a broadcast from the same Cleveland convention, Nolde had said in part: "Tensions must be eased between the Soviet Union and the United States without the abandonment of basic convictions. . . . The future as we see it offers no grounds for easy optimism. . . . For the solution of our problems nothing less than the full release of spiritual and moral power will prove adequate. Only the Christian vision offers encouragement and hope amid the perplexities of a chaotic world."

Nolde was also to state in April 1947 at a meeting of the Associated Church Press in New York City that Christians must be willing to work hard to prevent a future war and that the churches must study and take action on "the issues in international affairs which are of concern to Christians," such as the "problem of human rights in peace treaties now being drafted and America's projected aid to Greece and Turkey." Previously Nolde was one of seven churchmen from the Federal

NOLDE, O. FREDERICK—*Continued*

Council of Churches who conferred with Premier Alcide de Gasperi⁴⁶ of Italy, on the latter's visit to the United States, on the subject of guaranteeing religious freedom to all faiths, under the new Italian constitution. In June the religious educator was a member of a Geneva (Switzerland) study commission which made preparations for the 1948 Amsterdam Assembly of the World Council of Churches. Later that month he was a delegate at the Lutheran World Federation, convening in Lund, Sweden; in July he attended the International Missionary Council in Toronto, Canada. Nolde was afterward to express, at the North American Interseminary Conference (Oxford, Ohio), the belief that churches were employing too much of their funds "on remedial relief and not enough on prevention of world disorders." Nolde, in November and December, attended a meeting in Geneva of the U.N. Commission on Human Rights which was to discuss the drafting of a world charter of liberty; the religious educator was admitted to the sessions as a consultant. "The most important issue in which the churches are directly concerned," he declared, "hinges on the manner in which religious freedom is interpreted."

Among Nolde's writings are *Guidebook in Catechetical Instruction* (1932—later revised and enlarged), *Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow* (1933), *The Church Worker*—eight volumes in all—written in conjunction with Paul J. Hoh (1934), *Truth and Life* (1937), *Christian World Action* (1942), *Christian Messages to the Peoples of the World* (1943), and *Power for Peace*, a book dealing with the U.N. and which, John Foster Dulles wrote in commenting upon the author's competence to discuss the security organization, "ought to have a wide circulation among Christian people." In 1946, too, Nolde edited the book *Toward World-Wide Christianity*, to which he contributed the chapter, "Christian Community and World Order." The professor's numerous articles have appeared in religious, educational, and scholarly journals.

The dean of the Graduate School of the Lutheran Theological Seminary in Philadelphia is a member, too, of the Phi Kappa Tau, Phi Delta Kappa, and the Kappa Phi Kappa fraternities. His clubs are the Philadelphia Cricket and the Mantoloking Yacht (Mantoloking, New Jersey). In June 1927 the educator was married to the former Ellen Jarden, a schoolteacher. Dr. and Mrs. Nolde are the parents of four children—Anthony Derf, Susanne von Loehr, Fredericka Jane, and Walter Hahn. The tall (five feet eleven inches), blue-eyed dean, whose fair hair is graying, prefers to find relaxation and recreation in a game of tennis.

Reference

Who's Who in America, 1946-47

NORTHROP, JOHN HOWARD July 5, 1891—Biochemist

Address: b. c/o Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, Princeton, N.J.

One of the winners of the Nobel chemistry prize in 1946 is biochemist John Howard Northrop, a member of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, who received the award for his important contribution to the knowledge of enzymes. The scientist's researches, covering a span of thirty-one years, are regarded as having "opened an important road to the investigation of protein constitution and the chemistry of digestion."

Scientific language must have been a part of John Howard Northrop's earliest environment, for both his parents worked in the field of the natural sciences: his father, John I. Northrop, was a member of Columbia University's department of zoology; his mother, Alice Belle (Rich) Northrop, taught botany at Hunter College in New York. The boy John Howard was born on July 5, 1891, in Yonkers, New York, not far from Milford, Connecticut, to which his ancestor, Joseph Northrop, had come in 1632. From Columbia University, where he majored in chemistry and minored in biology, John Northrop received his B.S. degree in 1912, his M.A. degree the following year. He was for three years (1910-13) a member of the university fencing team, which won the intercollegiate championship in 1913. That year the twenty-two-year-old Northrop tried his hand at farm work, and in 1914 he was a prospector in Arizona.

After obtaining his doctorate from Columbia in 1915, Northrop, recipient of the William Bayard Cutting Traveling Fellowship, worked for a year in the laboratory of biologist Jacques Loeb at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. There he delved into the subject of duration of life. He was then appointed to an assistantship at the institute, subsequently becoming an associate (1917), an associate member (1920), and finally a member in 1924. He has been at the institute's Princeton laboratories since 1926. In 1917 and 1918, during World War I, the biochemist had served as a captain in the Chemical War Service of the United States Army. His studies of fermentation at this time led to the development of a process for producing acetone and ethyl alcohol which was of importance in the manufacture of war materials.

When Northrop began his research on enzymes in 1920, these reagents, vital to digestion, respiration, and other life processes, were a scientific mystery: nothing was known of their chemical nature, and their conformity to the laws of chemistry was questioned. The scientists's work in the course of the next two decades helped bring about a much better understanding of enzyme activity. His experiments contributed to the proof that enzymes obey chemical laws and that they are essentially protein in composition and general properties. (In describing them, Northrop adds that they must have some characteristic structure not found in proteins. As defined in *Van Nostrand's Scientific Encyclopedia*, an enzyme is "an organic catalyst, i.e., a substance produced by a living organism that conditions some chemical action within the body and is not permanently altered in the process.") The

results which Northrop achieved in his studies also proved important in connection with the chemical work on viruses conducted by W. M. Stanley⁴⁷, a colleague of his at the Princeton laboratories. (The two were to share half the 1946 Nobel chemistry award, the other half being presented to James B. Sumner⁴⁷.)

In 1930, four years after James Sumner's preparation of urease, the first enzyme ever isolated in a chemical laboratory, Northrop obtained pepsin in pure, crystalline form. Later, in collaboration with Moses Kunitz, Northrop crystallized trypsin and chymotrypsin. He also succeeded in isolating pepsinogen and trypsinogen, the inactive precursors or parent-substances of the active digestive agents pepsin and trypsin respectively. It is Northrop's hypothesis that all proteins, "whether they occur in meat, enzymes, viruses or antibodies," are derived from a single mother-substance to which he has given the name proteinogen. In 1947 he was in pursuit of "the ultimate, intimate structure" of enzymes.

Another phase of Northrop's investigations has been concerned with bacteriophages, substances that are especially abundant in the intestinal tracts of man and animals and "which possess the remarkable property of dissolving bacteria." In 1936 he isolated a bacteriophage exhibiting the properties of a nucleoprotein which acts upon staphylococcus. He is also reported to have done work on the kinetics of bacteriophage action and the conditions governing the production of bacteriophages. In addition, the biochemist's researches have included studies of phosphoric acid in starch, of the effect of temperature on insects, and the agglutination of bacteria. In 1941 Northrop announced the production, for the first time, of purified diphtheria antitoxin, a crystalline form which, he maintained, was forty to fifty times as effective as the crude form of the antitoxin and left no unpleasant secondary serum reactions.

The 1946 Nobel prize winner first won honors in 1931 when he was awarded the Stevens prize by the Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons. Other tributes to his achievements followed: the Charles Frederick Chandler Medal from Columbia University for 1937 (both Northrop and his father had studied under Chandler); the Daniel Giraud Elliot Medal from the National Academy of Science; a D.Sc. degree from Harvard in 1936, from Columbia and Yale in 1937, from Princeton in 1940, and from Rutgers in 1941; an LL.D. degree from the University of California in 1939. The author of the book *Crystalline Enzymes* (Columbia University Press, 1939), Northrop is also on the editorial board of the Rockefeller Institute publication, *Journal of General Physiology*, and was one of the editors of *Experimental Biology Monographs*. He has written numerous papers on the "physical chemistry of proteins, the agglutination of bacteria, the kinetics of enzyme reactions, and the isolation and chemical nature of enzymes," and has also lectured on these and similar subjects. He was



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JOHN HOWARD NORTHROP

the De Lamar lecturer at the school of Hygiene and Public Health at Johns Hopkins University in the year 1937, the Jesup lecturer at Columbia University in 1937-38, Hitchcock professor at the University of California in 1939, and Thayer lecturer at Johns Hopkins in 1940.

During World War II Northrop, who serves on the National Research Council's committee on proteins, was consultant and official investigator to the National Defense Research Committee. From 1941 to 1945, he was a consultant to the Office of Scientific Research and Development. He is a trustee of the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole, Massachusetts, and holds membership in the National Academy of Science, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, the American Society of Biological Chemistry, the American Chemical Society, the Harvey Society, the American Philosophical Society, and the Association of the New York Academy of Medicine. In countries abroad he is a member of the Halle Akadamie der Naturforscher and of the Société Philomathique. His other memberships include Delta Kappa Epsilon, Sigma Xi, Phi Lambda Upsilon, and the Century Association. In June 1918 the biochemist was married to Louise Walker of New York City; their two children are Alice Havemeyer and John. A sportsman, Northrop belongs to the Wilderness, Nassau Gun, Springdale Golf, and Clemo Hunting and Fishing clubs. He is especially fond of field shooting and salmon fishing and has spent considerable time in the woods of Newfoundland and Canada, where he used to pass the summer months making studies of potato culture.

(Continued next page)

NORTHROP, JOHN HOWARD—*Cont.**References*

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Who's Who in America, 1946-47

NORTON, HOWARD M(ELVIN) May 30, 1911- Journalist

Address: b. c/o Baltimore Sun, Baltimore, Md.;
h. 6 Oak Grove Ave., Catonsville 28, Md.

In 1947, for the sixth time, a Pulitzer Prize was awarded to the Baltimore *Sun*. The 1946 gold medal rewarding distinguished public service was given to the *Sun* for a series of articles probing the Maryland unemployment compensation system, articles written by its staff correspondent, Howard M. Norton.

Descended on his father's side from a family which settled in New England in the middle of the seventeenth century, Howard Melvin Norton was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, on May 30, 1911. His parents were Clarence Alfred Norton, now deceased, and Grace Frances (Eckel) Norton; he was an only child. Until 1919 he was brought up in Massachusetts, from 1919 to 1925 in Alhambra, California, and from 1925 to 1933 he lived in Miami, Florida. He obtained his first newspaper experience at the Miami Senior High School, where he rose to be associate editor of the school paper, then called *The Stingaree*, and where, he recalls, his English and journalism teacher was one of the first to encourage him toward journalism as a career. When he was graduated in 1928, he was also vice-president of his class. At the University of Florida, from which he was graduated with a B.S. degree in January 1933, he majored in journalism

and was active in extracurricular activities. In addition to serving as a reporter on the *Florida Alligator*, the student newspaper, he sang with the university glee club in 1929, 1930, and 1931, and was a member of the journalistic fraternity Sigma Delta Chi (president in 1932) and the Fourth Estate Club (president in 1931-32).

Norton considers the beginning of his career to be the period in 1930 when, as a college student, he was editor of the Winter Haven (Florida) *Daily Chief*. His next professional position came in 1933 after graduation from the University of Florida. He went to Japan and became a copyreader for the Osaka daily paper *Mainichi*. At the same time he was a correspondent for the Los Angeles *Times*, the Kansas City *Star*, the San Francisco *Chronicle*, the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, and the Whaley-Eaton news service of Washington, D.C. Three years later, in 1936, he became Far-Eastern representative of the Whaley-Eaton service, with headquarters in Tokyo. In this post he remained until 1940, also serving for a brief space of time on the editorial staffs of the *Japan Advertiser* and the *Japan Times*, both published in Tokyo.

Norton returned to the United States in 1940 to join the staff of the Baltimore *Evening Sun* and for two years acted in the several capacities of copyreader, reporter, picture editor, Washington correspondent, and "Behind the News" editor. Then, in 1942 he transferred to the "Sunpapers" morning edition, the better known Baltimore *Sun*, for which he has been foreign editor, war correspondent, Washington correspondent, and staff correspondent. As a war correspondent he began reporting on the Pacific theater in 1944, covering the New Guinea and New Britain campaigns and landing with the Twenty-seventh Army Division on D-Day at Saipan and with the Marines on D-Day at Guam. (In the last he was injured.) In March 1945 he went to the Italian front, from which he was the first American correspondent to report the execution of Mussolini⁴² on April 28, 1945. In the following months he reported on the occupation activities of the Twenty-ninth Division in the Bremen-Bremerhaven district of Germany. Late in the summer of 1945 he resumed his status as a civilian newspaperman.

The 1946 Pulitzer Prize "for the most disinterested and meritorious public service rendered by an American newspaper during the year" was awarded to the Baltimore *Sun* by Columbia University on May 5, 1947, for Norton's special series of eighteen articles (June 26-July 14, 1946) on the Maryland unemployment compensation system. These exposed maladministration by the Maryland Unemployment Compensation Board, an exposure which was to result in the conviction of ninety-three persons and in numerous changes in the law. Following the appearance of Norton's series, the Legislative Council of the Maryland General Assembly began an investigation of the board, Norton was called to testify at public hearings, and in 1947 the changes recommended by the Legislative Council were adopted by the State legislature.



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HOWARD M. NORTON

The journalist is a member of the National Press club in Washington, D.C., and of Sigma Delta Chi. He and Marjorie Ellen Anderson were married on July 7, 1940, and are the parents of a boy and girl, Howard Melvin, Jr., and Martha Ellen. Norton has brown hair and eyes, is five feet eight inches tall, and weighs 175 pounds. Badminton and hiking are two of his relaxations.

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NOUE, JEHAN (LUDOVIC JAMES ACHILLE) DE, COMTE (nōō zhān lǔ'-dō"vēk' zhānz á"shēl' dē) June 17, 1907-United Nations official; lecturer

Address: b. c/o Protocol and Liaison Division, United Nations, New York; h. 70 Park Ave., New York; 70 Avenue Marceau, Paris

The maintenance of democratic procedures in such matters as the seating of delegates at United Nations sessions and at official diplomatic functions and of providing entertainment for U.N. members is the work of the United Nations Protocol and Liaison Division, which is directed by Captain Jehan de Noue. His duties in this capacity have caused De Noue—lecturer, French Army officer, and diplomat—to be described as the "U.N.'s 'Emily Post' and 'protector' of all visiting U.N. diplomats."

Jehan Ludovic James Achille de Noue, a member of a French noble family which traces its lineage back to the thirteenth century, was born on June 17, 1907, in Etretat, a city on the northwest coast of France in the province of Normandy. He is the only son in a family of two children of Achille and Ellen Beatrice (Reid) de Noue. The paternal branch of the family numbers among its forebears many prominent officials in France's Army and her courts of justice. After completing his secondary school and advanced education at the Ecole des Roches, from which he received his *baccalauréat* degree, Jehan de Noue, who throughout his youth traveled extensively, entered the Ecole des Sciences Politiques in Paris, afterwards studying, too, at the Sorbonne, one of the colleges affiliated with the University of Paris.

After he left the university, Captain de Noue recalls, he "mixed a lot in diplomatic circles." His career began in 1936 when the French Government Tourist Department sent him as a cultural envoy and lecturer to the United States and to Canada. When France and Great Britain went to war against Germany in 1939, De Noue returned to his native land and was commissioned a liaison officer with a battalion of the Coldstream Guards of the British Expeditionary Force in France. While assigned to this contingent, De Noue, as told in the *New York Times* (April 27, 1941), took part in the Louvain and Flanders engagements and experienced the evacuation of British and French forces from Dunkerque early in June of 1940.

Later that year, with one phase of his military service ended, Jehan de Noue returned to



JEHAN DE NOUE

the United States to lecture, this time at the Alliance Française in New York City, meanwhile addressing gatherings in a number of places to raise funds for the benefit of French war prisoners and for French relief associations. This he did for one year. Then, during the 1941-42 school term the titled Frenchman—his title is that of count—held the position of chief of the language department at Rollins College in Winter Park, Florida, and also served as lecturer at the Middlebury College (Middlebury, Vermont) summer session in 1941 and 1942.

The year 1943 saw De Noue's return to military service and to his work as liaison officer. He was attached to the First British Infantry Division, accompanying it on its North African and Italian campaigns. He was also liaison officer with the United States fighting forces when they landed at Anzio (Italy) in January 1944, and later was shifted to the post of French Allied Military Government officer in the French Army, at the time in action in the Italian peninsula. During a period of months in 1945 and 1946 the Frenchman served as chief staff officer of the Allied Commission in Italy, a position followed by that of executive assistant in the French Air Division of the Allied Control Commission stationed in Berlin. In July 1945 De Noue, whose rank was that of captain, was awarded the Bronze Star by the United States and the Croix de Guerre by his own country, for his valuable aid to the Allied war effort.

Meanwhile Captain de Noue was engaged in the United Nations activities preceding its official commencement. He attended the U.N. Preparatory Commission in London in January 1946; and at the first session of the U.N. General Assembly held in the same city, he participated in the work of the Office of the Executive Secretary, later being appointed the Chief

NOUE, JEHAN DE—*Continued*

of Protocol and Liaison of the international organization for the preservation of world peace.

The Chief of Protocol's staff of five aides is international in its makeup: four of the members, liaison officers, are English, Chinese, Ecuadorian, and Russian nationals, and the fifth, called De Noue's "Girl Friday," is Miss Sylvia Grove-Palmer, of Venezuelan and English parentage. The duties of Captain de Noue, who "has been through the polite mill of diplomacy and international etiquette for many years," are found to be often "exasperating" and "challenging." Aside from attending to the many conventional details of diplomatic observance, he must also formulate new rules and regulations, wrote Ruth Karpf in the *New York Times* (October 27, 1946), "to fit the more popular and democratic character" of present-day international dealings. Among the new regulations is that concerning the seating of United Nations functionaries at all formal or official activities in alphabetical arrangement by countries, rather than by the older system of precedence in accordance with "certain accepted seniorities," which it superseded. When the U.N. is in session, De Noue must also see to it that all of the flags of the fifty-one nations represented at the U.N. are placed in a circle, again in alphabetical order.

As "protector" of U.N. delegates while they are attending session meetings, Captain de Noue has to make provision, among other things, for the necessary police escort for the members to which their position entitles them, and to prevent reporters, photographers, and the general public from becoming too bothersome. The Protocol and Liaison Division's "hospitality program" involves accepting—or declining, if there are too many—invitations to private clubs and homes for individual U.N. members or for entire delegations. In this connection, the director must not allow important social functions given by or for the diplomats to overlap. An anecdote told about Captain de Noue illustrates his occasional reaction to his exacting work: When he stated in the fall of 1946 that he would soon be taking a vacation, he was questioned as to where he was going. "To North Africa," he answered, adding, "To the desert."

The director of the Protocol and Liaison Division is a dignified, "slim and impeccably turned out Frenchman" a little less than six feet in height, with red hair and blue eyes. He belongs to the Roman Catholic church. Recreations of the unmarried U.N. official, who belongs to the Jockey Club in Paris and to a number of other athletic associations, are tennis, golf, riding, swimming, and winter sports.

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NOVIKOV, NIKOLAI V(ASILIEVICH)
(nô'vyî-kof nyî-kû-lî' vû-syêl'yê-vyîch) Feb. 7, 1903- Former Soviet Ambassador to the United States

Address: Moscow

Nikolai Vasilievich Novikov from April 1946 until October 1947 served as Soviet Ambassador to the United States. Considered "one of the up-and-coming men of the Russian diplomatic corps," he had worked in the field of foreign affairs for his country for eight years before becoming head of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C., in 1946.

Nikolai Vasilievich Novikov was born in Leningrad, to Vasili and Pelagheya Volkova Novikov on February 7, 1903, two years before the first revolt against Czar Nicholas II. At the time of the Russian Revolution of 1917, Nikolai was fourteen, but what part the young boy may have taken in those eventful days or in the period ensuing when the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was being formed has not been recounted. He was graduated from the Oriental Institute of Leningrad in 1930. According to an Associated Press dispatch he then "held various positions in Soviet scientific and economic institutions"; contrary to one report, however, he did not teach at the Oriental Institute.

In 1935 Novikov entered the Institute of Professors of the World's Economics and Politics in Moscow, and after three years of study there began his career in the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs as deputy director of the First Eastern Department. He then served as director of the Near Eastern Department, the Balkan Department, and the Fourth European Department. In October 1943 as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Egypt, he became head of the Soviet Legation in Cairo which, according to *New York Times* correspondent Harold B. Hinton, was then the center for Soviet relations with the entire Near East. At the same time, in 1943-44, he was Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Greek and Yugoslavian Governments-in-exile, which had set up headquarters in Cairo. While minister to Egypt, Novikov traveled to Lebanon and Syria and negotiated Soviet recognition of the Governments established in these countries when France relinquished the legislative and administrative powers she had held over them as mandates.

The Russian diplomat came to the United States in November 1944 as Minister-counselor for the U.S.S.R. Embassy in Washington, D.C. When Andrei Gromyko,⁴³ then the Ambassador, began to take an active part in the United Nations and Allied conferences in 1945, Novikov, serving at intervals as chargé d'affaires, was in effect Ambassador during his superior's frequent absences. According to the Associated Press, he was the spokesman for three of the Soviet Union's exchanges with the United States over American recognition of the Bulgarian Government and Russian troop withdrawal from Iran, issues creating dissension between the two major powers in 1946. The previous year, at the "Salute to Spanish Republicans" rally in New York's Madison Square Garden, he had also voiced his country's stand against Franco. Calling Franco a "hireling of Hitler and Mussolini," Novikov declared that the Soviet Union was "the leading power in the task of protection of democracy in the

whole world" and "therefore . . . a logical supporter for the re-establishment of democracy in Spain." Novikov's appearance at the rally was interpreted as Soviet advocacy of severance by the United States of diplomatic relations with Spain and was attacked by the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities as a "direct violation of diplomatic privilege."

When Gromyko was named permanent Soviet representative to the U.N. Security Council in April 1946, Novikov succeeded him as head of the Russian Embassy. The new Ambassador, reported *Time*, "is regarded by colleagues as more self-confident and suave than his predecessor." Like Gromyko, Novikov also had to deal with difficult diplomatic problems. At meetings of the Far Eastern Commission, on which he now became the Soviet representative (he had formerly been Gromyko's chief deputy on the Commission), he sought curtailment of Emperor Hirohito's freedom to move about Japan and he advocated the adoption of more severe restrictions in Japan against Germans than against nationals of Axis satellites. Novikov was a member of the Soviet delegation to the 1946 Paris Peace Conference. On the Bulgarian Political and Territorial Commission, he charged the British Representative Gladwyn Jebb with attempting to divert attention from his country's difficulties in Palestine when the Englishman proposed increased safeguards for Bulgarian minority groups.

One of the Soviet delegates to the U.N. General Assembly in 1946, Novikov was a member of the fifty-four nation Trusteeship Committee. Meeting in subcommittee with the representatives of sixteen other nations, he held that the Big Five had the right to act as "states directly concerned" in trusteeship affairs even if they were not mandatory powers, and pressed for a definition of the much-debated phrase. As provided in Article 79 of the U.N. charter, trusteeship agreements had to be approved by a majority of the "states directly concerned" before going into effect, but standards for determining such states were not given.

Asserting that the Soviet position was not motivated by an intention to use the veto on trusteeship drafts, Novikov called the subcommittee's decision to bypass clarification of the ambiguous phrase a violation of Article 79; the eight trusteeship agreements passed by the subcommittee and then, on December 13, 1946, by the Assembly, were therefore contrary to the Charter, he maintained. He criticized the drafts on the ground that they failed to provide for the development of self-government in the trusteeship territories, a goal to which signatories of the U.N. Charter are pledged. Novikov particularly raised objections to certain clauses which gave the trustee powers the right to exercise administrative power over the fiscal affairs of trusteeship areas and administer them as integral parts of their territory, and which permitted fortification of the areas without requiring Security Council approval. He also accused Britain of violating the U.N. Charter in failing to apply for a trusteeship agreement for Palestine and attacked a pro-



Associated Press

NIKOLAI V. NOVIKOV

posal by Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts for annexation of South-West Africa by South Africa.

Upon Novikov's return to the United States after a call to Moscow for diplomatic consultations with the Kremlin (March-April 1947), the delayed conference between the United States and Russia on Lend-Lease settlement was scheduled to begin. Negotiations involving the wartime Lend-Lease account (estimated by the United Press at \$11,297,000,000) were conducted by the Soviet Ambassador and the United States Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, Willard L. Thorp.⁴⁷

The Soviet Ambassador stressed the importance of Soviet-American relations "for the cause of universal peace and security." For a better understanding between the two nations, he recommended "a careful handling" of post-war difficulties so as to prevent any differences from destroying the unity that had prevailed during the war. When asked how the United States could assist the Soviet Union's rehabilitation program, he advocated a "more intensive trade" between the two nations and the fulfillment of agreements on German reparations by all the Allies, "especially with respect to deliveries from the western areas of Germany to the U.S.S.R." Novikov in July 1946 told interviewers that all Soviet-American disagreements would be "ironed out," that contrary to the idea held in some quarters, serious discord between the United States and the U.S.S.R. was not inevitable. "As to the Soviet Union," he said in June 1947, "it has never denied the possibility of peaceful co-existence and co-operation of the economic systems in the two countries." In October Novikov, who had returned to the Soviet Union because of ill health, was relieved of his duties as Ambassador to the United States by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. His successor was Alexander

NOVIKOV, NIKOLAI V.—*Continued*

Panyushkin, the former Soviet Ambassador to China.

Novikov holds the Order of Red Banner of Labor and the Order of Patriotic War, first class. Upon coming to the United States he joined the Metropolitan Club (Washington, D.C.). Lidia Ivanovna Kovaleva Novikov, who became the diplomat's wife on August 29, 1936, gained a reputation in Washington as a gracious hostess. As one of the guests of honor, she spoke at a luncheon in December 1946, sponsored by the committee of women of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship, and in an interview to the North American Newspaper Alliance, has given her views on how the spirit of Yalta could be restored in Soviet-American relations. The Novikov's children are Yuri Nikolaevich and Nikolai Nikolaevich. Of medium height, the thickset former Ambassador is said to be taciturn but approachable, enjoys tennis, and is a collector of rare books.

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NOYES, W(ILLIAM) ALBERT, JR. Apr. 18, 1898- Chemist; educator

Address: b. c/o University of Rochester, Rochester, N.Y.; h. 7 Summit Dr., Brighton, N.Y.

An international figure in chemical science, W. Albert Noyes, Jr., is the 1947 president of the American Chemical Society, the largest professional association of scientists in the world. Noyes's name is starred in *American Men of Science*, the research chemist having been ranked by his colleagues as one of the thousand leading scientists (about one hundred and seventy-five are in the field of chemistry) in the United States. Electro- and photo-chemistry constitute the principal areas of his work. An educator for more than forty-five years, Noyes began to teach at the University of Rochester in 1938, became chairman of the chemistry department there in 1939.

William Albert Noyes, Jr., was born April 18, 1898, in Terre Haute, Indiana, to the eminent research chemist, whose name he bears, and the former Flora Elizabeth Collier. The boy had two elder sisters, both of whom died in early childhood. After his mother's death in 1901, the boy's father remarried (Noyes has three half-brothers). B. S. Hopkins wrote in the *American Chemical Society Journal* of the Noyes forebears: "In March 1633, the good ship *Mary and John* sailed from the Thames River carrying a considerable group of 'Non-conformists' who were leaving the religious intolerance of Old England in the hope of finding more friendly surroundings in the newly discovered refuge called New England. Among these Puritans was a youth of eighteen, Nicholas Noyes; he was accompanied by his brother, James, and his cousin, the Reverend Thomas

Parker. The party," continued Hopkins, "landed first at Ipswich, but a year later proceeded to Newbury, Massachusetts. Tradition says that when the company finally sailed up the Parker River, Nicholas Noyes was the first to leap ashore."

W. Albert Noyes, Jr., reared in the Middle West, attended Urbana High School in Illinois, where he was active in track and baseball. After being graduated in 1914, he attended Grinnell (formerly Iowa) College for two years on a junior scholarship before enrolling as a student at the University of Illinois for 1916-17. That year he continued his participation in track, took part in debates, was business manager of the *Illinois Chemist*. The chemistry major was later to observe, "My father interested me in chemistry, but it was Professor Richard Chace Tolman, the physicist who was then at the University of Illinois, who oriented me mainly toward physical chemistry."

In the summer of 1917, United States having entered World War I, the young man was a radio operator on merchant ships along the Atlantic Coast and in the West Indies, before entering the United States Army as a private. Noyes became a corporal later in 1917, earned his second lieutenant's bar in 1918, and served in that rank in the 308th Signal Corps Battalion with the AEF in France from June 1918 until the end of the war in 1919. While in France, Grinnell College awarded him his B.A. degree. An American Field Service Fellowship for 1919-20 enabled Noyes to remain abroad to study, and he received his degree of Docteur ès Sciences from the University of Paris in 1920. That year he also studied at the University of Geneva, Switzerland.

The last of Noyes's postgraduate study was taken at the University of California, where he held a chemistry teaching fellowship in 1920-21. He remained at the university as an instructor for 1921-22, then accepted an appointment at the University of Chicago as an instructor in 1922-23 and as an assistant professor from 1923 until 1929. In that year he joined the faculty of Brown University as an associate professor, rose to a full professorship in 1935. Noyes's present association with the University of Rochester dates from 1938, when he left Brown to become professor of physical chemistry and, one year later, chairman of the department of chemistry; he has since served as director of the university's chemistry research laboratory.

A lieutenant commander in the United States Naval Reserve from 1936 to 1941, Noyes was engaged in research for the Government in World War II. Later, as a section chairman on the National Defense Research Committee during 1940-42, Noyes served with Division Ten, concerned with aerosols and absorbents. He remained with the group as division chairman from 1942 to 1946. Meanwhile, he joined the staff of the chief of the Technical Division of the United States Army Chemical Warfare Service in 1942, which staff membership he held until 1947. In the spring of 1947, Noyes was named chairman of the Chemical Corps

Advisory Committee, created by the American Chemical Society at the request of Major General Alden H. Waite⁴⁷, chief of the Chemical Warfare Service. The committee Noyes heads in 1947 serves as a liaison group between the Chemical Corps and chemical profession and industry, providing scientific and personnel advice in research and development.

As an advocate of world cooperation among scientists, Noyes participated in the London meeting, at which plans for the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) were drafted; and he has served as science adviser to the United States delegation at the first session of the UNESCO General Conference at Paris in the fall of 1946. Noyes, who supported David E. Lilienthal's⁴⁸ nomination to the chairmanship of the United States Atomic Energy Committee, has said: "International cooperation in a planned economy of scientific effort, if supported vigorously by the United States, could be a vital step toward lasting world peace." This is one of the ideas he had expressed in his radio broadcast (September 1946), "Role of the Scientist in Promoting World Peace," over the National Broadcasting Company network. In 1947 he was elected to the executive committee of an inter-scientific society organized, at the initiation of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, to lobby through Congress legislation for a national science foundation through which Federal aid for scientific research would be channeled.

Early in his career in chemistry, Noyes became a member of the American Chemical Society. His father, William A. Noyes, was a leading member of the group at the time. (Although the elder Noyes died in 1941, W. Albert Noyes in 1947 still retains the "Jr." after his name to avoid confusion, so closely parallel are their careers in the A.C.S.) Noyes, Jr., who had become a councilor at large of the society in 1928, was editor in 1928-29 of the *Chemical Bulletin*, published by the Chicago section of the A.C.S. in cooperation with several other midwest sections. From 1929 until 1938 Noyes served as associate editor of the society's *Chemical Abstracts*, the magazine his father had founded and edited in 1906. After being chairman of the division of physical and inorganic chemistry of the A.C.S. in 1933, the younger Noyes succeeded in 1939 to the editorship of *Chemical Reviews*, which his father had organized and edited in 1924. A director of the A.C.S., on January 1, 1946, the younger Noyes added to his editorship the chairmanship of the committee on professional training of chemists, a position which coincided with his tenure of office as 1946 president-elect of the A.C.S.

On January 1, 1947, Noyes succeeded Colonel Bradley Dewey (president of the Dewey and Almy Chemical Company) as president of the American Chemical Society, a position the elder Noyes had held in 1920. The A.C.S. was to grow, in the years that followed its founding in 1876, to a membership in 1947 of fifty-four thousand, with one hundred and twenty-four local sections scattered throughout



W. ALBERT NOYES, JR.

the country. It is thus the largest of the United States learned scientific societies and in addition, the largest organization of its kind in the world. The A.C.S. president was chairman of the fifteen official delegates of the National Research Council at the Fourteenth Conference of the International Union of Chemistry and the Eleventh International Congress of Pure and Applied Chemistry in London in July 1947. A decade earlier, in the fall of 1937, he presided at a session on photochemistry at the International Scientific Congress in Paris.

The earliest of Noyes's publications is a translation into French, *Traité de chimie physique* (1925), made with H. Weiss, from a text by E. W. Washburn. This was followed by *Modern Alchemy* (1932), a popular science book co-authored by the Noyes father and son. Writing alone, Noyes published *Spectroscopie et les réactions initiées par la lumière* (1938), before collaborating with P. A. Leighton on *Photochemistry of Gases* (1941), an A.C.S. monograph. Noyes also wrote a chapter and a half of James P. Baxter's⁴⁹ 1946 Pulitzer Prize book *Scientists Against Time* (1946). The greater part of the more than seventy-five technical articles which have appeared in various journals of the A.C.S. under Noyes's name, deal with the chemist's research in electrochemistry, discharge through gases, vapor pressures, thermal reactions, and photochemistry, the study of the effects of radiant energy on the various chemical processes. Grinnell College awarded Noyes an honorary D.Sc. degree in 1946.

A member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, A.C.S. president Noyes was also elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1932 and to the National Academy of Sciences in 1943. Other of his affiliations are the New York and Illi-

NOYES, W. ALBERT, JR.—Continued

nois academies of science, the American Physical Society, the Société de Chimie Physique, and the American Philosophical Society, to which he was elected in 1947. His Greek-letter societies are Alpha Chi Sigma, the professional fraternity in chemistry, Phi Lambda Upsilon, the recognition society in chemistry, Sigma Xi, the science research honor society, Phi Beta Kappa, the general academic honor society, and Sigma Alpha Epsilon, a social fraternity.

W. Albert Noyes, Jr., was married to Sabine Onnillon on June 10, 1921. Their son is named Claude Charles. The scientist has blue eyes, brown hair, is five feet ten in height, weighs 165 pounds. He belongs to the Congregational Church. Basketball and tennis are his favorite sports, playing the piano is another form of relaxation for him.

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O'DANIEL, W(ILBERT) LEE Mar. 11, 1890- United States Senator from Texas; businessman

Address: b. Senate Office Bldg., Washington, D.C.; h. Ft. Worth, Tex.

A former Governor of the State of Texas for two terms, W. Lee O'Daniel became, in 1941, a candidate for the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the incumbent Morris Sheppard. Seated after winning the special election, he ran for the same office again in 1942 and was re-elected for a full, six-year term expiring in January 1949. The political life of the anti-New Deal Texan began at the age of forty-eight, after a career in the flour business, in the course of which he became known for songs he wrote and for his hillbilly musical advertisements.

Born in Malta, Ohio, on March 11, 1890, Wilbert Lee O'Daniel is the son of William Barnes and Alice Ann (Thompson) O'Daniel. Shortly after Wilbert's birth, his father, a worker in a plow factory, left home to find other employment, and was killed while at work on bridge construction. In 1895 Mrs. O'Daniel, with her two daughters (one by a former marriage) and her son, went to live near Arlington, Kansas, on the wheat and cattle farm of her third husband, Charles H. Baker, a former resident of Malta.

After completing his schooling in Arlington, Wilbert Lee O'Daniel entered Salt City Business College in Hutchinson, Kansas, from which he was graduated in 1908. His first position was as a stenographer in the Kramer Milling Company, an Anthony (Kansas) flour firm, where he in time became sales manager. In 1916 he became sales manager for a mill in Kingman. O'Daniel resigned this position so as to organize and build the Independent Milling Company, a concern incorporating and

selling stock to farmers and other individuals. The Independent Milling Company was merged in 1920 with another company; O'Daniel left the organization. After a few years with the United States Milling Company (Kansas City), which he helped to develop, O'Daniel sold his share and became sales manager, in July 1925, of the Burrus Mill and Elevator in Fort Worth, Texas.

In his first five years with the Burrus Mills, O'Daniel doubled and tripled the sales of their "Light Crust Flour" and was made the president of the concern. In 1930 came the event which was to have an important effect on his business and political career. In the biography *The Life Story of W. Lee O'Daniel*, he is quoted as saying, "One day . . . a group of jobless musicians came to see me. They had a suggestion for hooking up flour advertising with a musical program, using songs that would have a homely appeal to ordinary middle-class people, and it all sounded pretty good to me." The radio program, on Station KFJZ, which was called *The Light Crust Doughboys*, featured regional music, interspersed with flour advertising written by O'Daniel himself; soon it gained a large local popularity.

Encouraged by the success of his radio program, O'Daniel and his *Light Crust Doughboys* musical aggregation toured the West Texas towns in a large bus with a public address system. O'Daniel eventually became the official announcer, "mixing his homespun philosophy with the batter of his biscuit advertising." While on a business trip in 1933, O'Daniel, then flour mill manager, composed the melody and wrote the lyrics for his first song, "Beautiful Texas," which was broadcast over a local (Fort Worth) station, later was bought by a music publishing firm in New York, and attained national popularity. In the meantime, he was secretly writing verse "for strictly family consumption." (In June 1917 O'Daniel had been married to Merle Estella Butcher.) Among his efforts were "Your Own Sweet Darling Wife", "Wrecks Along Life's Highway," and "The Boy Who Never Gets Too Big to Comb His Mother's Hair." W. Lee O'Daniel admittedly knew nothing about musical composition, but he was aided in his melodic efforts by his three children, whose full names are Pat, Mike, and Molly (in 1947 Molly O'Daniel Wrather White), each of whom played a musical instrument.

O'Daniel in 1933 became president for one year of the Chamber of Commerce of Fort Worth. He immediately set upon a campaign to attract business interests to his adopted city. His administration helped to formulate a two-year program encompassing "tax reduction in city, county, State and national Government," the "encouragement of new industries," and the "promotion of business stabilization through adherence to the principles of fair price, reasonable salaries, and legitimate profits." As a result of his efforts, it is said that a total of 488 new enterprises were established in Fort Worth during 1933.

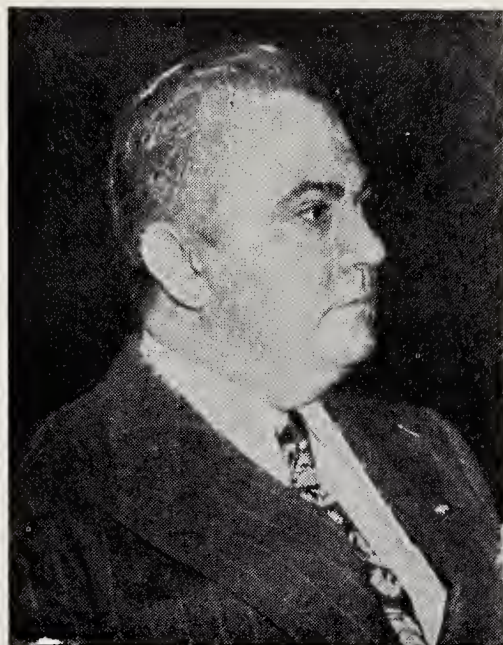
In 1935 he severed his connection with the Burrus Mills and then established his own

concern. The W. Lee O'Daniel Flour Company trademarked the name "Hillbilly" and, underneath the illustration of a goat on the flour sack appeared an original jingle by O'Daniel, followed by the message: "Please pass the biscuits, pappy." From then on he became known as "Pappy" O'Daniel. His *Hillbilly Boys* band went on the air in August 1935; two of the instrumentalists were his own sons: Pat, the banjo player, and Mike, the fiddler.

Then, in 1938, "Pappy" O'Daniel announced that more than fifty thousand of his radio listeners had written to him suggesting that he run for Governor of the State of Texas. Taking the field against a dozen opponents, O'Daniel stated that his platform was based upon the Ten Commandments, the Golden Rule, reduction of corporate taxes to induce new business to come to Texas, and a pledge to pay thirty dollars a month pension to every citizen over sixty-five years of age. During his first gubernatorial primary campaign which he won (winning the Democratic nomination was tantamount to winning the election), the opposition discovered and publicized the fact that O'Daniel had not paid his poll tax. In reply to such charges, O'Daniel said: "I didn't pay my poll tax because I was fed up with crooked politics in Austin and hadn't intended to vote for anyone this year. I didn't know I was going to be called on to run." While campaigning for the governorship, O'Daniel, traveling with his band, continued to sell Hillbilly Flour, often in carload lots.

Governor O'Daniel's first term in office (he was renominated for a second term in 1940 by a larger majority than the first time) was, by a number of observers, considered not to be particularly successful, although some of the appointments he made were thought fairly good. The *New Republic* (June 23, 1941) noted that O'Daniel's "unfamiliarity with governmental and economic problems handicapped him at every turn, and his legislative program bogged down." For the failure of his program, he "blamed a recalcitrant legislature." In his second term, O'Daniel's attempt to put through a transaction tax was defeated; the Texas legislature, however, passed an omnibus tax bill providing old-age assistance checks, to be given, however, only to those in need. He also proposed a measure, passed by the legislature, outlawing the use of violence in strikes and preventing strikers from using threats or force to prevent others from working. (In his book *Inside U.S.A.*, John Gunther discusses some of the phases of O'Daniel's career.)

The following year (1941) O'Daniel became a nominee in the special election to fill the Senatorial vacancy caused by the death of Morris Sheppard. One of twenty-seven candidates, O'Daniel won with a plurality of 1,095 votes. On his first day in his new office, O'Daniel introduced in the Senate a bill, the counterpart of his Texas measure, to outlaw the use of force or violence to prevent anyone from "engaging in a lawful vocation." He also voted against extension of the Selective Service draft. In March 1942, the Senate rejected O'Daniel's motion to attach riders abolishing



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"overtime payments for labor, the closed shop, picketing, and 'force and violence' in labor disputes" to the Smaller War Plants Corporation bill (*New York Times*, April 1, 1942). In November 1942 he introduced a bill to suspend the Wages and Hours Law, which established overtime pay for work over forty hours a week, asserting that this law had caused "a fictitious and wholly unnecessary labor shortage." That same month the Senate adopted his amendment (later rejected by a House vote) calling for a year's military training in the United States for eighteen- and nineteen-year-old youths before permitting their assignment to combat duty.

In 1942 O'Daniel was returned to the Senate for a full six-year term. In his tenure, he has voted on many issues with the anti-New Deal bloc of Democrats and Republicans in Congress. His actions on domestic issues include the following: in 1943 he voted against provision of funds to continue the National Resources Planning Board; favored a bill to increase soil conservation payments to farmers; voted against a bill to do away with the Farm Security Administration; went on record as one of the Senators overriding the Presidential veto of the Smith⁴¹-Connally⁴¹ antistrike bill; and supported the Administration's "hold-the-price-line" policies.

Senator O'Daniel in 1944 upheld a tax bill which provided that labor unions file income reports, as a basis for taxation, and voted against the amendment granting Federal ballots to the armed services. Reversing his "hold-the-price-line" position of the year previous, O'Daniel in February 1944 opposed an amendment (giving subsidies to stabilize food costs) to the bill which extended the existence of the Commodity Credit Corporation. Among his other legislative stands, O'Daniel came out against cloture of the anti-poll tax bill;

O'DANIEL, W. LEE—*Continued*

and was one of the opposition to a measure that would increase unemployment benefits paid to war workers during the reconversion period.

With the approach of the 1944 national elections, O'Daniel was to reveal himself as opposed to a fourth term for President Roosevelt. The Texan in 1943 was quoted, nevertheless, as believing that the President would be renominated at the Democratic Convention and "indirectly indicated his belief that the President was a better than even chance for a fourth term" (*New York Times*, December 13, 1943). Earlier, in October, he had presented an amendment to the Constitution to limit to a six-year, nonsuccessive term the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States and all members of Congress. He also stated that "Communists and fellow travelers" were attempting to convert the Government "into a highly centralized socialistic or communistic nation." Several months earlier, in August 1944, O'Daniel himself refused an invitation by the American Democratic National Committee, an anti-New Deal group, to become its candidate for the Presidency.

In the field of international affairs, the junior Senator from Texas, during his years in office, opposed extension of the reciprocal trade agreements (June 1943), and UNRRA appropriations under the Allied agreement (February 1944); he supported the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act which called for a 50 per cent cut in the tariffs (the motion was defeated in June 1945), and in July 1945 voted against a Taft⁴⁰ proposal "to postpone consideration of the Bretton Woods Agreement until November" of the same year.

The Texas Senator by 1945 had been given membership on the Senate committees of Claims, Post Offices and Post Roads, Commerce, District of Columbia, and Irrigation and Reclamation. (In the Eightieth Congress convening in January 1947, in which there was a Republican majority, O'Daniel was to hold membership on the Civil Service and Public Works committees.) The year 1945 saw O'Daniel's rejection of the nomination of Henry Wallace⁴¹ for the post of Secretary of Commerce and of Aubrey Williams for administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration. He was against the measure reducing the Fair Employment Practice Committee appropriation, a measure designed to save the committee "from extinction"; upheld an amendment to the Full Employment bill, which would have put an end to the TVA and REA; voted against extending the President's emergency powers for six months beyond June 30, 1946. O'Daniel also offered a bill to alter the Servicemen's Readjustment Act, which stipulated that membership or nonmembership in, or refusal to join a union would not constitute a reason for veterans being denied work.

When OPA extension came up for consideration in 1946, O'Daniel waged an eight-hour anti-OPA filibuster and temporarily blocked the unanimous consent necessary for continuance of the act. During the Senate contest, O'Daniel said, "I am sure that there is no place in

America for OPA. It is unconstitutional, purely communistic and socialistic." In the Eightieth Congress (1947) O'Daniel criticized portal-to-portal pay suits as "stagnating industry," asked termination of rent controls, and approved the succession bill which places the Speaker of the House next in line for the Presidency in the event that there is no Vice-President. The Senator at the end of the year (December) voted against the bill authorizing the \$597,000,000 in emergency relief for France, Italy, and Austria, and against the Republican anti-inflation bill. Also in December 1947 Senator O'Daniel, who has supported General Douglas MacArthur⁴² for President as a third-party candidate, stated, according to the *New York Times* (December 11, 1947), "that he himself might be induced to run for the Vice-Presidency if that was necessary to put over such a ticket." He declared that the idea for his running was that of George W. Armstrong, a wealthy Texas oil man, rancher, and industrialist, and political supporter of the Senator.

W. Lee O'Daniel belongs to the fraternal order of the Masons (Shriner). He is affiliated with the denomination known as the Christian Church; in Washington, D.C., he is an elder of the National City Christian Church. Tall and heavy-set, he has black hair and brown eyes, looks younger than his age. Audiences are said to like his Texas drawl and disarming grin.

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O'DWYER, WILLIAM July 11, 1890-
 Mayor of New York City

Address: b. City Hall, New York 7; h. The Mayor's Official Residence, Carl Schurz Pk., New York 28

NOTE: This biography supersedes the article which appeared in *Current Biography* in 1941.

As Mayor of the City of New York, William O'Dwyer has become a national figure, holding, as he does, a position considered by some to be second in magnitude and complexity only to that of the President of the United States. A leader in the Democratic party councils, O'Dwyer exerts much influence upon the greatest single mass of urban voters in the country. Before acceding to the mayoralty in November 1945, O'Dwyer served as a city magistrate and as district attorney. He first came into the national spotlight during the "Murder, Incorporated" trials in 1940.

One of eleven children, William O'Dwyer was born at Bohola in County Mayo, Ireland, on July 11, 1890, the son of Patrick and Bridget (McNicholas) O'Dwyer. Patrick O'Dwyer had

come to Bohola (Gaelic for "house of [Saint] Tola") from County Cork in the 1880's in order to teach at the local public school, where Bridget McNicholas was then a schoolmistress. All of the O'Dwyer children received their early education in their father's class; William O'Dwyer's sisters teach at the school today. Young William attended St. Nathys College in Roscommon before going to Spain to study for the priesthood at the Jesuit University of Salamanca. He might have stayed there had he not been deficient in everything except the study of languages. As it happened, he was three years short of graduation when he left Salamanca to come to America. In June 1910 the twenty-year-old O'Dwyer landed in New York City with \$25.35 in his pocket. After paying a month's rent in advance at a West Side boarding house, he went out and found a twenty-dollars-a-week job as a laborer. In the years that followed he was also to work as handy man in a grocery (at nine dollars a week), deck hand on a South American freighter, fireman on a Hudson River steamer, plasterer's apprentice, and bartender.

At the time of his arrival in America O'Dwyer wanted to study medicine. "The best thing in the world I could think of doing was fixing up people's bodies. But," he told a *PM* interviewer, "I couldn't support myself for eight years in medical school. So I decided the next best thing would be fixing up people's troubles. I could study law and still draw my twenty bucks a week." Thus, while working as a longshoreman he began attending evening classes at the Fordham University Law School. In July 1917 he joined the New York police force at a salary of one thousand dollars a year, becoming a patrolman on what was reputed to be the toughest water-front beat in Brooklyn. On one occasion he had to shoot a man, a particularly unpleasant experience for O'Dwyer, who hated—and still hates—firearms. Finally, in 1923 he was graduated from Fordham with an LL.B. degree and in the same year was admitted to the New York bar. The police department, in the meantime, had transferred him to the police legal bureau, which he headed from 1917 until 1925. That year he resigned from the force to accept a clerkship in a legal office. In June 1926 he entered law practice, opening his own office on Court Street; his first client was a truckman accused of having stolen a hogshead of olives. A reporter friend of O'Dwyer's had his headline prepared—"Ex-Cop Wins First Case"—but O'Dwyer lost the case. (O'Dwyer today does not like olives.)

By 1932 O'Dwyer received his appointment as a New York City magistrate, having been so named by Acting Mayor Joseph V. McKee on December 7, 1932. Chosen by Mayor La Guardia⁴⁰ to preside at the Brooklyn Adolescent Court from the time of its opening on January 1, 1935, O'Dwyer made a practice of consulting clergymen, welfare workers, and probation officers before passing judgment upon the sixteen- to nineteen-year-olds whose cases he reviewed in the experimental court. "You can always do something with the simple, mis-



WILLIAM O'DWYER

guided youngster," he has said, while averring that leniency would be a mistake in the case of the confirmed young criminal. On December 1, 1937, O'Dwyer was appointed by Governor Lehman⁴¹ to fill a vacancy on the bench of the Kings County Court in Brooklyn; in November 1938 he was elected to a full term of fourteen years at a salary of twenty-five thousand dollars a year. When, in 1939, he was elected district attorney on the Democratic ticket for the Borough of Brooklyn, he accepted a five-thousand-dollar cut in salary.

District Attorney O'Dwyer took office on January 1, 1940, and began immediately to "clean house" and bring new men into his department. Less than three months afterward he announced the solution of fifty-six murders of the kind practically never solved—underworld murders, nearly all of which were linked. The trials, which began not long after that, were a national sensation. "Murder, Incorporated" was the title popularly given to the ring of criminals involved, although O'Dwyer preferred the appellation "Murder, Incidental"—incidental to the various rackets in which the principals (active and passive) were engaged. Since there was little legal evidence against the "corporate directors" of the murder syndicate, it was the "applied psychology" of O'Dwyer that brought a chain of confessions and sent seven killers to the electric chair. Although the nation as a whole was experiencing an increase in crime in 1940, O'Dwyer declared that there had been a substantial (20 to 32 per cent) reduction in the number of crimes in Brooklyn. O'Dwyer was re-elected district attorney in November 1943 with the endorsement of all major parties.

On December 7, 1941, O'Dwyer sent a telegram to President Roosevelt⁴² offering his services in the national emergency. After receiving his commission as a major in the United

O'DWYER, WILLIAM—*Continued*

States Army (1942), O'Dwyer was assigned to duty on Governors Island, in New York harbor, before being transferred to the Air Corps Matériel Command's Eastern Procurement District (also in New York). In October 1942 Mayor O'Dwyer was sent to Washington, D.C., where he became Lieutenant Colonel O'Dwyer, a special investigator of frauds in contract procurements for the United States Army Air Corps, his position until March 1943. He also served in the capacity of special adviser in the Office of the Assistant Chief of the Air Staff. It was in this period with the USAAF in Washington that O'Dwyer advanced to full colonel (September 1943). From January until June 1944, he remained in the nation's capital as chief of the Investigations Division of the Office of Legislative Service of the Army Air Forces, before being named by Roosevelt as chief of the Economic Section of the Allied Commission. In this position, as a personal representative of the President with rank of Minister, O'Dwyer was sent to Italy in June 1944 to represent the Foreign Economic Administration. While in Rome he was advanced to brigadier general (August 1944). O'Dwyer also served as executive director of the War Refugee Board, receiving his appointment January 27, 1945. He returned to civilian life after V-E Day.

Since his district attorneyship, William O'Dwyer had been mentioned as a possible Democratic party candidate for Mayor of New York. In his first campaign for the office, in which he was defeated by the incumbent, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, by 133,841 votes (November 1941), O'Dwyer relied upon his distinguished public record as prosecutor and judge to "make a strong appeal to the voters regardless of politics." Some commentators insisted that he was not a "Tammany man" although he did owe allegiance to the Kelly organization in Brooklyn. Anti-Tammanyites, on the other hand, saw in the trend of the campaign an attempt to use O'Dwyer's reputation for honesty and his respectability to bring back the "good old days" of Tammany Hall rule. After his election as Mayor on November 6, 1945, defeating Newbold Morris and Jonah Goldstein (La Guardia did not run) by the largest majority ever given a candidate for that office, O'Dwyer was able to show to what extent he was independent of Tammany Hall domination—traditionally the Democratic party organization in New York had used the mayor it supported as a political tool. As early as September 1946 John K. Weiss of *PM* wrote: "Mayor William O'Dwyer has moved into unchallenged leadership of the Democratic party in New York City"; if this statement seemed premature to many, O'Dwyer's subsequent Tammany "house cleaning" supported that contention.

In his first year as Mayor of the largest city in the United States, O'Dwyer was faced with several major labor disputes, the earliest (February 1946) being the tugboat strike, in which oil supplies to the city were cut off. His emergency order drastically curtailing the use

of fuel was rescinded after it aroused a "public clamor." This was one of O'Dwyer's "early blunders" discussed by Amos Landman in *New Republic* (January 13, 1947). The Mayor later settled a threatening transit crisis, helped end a Hudson Tubes strike by bringing pressure to bear upon a "recalcitrant management," and dealt with a severe truck strike, all of which labor disputes were instrumental in the formulation of "The O'Dwyer Plan for Industrial Peace." As outlined in a brochure of that title, the formula provides for the appointment of tripartite committees composed of representatives of the public, industry, and labor, to aid in the adjustment of industrial conflicts threatening the vital city services. Utilized by the Mayor's Division of Labor Relations, the plan has effected settlements through the use of voluntary agreement. Settlement in the case of the tugboat workers and truck drivers was of more than local importance, for a tie-up of the world's largest port would have had both national and international repercussions. At a rally at which O'Dwyer urged the Presidential veto of the Taft-Hartley⁴⁷ labor bill curbing union activities, cries of "O'Dwyer for Governor" were made from the floor, echoing the reported sentiments of the New York State Democratic party.

To improve the efficiency of the city's administration, O'Dwyer in the fall of 1947 created the Bureau of Analysis to study the operations of city departments. In order to decrease the city's deficit and to provide funds for improved hospitals, health centers, and schools, O'Dwyer, who was subjected to much criticism, asked the State legislature for permission to increase the city's subway fares (the proposed rise in fare has been a topic of controversy in New York for several years). Another cause of press criticism has been the administration of the city's Welfare Department, and in November O'Dwyer replaced the incumbent commissioner and appointed a permanent committee of "distinguished citizens" to advise the department.

"When adults are bigoted, it's hard to change them," O'Dwyer has said. "But children can be taught democracy while they are young. It'll take three generations of educating school children to wipe out racial and religious prejudice, but we're not going to wait that long. We'll do what we can in the meantime." O'Dwyer has urged that public financial support to colleges and universities be withdrawn from those institutions in which evidence of racial or religious discrimination was found. An outspoken opponent of "Bilboism"⁴⁸, O'Dwyer has pressed for the elimination of the Jim Crow practices, and has come out in favor of opening Palestine as a haven for the displaced Jews of World War II. "I, as Mayor and as an immigrant who was admitted to the United States and given the privilege of citizenship [in 1916] advocate . . . [taking the Jews] out of the hellhole where they now are and giving them a home here," if only temporarily. Maintaining his early interest in child welfare, O'Dwyer in September 1947 appointed the New York City Youth Bureau to analyze

the work done by public and private child welfare agencies. When Congress relaxed rent controls, New York City became the first city in the United States to establish local control over apartment rents and evictions. Blaming high prices on the Republican party, O'Dwyer said that the term "consumer resistance" was "a fancy way of saying that people are doing without necessities of life because they don't make enough to afford them." He has urged that Congress pass the Taft⁴⁰-Ellender⁴⁸-Wagner⁴¹ Housing bill.

O'Dwyer was the first person to sign the petition circulated by The Committee for the Marshall Plan to Aid European Recovery. Fordham University awarded the Mayor an honorary D.C.L. degree in 1946. For his wartime European mission, he became a Grand Officer of the Crown of Italy in 1945; other war service awards are his bronze star medal and European campaign ribbon. He was to be recipient of the first World War II Victory Medal awarded in New York. As Mayor, he received in August 1946 the Congressional Selective Service Medal for "invaluable cooperation and assistance" in administering Selective Service in New York City. He has been honored by such national organizations as the American Legion and by such local organizations as the Williamsburg Settlement of the Brooklyn Philanthropic League—in 1946 he was Marathon Pictures announced plans to begin in 1947 production of *The Pride of New York*, with actor Pat O'Brien, a close friend, to play "the boy from Mayo who became mayor." A portrait of the Mayor will hang in the college at Ballaghaderreen, Roscommon, in Eire, where O'Dwyer was once a student. A member of the Brooklyn Bar Association, O'Dwyer belongs also to the Knights of Columbus, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Mayomen's Association, the Benevolent and Protective Order of the Elks, the Fraternal Order of the Eagles, and the Loyal Order of the Moose. His club is the North Hills Country.

The Mayor is Roman Catholic. While he was still a law student, William O'Dwyer was married to Catherine M. Lenihan on August 3, 1916; Mrs. O'Dwyer died in October 1946, after some years of invalidism. O'Dwyer is "indifferent to liquor, friendly to pipes and cigars, ecstatic about stew, and flies into mock rage over pistachio ice cream—"It's not Irish green!" He likes Irish history, Irish ballads, and has a brogue that asserts itself when he becomes excited. Quick to smile, the "genial," "shrewd", "scrappy" Mayor has blue eyes, dark hair. He stands five feet nine inches tall, weighs about 190 pounds mainly because, he admits, he does not get enough exercise. In his limited time for sports, he plays golf, of which he says, "Confidentially, I'm a bum at the game."

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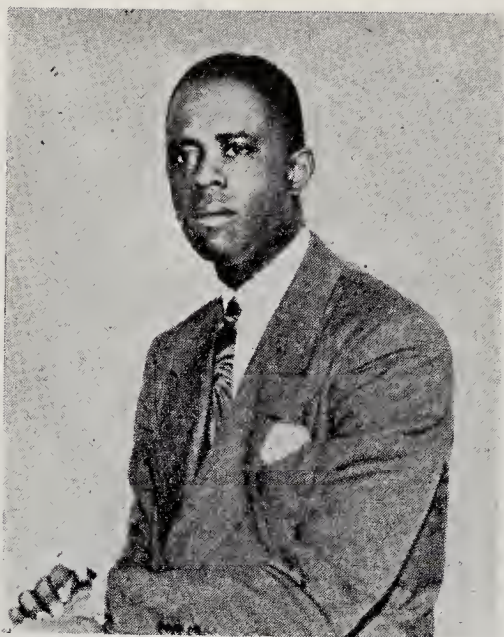
OJIKE, MBONU (ō-jě'kē 'm-bō'nōō) 1914(?)— Author; lecturer

Address: h. Ndizuogu Town, Orlu District, Nigeria

A West African who received his higher education during his seven-year sojourn in the United States, Mbonu Ojike is the author of two books in English, *My Africa* and *I Have Two Countries*, books which were received with interest. Ojike came to the United States from Nigeria, a British colony, to obtain the training necessary to help in the education of his people and in their preparation for independence and industrialization. While in America he attempted to widen Western conceptions of Africa and its peoples.

Mbonu Ojike is the son of Ojike Emeanulu and Mgbeke Ebulaja and a member of the clan of Arochuku. The exact year of his birth is unknown, but he believes it to be 1914; his birthplace is the town of Ndizuogu, located in that part of southeast Nigeria known as the Ibo country. He was also given the name of Okoli, for the day on which he was born; his surname may be translated into English as "He holds power," and Mbonu, as "Actions speak louder than words." Later, in 1922 when he was baptized in the Christian faith, Mbonu adopted the English name of Robinson, which he has never used. Ojike's father was an *amana* of the village, defined by Ojike as "a representative head whose function is to preserve law and order in his community." Ojike has related that his mother was one of his father's ten wives. In 1918 Mbonu's elder brothers, against the wishes of his father, enrolled the child in the village missionary school. Later Mbonu won his father's permission to continue.

In 1926 Ojike was graduated from elementary school; he then became a pupil-teacher in the school in his home town. Later he held the same position in the near-by town of Abagana and was the schoolmaster of an elementary school in Ogidi. In 1928 he passed the entrance examinations to Oka College, and enrolled there in 1929. By agreement with the college, which was a normal school, Ojike was required to teach for five years. Therefore, in 1932 he returned to the Abagana Central School as teacher of the eighth grade. While still a boy, Ojike had shown an interest in the town's affairs: in the 1920's young Ojike was one of the founders of the Ndizuogu Patriotic Union, "charged with the duty of cleaning up and improving the town politically, educationally, and



MBONU OJIKE

morally." He was this group's secretary in 1925.

Because of an increasing high school enrollment, the Education Board in 1933 complied with Ojike's request that he be assigned as secondary school tutor at the Dennis Memorial Grammar School in Onitsha township. There he taught freshmen algebra, geometry, arithmetic, Latin, music (throughout his teaching career Ojike served as organist for local churches), English composition, physiology, and hygiene. Because he had never attended high school, he found it necessary to make up his deficiency in Latin and mathematics by taking correspondence courses from Oxford University—"I taught myself at night what I taught the boys the next morning." Ojike also found the correspondence courses an aid in preparing for entrance into a university; he therefore began to study logic, English classics, religion, economics, and Roman history by the same means. In 1936 Ojike, still at Dennis, organized what he believed to be the first teacher's strike in Nigeria. At the end of 1936 Ojike failed two sets of examinations, one for the Nigerian Senior Teacher's Certificate and the other the London Matriculation Examination. He tried the latter again in 1938, and that time was successful. He then resigned from the private school teaching position and the journalistic post he held at that time and prepared to go to the United States, to attend Lincoln University.

On February 1, 1939, Mbonu Ojike arrived in the United States and a few days later he entered Lincoln University, in Pennsylvania. He spent his first college semester there, majoring in economics and business administration. Dissatisfied with the courses offered at the university, Ojike decided not to return the following year. After a summer in and near New York, where he held a variety of jobs,

he registered at the University of Illinois. Because the money which Ojike had expected from Africa had been delayed as a result of the outbreak of World War II, he worked as a janitor at the same time that he attended the university. At the Illinois school, however, he found that the scope of subjects that he was permitted to study was limited by his selection of a major. With the aid of two Ohioans whom he had met when he was employed at a summer job in Chicago, Ojike was financially able to register at Ohio State University. In June 1942 he received a Bachelor of Science degree, having specialized in economics and business organization. An undergraduate term paper in sociology was to form the basis of his first book, *My Africa*. Subsequently Ojike studied public administration, education, and political science at the University of Chicago. Having written as a thesis, "Higher Education in American Social Order with Reference to a University of Nigeria," Ojike was awarded a Master of Arts degree in March 1943, less than a year after earning his B.S. degree.

During the seven years Ojike remained in the United States he had been eager to broaden Americans' knowledge of Africa: he was often called upon to speak at informal meetings or on radio programs, and in 1942 he began appearing on the lecture platform. From 1943 to 1946 Ojike lectured regularly, traveling to all parts of the United States. In the South, he has said, when speaking before people of his race, he attempted to give his hearers a sense of their tradition and respected place in the world. During 1945-46 he was executive director of the African Academy of Arts and Research, "a nonprofit organization whose sole aim is to promote good will, understanding, and cooperation between Africa and America." Ojike returned to Nigeria at the end of 1946 and became general manager for the *West African Pilot*. His duties include those of editorial writer, columnist, and business manager.

The first part of *My Africa*, which was published in 1946, is a narrative of Ojike's life before he came to the United States; the second is devoted to a discussion of African culture, history, and geography. It is "a plea for international amity and mutual understanding," wrote a *Library Journal* reviewer, in recommending the book for purchase by libraries. In the words of this reviewer, Ojike "sets the culture of Africa over against foreign ways as introduced by Christianity, objects intensely to British rule, and makes a convincing appeal for peace, progress, and freedom, basic needs of mankind." Other critical opinion of *My Africa* was divided. Patrick Putnam, in the *Saturday Review of Literature*, thought that "his book is a good job—a very good job—but a very uneven one." In his *New Republic* review, Max Gissen wrote: "*My Africa* is honest, passionate pleading, but it goes badly as a book to read. [This] might possibly be explained by the author's incomplete familiarity with the language. Harder to accept are the poor organization of the material . . . and any number of pointless anecdotes." While several of the critics found that the author generalized

"too patly," Jerry Rand (New York *Sun*) believed that "brilliant scholarship has turned out a painstaking, objective study." *I Have Two Countries*, published in June 1947, continues the autobiographical portion of *My Africa*.

L. J. Trese wrote in *Commonweal* of Ojike's second book: "For all his thirty years Mbonu Ojike writes with the unspoiled naturalness of a preadolescent. There is the same unselfconscious preoccupation with self; the same sense of wonder in each day's discoveries; the same calm expectation of welcome and affection from all he encounters. . . . Therein lies its charm. . . . This book has no sociological significance. It is an unabashed study, not of American mores and morals, but of Mr. Mbonu Ojike." The New York *Times* reviewer, John Barkham, found "vivid prose" in *I Have Two Countries*. "Ojike is worth listening to," Horace Reynolds told *Christian Science Monitor* readers. "This book on the American education of a young Nigerian makes one laugh, question, and think."

Ojike has written articles for American and Nigerian periodicals and an autobiographical pamphlet, *Portrait of a Boy In Africa*, published by the East and West Association. In April 1947, after his return to Africa, Ojike was married. The brown-eyed, black-haired Nigerian weighs 165 pounds and is five feet seven and a half inches tall. Walking and badminton are two forms of exercises Ojike enjoys, and he names debating and conversation as other relaxations.

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OLESON, LLOYD F(REDERIC) (ō'lě-sĕn) Jan. 16, 1911- Veterans organization official; businessman

Address: b. c/o Disabled American Veterans, 1423 E. McMillan St., Cincinnati 6, Ohio; h. 585 S. Jordan Ave., Ventura, Calif.

National Commander Lloyd F. Oleson of the Disabled American Veterans is the first veteran of World War II, exclusively, to head one of the older major veterans groups. Before his election at the October 1946 convention of the D.A.V. held at Portland, Oregon, Oleson, a lawyer, was engaged in advertising and promotion.

Born January 16, 1911, in Champaign, Illinois, Lloyd Frederic Oleson is of Swedish and Scotch-Irish descent. His father, Olaf Eric Oleson, was a cattle rancher, and soldier in the Spanish-American War, in which he was wounded. The boy's mother, the former Clara S. Fieg, came from a family of farmers. With his sister Margaret L. (Oleson) Keyser (who is married to a United States Army officer) Lloyd Oleson was reared in Champaign, where he attended the high school. There he edited the school paper and participated in football, baseball, and swimming, before being graduated in 1929.

With this preparation he matriculated at the University of Illinois in nearby Urbana to major in history, accounting, and law. A member of the Sigma Chi fraternity, Oleson was to be elected to membership in Delta Sigma Epsilon and Alpha Delta Sigma (the advertising recognition society). He was active in school government as president of the students' union, and as a member of the students' senate and of the board of directors; Oleson was also chairman of the university social committee and of the dance supervision committee. As in high school, he was on the staff of the newspaper, as business manager. Oleson was a captain in the Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC), before receiving his B.S. degree. Further study at the same university brought him the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Laws.

While in high school Oleson had worked as an assistant on a Champaign newspaper. An early association with Dean Thomas Arkle Clark and President David Kinley, both of the University of Illinois, influenced his ultimate choice of promotion work as a career. Accordingly, he spent the years from 1928 to 1938 on the same newspaper, advancing to the position of business and circulation manager by the year of his enlistment in the United States Army in 1938. Oleson was thus working on experimental tanks before the first armed division in World War II was formed. Later sent abroad as an officer in the tank corps, he was in North Africa when five tanks were shot from under him.

During his war service period Oleson won the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism—it was the first such medal to be won by an American soldier in the European-African theater of World War II. Oleson, who was wounded four times in all, recovered from the first three injuries in a short time and had returned to active duty before sustaining the fourth wound, which caused him to be hospitalized for two years. After his discharge from the hospital and from the Army, Oleson spent the year 1945-46 as manager of the Ventura (California) Chamber of Commerce. In October 1946, at the twenty-sixth national convention of the Disabled American Veterans, held in Portland, Oregon, Oleson succeeded Dow V. Walker as national commander of the organization for the 1946-47 term of office.

Now one of the "big three" of the older veterans groups (the other two are the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars), the D.A.V. was organized at the end of World War I by a group of disabled veterans in order to help their former comrades. The organization was chartered by an Act of Congress in 1932 in recognition of the work it had done. In January 1946 there were an estimated one hundred full-time D.A.V. national service officers on duty in Veterans Administration regional offices to help the disabled veterans to cut "red tape" in getting hospitalization, medical care, pensions, and vocational training. They thus aid the former serviceman to make his new start in life. D.A.V. service officers



Chase-Sta'ler

LLOYD F. OLESON

receive a six-month course subsidized by the D.A.V. and the VA at the American University in Washington, where they are taught counseling, occupational guidance, and legislative and judicial procedure. Under Oleson's leadership the D.A.V. has now some four hundred more officers, all disabled veterans themselves, in training for the orientation of others. (It has been estimated that almost 2,500,000 servicemen were disabled by wounds, disease, or accidents in World War II, more than five times the number in World War I.)

Oleson's group has taken a stand against granting pensions to the disabled veteran and for finding a job for him. Commander Oleson has said: "Ninety per cent of all 'disabled' veterans are capable of working at gainful employment. Every effort must be made to find suitable jobs. . . . Every effort must be made to prevent any avoidable dependency upon disability compensation, pensions, or bonuses. That is the best way to preserve the self-respect of our country's disabled veterans." Under Oleson's leadership the D.A.V. began a campaign to help private industry fit disabled veterans into jobs at which they could work as well as when they were able-bodied. Thus the organization has a "two-directional" plan of reorientation—that of acclimating the disabled veteran to the job and adjusting the job to the veteran.

The D.A.V. commander, who is also a member of the American Legion and of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, was married on August 3, 1941, to Dorothy Murrell; their son is Lloyd Frederic Oleson, Jr. His church is the Methodist, and his lodges are the Masonic Order and the Benevolent and Protective Order of the Elks; he is not a member of any political party. Oleson has blue eyes and light hair, is five feet ten inches in height and 210 pounds

in weight. Photography and horseback riding are his favorite recreations.

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Address: b. c/o War Department, Washington, D.C.; h. 1005 National St., Vicksburg, Miss.

Among the United States Army officers who have achieved prominence both during and after World War II is Major General Lunsford E. Oliver, Commander of the Fifth Armored, or "Victory," Division in Europe, member of the military liaison committee of the Atomic Energy Commission, and co-leader of the 1947 American military mission to Turkey. Oliver served on the Turkish mission from May until September 1947.

Lunsford Everett Oliver, son of Thomas Jefferson and Mary Lorinda (Evans) Oliver, was born in Nemaha, Nebraska, on March 17, 1889. From 1901 to 1904 he was a student at the Nebraska State Normal School, from 1907 to 1908 at Cotner University in Bethany, Nebraska. Later admitted to the United States Military Academy at West Point, he was graduated in 1913, receiving his appointment as a second lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers on June 12, 1913. His first assignment detailed him to border patrol duty at Texas City, Texas, and lasted until September 3, 1914. A year and a half at the Engineer School in Washington, D.C., followed; it was while he was at the school that he received his first promotion, to first lieutenant, on February 28, 1915. He was graduated on March 31, 1916, and, after spending another short period at Washington Barracks with the First Battalion of Engineers, was stationed, successively, at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, Fort Sam Houston and Eagle Pass, Texas; and from September 9, 1916, to March 30, 1917, at Brownsville, Texas, with the First Engineer Regiment.

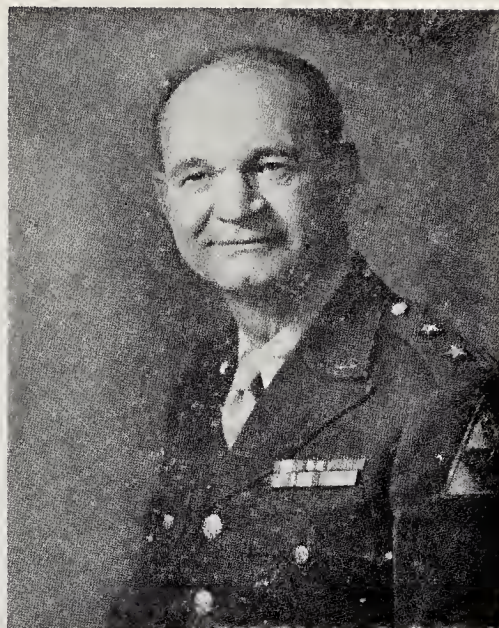
During the next two and a half years, Oliver was given a number of brief assignments in rapid succession. Between April 6 and June 12, 1917, he acted as assistant to the district engineer for the Big Bend district of Texas, operating from headquarters at Marathon, Texas. Promoted to a captaincy on May 15, 1917, he next commanded a company of Engineers stationed first at El Paso and then at Brownsville, Texas. On August 5 he was promoted again, to the temporary rank of major, and became supply officer at Camp Grant, Illinois, serving first the Twenty-first and later the Thirty-second Regiment. On March 9, 1918, he was placed in command of the Thirty-sixth Engineers at Camp Grant and on May 19, 1918, was transferred with them to Camp Mills, New Jersey. In June 1918 he organized the Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Engineer regiments and then served until September 3, 1918, as an instructor in the Engineer Officers' Training School at Camp Humphreys, Virginia. He had been promoted to the tem-

porary rank of lieutenant colonel on August 23, 1918. Through January 1919 he served with the 219th Engineers, first at Camp Humphreys and then at Camp Dodge, Iowa, and on February 15, 1919, returned to Camp Humphreys for another two months of duty as an instructor in the engineer school.

From Camp Meade, Maryland, where he was stationed in May 1919, Lieutenant Colonel Oliver was ordered to Europe. There he served in Germany with the Second Engineers before bringing them back to Camp Travis, Texas, in the fall of 1919. On November 10, 1919, he entered the Office of the Chief of Engineers in Washington, D.C., to begin a span of eight years in charge of peacetime Army construction work. Between May 1, 1920, and June 30, 1922, he supervised construction of the Key Bridge across the Potomac River. (It was during this period, on July 1, 1920, that he was promoted to the permanent rank of major, after having reverted to his previous permanent rank of captain on March 15, 1920.) From June 1922 to May 1924, as district engineer with headquarters at St. Louis, Missouri, he directed work on that section of the Mississippi River lying between the mouth of the Missouri and the mouth of the Ohio. In the summer of 1924 he was ordered to Juneau, Alaska, as engineer officer with the Alaska Road Commission. This was his post for three years.

In August 1927 Major Oliver enrolled in the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Graduated in June 1928, he assumed command of the Twenty-ninth Engineers at Fort Humphreys, Virginia. Approximately a year later, on August 1, 1929, he was again detailed as an instructor to the Engineer School at the Fort Humphreys post. Assigned to duty with the Mississippi River Commission at Vicksburg, Mississippi, on July 1, 1932, he became district engineer at Vicksburg two years later and remained in that post for a three years' tour, during which he was promoted to lieutenant colonel (August 1, 1935). Following this, he spent another year acquiring advanced training at the Army War College in Washington from August 1937 to July 1938, and then became an instructor in the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth. On November 28, 1940, he was assigned to the First Armored Corps; on May 19, 1941, to Headquarters, Armored Force, Fort Knox, Kentucky; on February 21, 1942, to the First Armored Division at Camp Forest, Tennessee. He had received the temporary rank of colonel on June 26, 1941, of brigadier general on February 16, 1942, and became a major general (temporary) on November 20, 1942.

General Oliver's overseas service in World War II began with preparations for the North African campaign in 1942. On May 20, 1942, with the men of the First Armored Division, he landed in Ireland, there to begin training maneuvers in conjunction with British Army units. As he relates the story of the next several months ("In the Mud and Blood of Tunisia," *Collier's*, April 17, 1943), he was called to London early in September 1942 and there apprised of the plans for the operations in North



U.S. Army Signal Corps

MAJ. GEN. LUNSFORD E. OLIVER

Africa and placed in command of an armored combat division consisting of "approximately one regiment of tanks with its complement of self-propelled artillery and antitank guns and infantry." Final preparations, involving the perfecting of the troops in landing operations and the coordination of plans with the Navy and Air Corps, kept him and his immediate staff occupied, he has estimated, for an average of fourteen hours a day for about forty-five days during September and October. The trip to the Mediterranean, where their destination was Oran in Algiers, was uneventful. On November 7, D-Day also for Casablanca, American operations commenced. (The British were already in the field under General Sir Bernard Law Montgomery¹².) In the article in *Collier's*, General Oliver expressed his confidence that the excellence of the Allied soldiers and the superiority of their equipment to the enemy's would bring about ultimate victory in North Africa. For his part in the campaign he received the Distinguished Service Medal in December 1942.

In February 1943 the general was back in the United States, assigned to command the Fifth Armored Division, training at Camp Cooke, California. Subsequently, he moved with this division to Pine Camp, New York, and from August 1944 led it in the fighting in northern France and Germany. A unit of the First Army under Lieutenant General Courtney H. Hodges¹¹, the "Victory" Division, as the Fifth was called, in the first twenty days of the European operations participated in the enveloping movement resulting in the creation of the Falais-Argentan pocket which trapped the German Seventh Army. The Fifth Division was the first to attempt to breach the Siegfried Line in the experiment which provided the information for the subsequent Allied break-through, and in all drove some four

OLIVER, LUNSFORD E.—*Continued*

hundred miles to the Seine River, crossing it at Vernon, thirty-five miles from Paris. Then, after a brief stop for mopping-up operations in Paris, the Fifth pushed on to Berlin, being instrumental in taking, successively, Noyon, St. Quentin, Luxembourg, Kleinhau, Brandenburg, and Bergstein. It was the first division into Luxembourg, the first into Germany north of Trier in the Rhineland, and is said to have been the American division nearest Berlin when V-E Day came. The citation which accompanied the Oak Leaf Cluster awarded General Oliver in July 1945 stated in part: "Through his marked aggressiveness, adept utilization of armor and superior tactical knowledge, General Oliver's Fifth Armored Division made an invaluable contribution to the advance of our forces from the Contentin Peninsula to the Roer River."

In July 1945 General Oliver was transferred to the command of the Fourth Armored Division in the European theater. He returned to the United States in September 1945, was assigned to the Army Ground Forces, Washington, D.C., and later was made Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, in charge of supply. In November 1946 he was appointed one of six members of the joint Army-Navy military liaison committee established to work with the United States Atomic Energy Commission set up by the McMahon⁴⁵ Atomic Energy Act of 1946. After Congress passed the Greek-Turkish aid bill, in May 1947 the General, together with Rear Admiral Ernest A. Herman, was placed in charge of the twenty-man military mission sent to Turkey to survey that nation's needs in arms, military roads, and transportation, and to draw up blueprints for the proposed expenditure of one million dollars to bolster Turkey's defenses. (The mission left the United States for Istanbul on May 19, 1947, before President Truman⁴⁶ had actually signed the measure.) After a two-month tour of Turkey with a group of military experts, General Oliver returned to the United States, the mission having completed its work. At the first reunion meeting of the Fifth Armored Division Association held in Chicago in August, at which he received a plaque, the General summarized his recommendations for Turkey by suggesting the re-equipment of the Turkish Army so that mechanization would free more men for industry, and the mobilization of half a million men to counterbalance the thirty-five divisions kept by the Soviet on the Turkish border.

Major General Oliver is a member of the Society of American Military Engineers. He was married May 28, 1921, to Janet Putnam, the sister of a West Point classmate, Colonel Rufus W. Putnam of the Corps of Engineers. The Olivers have three children, Thomas Kilbury, Mary Putnam, and Rachel Louise.

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Who's Who in America, 1946-47

O'NEIL, JAMES F(RANCIS) June 13, 1898- Veterans organization official

Address: b. c/o American Legion National Headquarters, 777 N. Meridian St., Indianapolis 6, Ind.; h. 869 Union St., Manchester, N.H.

The national commander of the American Legion for the 1947-48 term, succeeding Paul H. Griffith⁴⁷, is James F. O'Neil of New Hampshire, who had never before been elected to a Legion office. He has, however, held many appointive posts since becoming a charter member of the Legion. A former newspaperman, O'Neil is chief of police of Manchester, New Hampshire, and a member of the Truman Amnesty Commission.

James Francis O'Neil, a grandson of Irish and English immigrants, was born in Manchester, New Hampshire, on June 13, 1898. His father, Joseph Henry O'Neil, was a machine operator in a textile mill, later became a foreman. After the death of James's mother, Mary Elizabeth (Dalton) O'Neil, which occurred when he was about fifteen, the boy took much of the responsibility of looking after his brother Joseph, who was then nine years old. While attending Manchester High School in the morning, James worked in the afternoon as a job-press hand in the Amoskeag textile mill. He planned to enter Dartmouth College with his friend John L. Sullivan, son of a well-known cigar manufacturer, after their graduation in 1915; but he was unable to afford college and continued to work in the mill until the spring of 1916.

The eighteen-year-old youth then joined the First New Hampshire Infantry, which was preparing to participate in Pershing's Mexican border campaign against Pancho Villa. According to Bob Considine, O'Neil was on his way to Mexico the day after he enlisted. There O'Neil's service included work as a supply sergeant. Back in New Hampshire in February 1917, having re-enlisted, he went on recruiting duty. That summer, on July 25, 1917, his regiment was reactivated for World War I as part of the Twenty-sixth Infantry (Yankee) Division. Private O'Neil embarked for France, and there participated in the St. Mihiel offensive and the battle of Château-Thierry. In the course of his nineteen months in France he rose to the rank of regimental sergeant major and was commissioned a second lieutenant on the field in the summer of 1918.

After the Armistice, Lieutenant O'Neil worked on several service publications, and was a charter member of the American Legion at its founding in 1919. (Two years later he was a founder of Henry J. Sweeney Post No. 2 of Manchester, and he continued to serve on Legion committees.) Still hoping to enter Dartmouth, but still lacking money, O'Neil went to work in the machine shop of a shoe factory (W. H. McElwain Company) in September of 1919, and two years later returned to the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company as a textile apprentice. He did not, however, get to college. When a strike interrupted his work in 1922, the former Army newspaperman ob-

tained a job on the Manchester *Daily Mirror* as "sportswriter, City Hall reporter, and strike expert." With two other reporters who felt themselves affronted by the local superintendent of schools, he once ran for a position on the school board in order to have the superintendent removed. One of the reporters succeeded in this objective; as for O'Neil, he has said, "I lost out by one vote, and should have. I was twenty-one."

From sportswriter to sports editor to make-up editor, to assistant city editor was James O'Neil's history on the *Mirror*. In 1925 he left to become a feature writer on Colonel Frank Knox's⁴⁰ Manchester *Union and Leader*, which are the largest papers in the State. (O'Neil has mentioned Knox as an individual who has had an influence on his choice of life-work: both worked to organize the American Legion in New Hampshire, "which carried me [O'Neil] into the newspaper field as an employee for him [Knox].") The latter was also to be responsible for O'Neil's obtaining his future police job.) His new salary enabled O'Neil to marry. The next year, 1926, found him a delegate from the Department of New Hampshire to the American Legion national convention, and he has continued to represent the State at Legion conventions each year. In 1934 O'Neil was appointed to the Legion's national Americanism commission, of which Paul Griffith was the chairman. O'Neil was to become vice-chairman five years later, and chairman five years after that, with Homer Chailaux remaining as salaried director of Americanism until his death in February 1946.

In 1934, too, according to a *PM* article, thirty-six-year-old city editor O'Neil (he had previously been feature editor and State editor) was asked by Governor John G. Winant⁴¹ to become State Commissioner of Labor. Instead, O'Neil accepted a post as chief deputy of the Manchester chief of police Michael J. Healy, his wife's uncle, who was in failing health. On the death of the elderly chief in 1937, James O'Neil became chief of police. As such, he served on the interstate Uniform Crime Commission (whose recommendations were adopted by forty-one States) and he became chairman of the New Hampshire branch of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. The municipality in which he functioned has a population of about seventy-eight thousand; O'Neil is perhaps proudest of the way he made it unnecessary to have military police patrols in Manchester, despite the presence in near-by camps of ten thousand troops. In New Hampshire, O'Neil pioneered in the development of aviation, was the State's first Director of Aeronautics (1937), served as chairman of the State's Aeronautics Commission (1941), and drafted the New Hampshire Aeronautics Law.

Continuing his activities as a Legionnaire, the municipal official, according to his Legion campaign literature, led the 1941 drive to bar from public schools the Rugg⁴² and other textbooks considered questionable. By December 1941 he had held the following posts, all appointive: chairmanship of the Guenther Fund to send



JAMES F. O'NEIL

young men to West Point, and of the recreation and sports development committee (he helped to develop the Legion's junior baseball competitions), and memberships on the committees to care for war orphans and to make awards for "outstanding Americanism." On the State level, he was chairman of seven committees, and a member of four or five others. He represented the Legion before Congress in the discussion of matters relating to communism, naturalization, immigration, and the GI Bill of Rights.

After the Pearl Harbor bombing, Chief O'Neil, then forty-three, applied to his former employer, Secretary of the Navy Knox, for Navy duty, and was "turned down cold." Upon Knox's death in April 1944, O'Neil's old friend John L. Sullivan became Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air. "Two days after he got the job, I was in the Navy," O'Neil has said. "Three days later I was in Pearl Harbor." As civilian special assistant to Sullivan, the New Englander toured the southwest Pacific theater of operations, took part in three major engagements, and was present when the occupation of Japan began. He also went on "numerous secret missions for the War Department" before returning to New Hampshire and his police post.

Two days before Christmas 1946, President Truman announced the appointment of James O'Neil to sit on the Amnesty Commission with retired Justice Owen Roberts⁴³ and Willis Smith, sometime president of the American Bar Association. Their task was to review the cases of sixteen thousand persons convicted of draft law violations. Shortly after the appointment, O'Neil began a vigorous campaign to support his candidacy for the post of national commander of the American Legion, a position which pays ten thousand dollars a year in salary, forty thousand in expense allowance. According to the *PM* article, the Governor of

O'NEIL, JAMES F.—*Continued*

New Hampshire wrote to all the Governors in the country asking them to support O'Neil. "All the sales managers O'Neil knew wrote to their salesmen throughout the country asking them to support O'Neil. The House and Senate of New Hampshire met in joint session to support his candidacy." "No one asked me to do a darn thing" (in return for support), the candidate has said.

Before the national convention in August 1947, candidate O'Neil made trips to nearly every State in the country. At the convention, held in New York, he voted with the majority of the New Hampshire delegation in favor of the Taft⁴⁰-Ellender⁴⁶-Wagner⁴¹ Housing bill, which he had previously opposed on the ground that "housing should be solved on a community and State level." When the convention as a whole refused to support the bill, O'Neil again reversed his position, saying, "I will follow this mandate." More than a hundred resolutions which the Americanism commission had prepared under his chairmanship were adopted by the convention.

Five months earlier O'Neil had presented some of the recommendations to the House of Representatives Un-American Activities Committee—he then urged that the Communist party be outlawed, that the mails be closed to allegedly Communistic publications, that Federal aid be refused to schools and colleges which failed to "purge their faculties of Communists and fellow travelers," that all aliens be registered and their activities checked, and that immigrants be rejected if the countries of their origin refused to receive nationals deported from the United States. Later, in a post-election interview, Commander O'Neil stated, "I have fought fascism and nazism just as I have fought communism. I was the first to recognize the danger of the German-American Bund. I'm against any 'ism' that isn't Americanism." He expressed belief that "we must rely primarily on an educational campaign" to show the relative advantages of capitalist democracy, and must improve the existing system to enable it to compete successfully with totalitarian regimes.

One of eight candidates for the national commandership, the New England police chief was described by rivals as the "hand-picked" choice of the Legion's so-called "king makers" or policy-making group. Other candidates pointed out that O'Neil had never been elected to an important Legion office, having been appointed to those he held; and the Conference of Union Labor Legionnaires opposed him as "an extreme conservative." Support for O'Neil was so widespread, however, that halfway through the first ballot at the Legion's August convention, the other candidates withdrew from the race, making his election unanimous.

Since taking office, O'Neill has set forth a plan whereby the Government would guarantee bonds of incorporated groups, to be known as veterans homestead associations. Accepting this as possible alleviation of the housing problem, a homestead bill will be proposed in the second session of the Eightieth Congress by

Representatives Joseph W. Martin⁴⁰ and Edith Nourse Rogers⁴². O'Neill has also approved the State Department's *Voice of America* broadcasts. The Legion gave its support to the House probe on Communists in Hollywood, and has established a school to train Legionnaires how to "spot and counter" subversive activities. Universal military training is another measure advocated by the Legion. O'Neill served on the board which compiled the list of World War II conscientious objectors granted pardons late in 1947.

"The Legion takes all of my time except my duties as police chief," O'Neil has said. "My family have suffered." The family consists of Edythe Reid (Graf) O'Neil, to whom he was married in September 1925, and their children Kenneth Graf, a World War II naval combat aircrewman and now a Legionnaire, and his younger brother, James Russell. A Roman Catholic and a Republican, James O'Neil has said, "My religion has nothing to do with my political thinking." He holds membership in the International Association of Chiefs of Police (which organization he represented on the special advisory committee to the United States War and Navy Departments), the Newcomen Society, and the Knights of Columbus. The Legion commander is a short (five feet seven and a half inches), stocky (172 pounds) man with brown eyes and graying brown hair.

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OSCAR OF THE WALDORF See Tschirky, O. M.

PARKER, MRS. JAMES C. See Parker, K. V.

PARKER, KARLA V(ANOSTRAND)
Nov. 30, 1894- Camp Fire Girls official

Address: b. c/o Camp Fire Girls, Inc., 88 Lexington Ave., New York 16; h. 1729 Union Blvd., S.E., Grand Rapids, Mich.

At the close of its 1946 convention the National Council of the Camp Fire Girls chose as president Karla V. Parker, a former public school teacher whose interest in the organization had begun when her own daughters became members. Active on a number of local youth groups, Mrs. Parker has been quoted to the effect that her favorite public official is the one who uses his power to promote the care and protection of youth.

Karla VanOstrand Parker, one of the three children of Charles Harry VanOstrand, a pharmacist, and the former Ray Delamere, was born in South Haven, Michigan, on November 30, 1894. She is of one half Dutch, one quarter English, and one quarter Irish ancestry: her paternal grandfather was descended from

Dutch settlers of New York in pre-Revolutionary days; her maternal grandmother's family was Dutch, her paternal grandmother English, her maternal grandfather Irish. Young Karla lived in South Haven until she was eighteen, attending the public schools there and earning her first dollars working in her father's drugstore. Most of her secondary education she obtained at the South Haven High School, but when her father established his new pharmacy in Kalamazoo, in the same State, in 1912, she was transferred to the Kalamazoo Central High School and received its diploma the next year.

While in high school she had played on the basketball team and been active in music and dramatics. In college, the Michigan State Normal School (now the Western Michigan College of Education), Miss VanOstrand continued these interests, turning particularly to water sports and becoming a charter member and officer of The Masquers, a dramatics society. Her major was home economics and she was looking toward a life of social service. Among the factors influencing her choice of career she counts her family as probably the most important, citing the compassion of her mother, the broad interests of her father, the educational interests of her aunts, the devotion and intellectual alertness of her grandparents, and the consecration of an uncle. Dr. Eduard Christian Lindeman, the Michigan-New York educator, was also an early influence in developing her sense of social consciousness, she has said.

About 1916 Karla VanOstrand began teaching in the public schools of Kalamazoo. Between school years, during the summers of World War I she managed a Community Cannery at Grosse Pointe Farms, Michigan, where adult volunteers and 4-H Club girls canned surplus vegetables in a conservation project. She continued to teach until 1924, when the family—now consisting of herself, her business executive husband, James Cowlbeck Parker, to whom she had been married on September 17, 1919, and her two young daughters, Nona Rae and Carlene Alice—moved to Grand Rapids. As the children entered school in Grand Rapids, Mrs. Parker turned to writing, beginning to contribute children's fiction to a number of periodicals and articles on education and homemaking to *Better Homes and Gardens*, the *Journal of Home Economics*, the *Christian Science Monitor*, the *Michigan Education Journal*, *National Parent-Teacher*, and others.

It was in 1928, Mrs. Parker has written, that she first became interested in the Parent-Teacher Association. From 1934 to 1935 she was president of the South High School P.T.A.; from 1935 to 1937, on the council of the Grand Rapids P.T.A.; from 1939 to 1942, first vice-president of the Michigan State P.T.A. At the same time, from 1935 to 1939 she edited her State's P.T.A. organ, the *Michigan Parent-Teacher*. From 1942 to 1945 she was president of the Michigan Congress of Parents and Teachers, an organization which in the year 1945 was comprised of 119,500 members in 1,022 local units, 65 councils. During this term of office she was also a mem-



Coulter Studio

KARLA V. PARKER

ber of the Governor's Legislative Survey Committee, which submitted to Governor Harry F. Kelly recommendations for the legislative protection of youth, and of the Michigan Public Education Study Commission investigating educational administration in Michigan. In 1946 she became regional vice-president of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

Mrs. Parker's interest in the Camp Fire Girls dates from 1930, when her own daughters became old enough to join the movement. She believes particularly in the Camp Fire program's emphasis on a girl's home surroundings and her future as a homemaker, considering the habits and values thereby inculcated as among the most potent influences making for true democratic attitudes. This she made clear when she accepted the presidency of the organization's National Council on November 7, 1946, at the end of the 1946 convention in Cleveland. (She was re-elected to this position in 1947.) "When we work in Camp Fire," she told the assembled delegates, "we are not only guardians but trustees of the kind of world that is to be. Even the solution of such problems as that of capital and labor have their roots directly in the home." Among the measures she recommended was the giving of "status and social recognition to the work of the mother."

On another occasion Mrs. Parker expressed her views on the role of education in the integration of home and community life when she said: "It seems to me that there is no greater need today than to discover a workable method of re-establishing the family as the primary and central influence in the lives of children. . . . Education, I am convinced, holds the key [to the elimination of many social problems, including divorce, juvenile delinquency, racial and religious prejudice, and others]: public school, college, and adult, with

PARKER, KARLA V.—*Continued*

particular emphasis on the first. The concept of the school as an agency for the transmission of facts ought, I feel, to be drastically revised. Instead, education should be devoted chiefly, though not exclusively, to bringing forth a generation of boys and girls who understand the social significance of the family, the importance of human relationships, the processes of democratic action. Young people ought to be aware of the stages in child growth and development, to possess the skills of child rearing and homemaking, to participate in vocational experience through cooperative programs of education and industry. This would by no means exclude cultural knowledge but rather would it make it more vital and appealing by its application to daily life and it could be as rich and extensive as the individual's capacity to assimilate."

Mrs. Parker is a member of the executive committee of the Michigan Council on Adult Education and chairman of its Committee on Home and Family Living, which under her leadership published a nationally recognized pamphlet entitled *Education for Home and Family Living*. She is also chairman of the Kent County Youth Guidance Committee, secretary of the Grand Rapids Public Recreation Board, and a member of the League of Women Voters. Her recreations, as in her youth, center in water sports, particularly swimming, and in art, music, drama, and ballet. She is moderately interested in antiques, she says, of which she has a number of pieces, among them early Victorian furniture and fruit plates. With brown hair that is graying and brown eyes, she stands five feet six inches tall and weighs 155 pounds. She attends the Christian Scientist Church. As to her politics, she has said, "Republican—surely in Arthur Vandenberg's town!"

PATE, WALTER L(ACEY) Sept. 10, 1878- Tennis team captain; lawyer

Address: b. c/o Cooke, Brown, and Pate, 2 Wall St., New York 5; h. "The Locusts," Locust Valley, N.Y.

Known in international sports circles for his activities in championship tennis, Walter L. Pate was nonplaying captain of the United States Davis cup team which brought the silver trophy back to the United States in the 1946 twenty-country international competition. Pate is a member of the New York law firm of Cooke, Brown, and Pate.

Walter Lacey Pate was born in Brooklyn, New York, on September 10, 1878, the son of Albert Henry and Ada (Thomas) Pate. His maternal grandparents were Canadian, his paternal were English; grandfather William Pate founded William Pate and Company, printers of etchings and engravings. Albert Pate was a partner in the firm at the time of his son's birth. When young Walter reached school age, he was sent to the Adelphi Academy and later to the Pratt Institute High School in his native Brooklyn. It was here that he prepared for college—he studied law at Cornell Univer-

sity, where he was active in extracurricular athletics and was a member of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity. After Cornell had awarded him his LL.B in 1899, he was admitted to the New York Bar in 1900.

Upon his graduation in 1899, Pate entered the firm of Noble and Camp; by 1914 he had become a partner in the company. When World War I began several years later, Pate took a leave of absence to serve six months overseas, where he was in charge of the Young Men's Christian Association shipping bureau. After his return to the United States, he resumed his duties as a partner in the firm of Nobel and Camp, remaining there until 1921. In that year, Pate and Charles Martin Camp formed their own company, Camp and Pate, which conducted its activities at law for four years. Pate joined Thompson, Freedman, and Cooke in 1925, and remained with them until 1934, at which time his name appeared in the partnership of Freedman, Cooke, Brown, and Pate. In 1937 this was succeeded by Cooke, Brown, and Pate; Pate, together with Carleton S. Cooke and Philip V. Brown, are continuing a succession of partnerships which is now (in 1947) over one hundred years old, having been located for the last sixty-six years at the same Wall Street address. Pate's practice is general; the firm specializes in decedents' estates and tax matters.

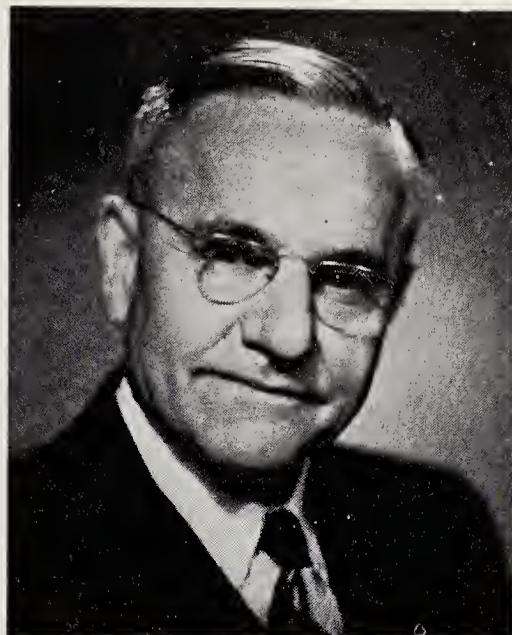
While at Cornell, Pate had engaged in many vigorous sports such as track (he was a cross-country runner), crew (he was coxswain of junior varsity in his senior year), boxing, wrestling. Pate once told an interviewer, "The physical need of continuing some form of exercise after leaving college inspired me to organize the Brooklyn tennis club." That was in 1900, the year the Davis Cup amateur tournaments were begun. Early in his tennis career, Pate began following the tennis circuit throughout the season, playing against many of the world's ranking players of the time while never actually gaining "top ten" prominence himself. However, with Samuel Hardy, he did hold the Veterans Double Tennis Championship of the United States in 1924 and 1925. He was the Wingate Memorial lecturer (1929-32) on tennis at high schools and universities. His first lasting service to American tennis had been made in 1923 or so, when, as head of a tennis education committee, he had twenty-thousand feet of film shot of master strokes by many of the greatest players on the courts. Taken at regular speed and in slow motion, the films gave full details of the racket swing, the footwork, and the body follow-through. These pictures have been projected on screens throughout the United States and in many countries of Europe and the Far East. Pate also developed laboratory tests for tennis equipment—strings, balls, nets, and rackets. Only tennis balls passing his inspection test are permitted in official tournaments and matches of the United States Lawn Tennis Association.

The United States Lawn Tennis Association was founded in 1881 (modern tennis dates from 1874) and sponsored many of the international matches later held. As a delegate-at-large in the association, Pate has served on

many of its committees, such as the executive, advisory, and financial. Back in 1900, competition for the giant silver cup offered by Dwight F. Davis was initiated as a step forward in international tennis tournaments. One of Pate's committee chairmanships in the lawn tennis association was to be of the Davis cup committee of management. In 1935 he became nonplaying captain of the United States Davis cup teams (he served until 1939); he did not accompany the squads on an "overseas invasion" until two years later, because of the commitments of his legal practice. On that occasion (1937), the cup was wrested from Great Britain—the United States had lost it to France in 1927 and France had lost it to England by 1933. The cup was to remain in America for two years (1937, 1938), until won by the Australian tennis team in 1939. (During the World War II years of 1940-45 no international tennis tournaments were held.) Pate was elected captain of the first postwar squad (1946) to vie for repossession of the cup at the final playoffs which took place December 1946 in Australia. On January 11, 1947, Pate arrived in New York with the famous trophy.

To members of his Davis cup team Walter L. Pate is "Cap." J. P. Allen (*New York Sun*) describes him as a strict disciplinarian—"the racket swingers he pilots . . . know his word is law." In accordance with his pet formula—condition and concentration—Pate sees that his men keep early hours, train vigorously. Expert in the art and strategy of tennis, Pate coaches the team, using "his gift for keen analysis that continually confounds his players and professionals." A member of the International Lawn Tennis Associations of Great Britain and of the United States, Pate plays the game on the lawns of the West Side Tennis, Racquet and Tennis, and Nassau Country clubs. He also belongs to the Beaver Dam Winter Sports, Regency, Heights Casino, Pennsylvania Luncheon, and Lawyers (Brooklyn) clubs. Once a member of the University Club, Pate holds membership in the Cornell clubs of New York (he was president 1941-47) and of Nassau County (he was president in 1945-46). Since 1931 the lawyer has also been treasurer and clerk of the Incorporated Village of Lattingtown in Long Island.

Pate was married to Marian Davol on November 15, 1904; their children are Elizabeth Davol (Mrs. Robert Davis Siering) and Marjorie (Mrs. George Lindsley Stearns). Mrs. Pate died in May 1940. Pate is a Congregationalist and a member of the Republican Party. In 1946 Joe Williams of the *New York World-Telegram* described him as a man "of limited height, iron gray as to hair . . . pressing sixty-nine, though he could cheat on his age by ten years and fool a lot of people." Music, bridge, fishing, and tennis are his main means of relaxation. Although an "unflinching advocate of simon-pure amateurism" in tennis, his favorite player is Don Budge⁴¹, the professional, whom he regards as the greatest tennis player of all time: "I believe that in 1937 and in 1938 Budge played the best tennis the world has ever seen." Asked if he saw another such player coming



Antoine-Kershaw, Melbourne

WALTER L. PATE

in the near future, Pate answered, "No, and my eyes are good."

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PATINO, SIMON I(TURI) (pā-tē'nyō sē-môn' ē-tōō'rē) June 1, 1862—Apr. 20, 1947 Bolivian tin magnate and diplomat; became owner in 1894 of property which contained a vein rich in tin and which was to make him one of the world's richest men; appointed Bolivia's Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain (1920), Minister to France (1927). See *Current Biography* 1942 Yearbook.

Obituary

- N Y Times p27 Ap 21 '47 por

PATTERSON, FREDERICK DOUGLAS Oct. 10, 1901- College president

Address: b. c/o Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.

Frederick Douglas Patterson in 1935 became president of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, which was founded by Booker T. Washington for the purpose of giving Negroes vocational training. An outstanding Negro educator, Patterson in 1943 organized the United Negro College Fund, which fund-raising group he serves as president. He is also the author of a plan to improve the housing of Southern low-income farmers.

Named after the Negro journalist and anti-slavery leader, Frederick Douglass, Frederick Douglas Patterson was born in Washington, D.C., on October 10, 1901. His parents were William Ross and Mamie Lucille (Brooks)



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FREDERICK DOUGLAS PATTERSON

Patterson. After attending the Prairie View State College in Prairie View, Texas, from 1915 to 1919, he transferred to Iowa State College to study veterinary science. From that college he received a doctorate in veterinary medicine in 1923 and a Master of Science degree in 1927. Five years later he was awarded a second doctorate, this a Ph.D. from Cornell University.

In 1923, the year of his graduation from Iowa State College, Patterson became an instructor in veterinary science and in chemistry at Virginia State College in Petersburg, Virginia. After four years he was advanced to the post of director of agriculture. It was in 1928, a year later, that Patterson first went to Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, as head of its veterinary division, at the same time serving as an instructor in bacteriology. He was raised to the post of director of the School of Agriculture in 1933. In 1935 Frederick Patterson became president of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. In the year he became president, Patterson was married to Catherine Elizabeth Moton. (They have one son, Frederick Douglass.)

On the Fourth of July of 1881 the faculty and student body of Tuskegee Institute met for the first classes. Founded by Booker T. Washington, who maintained that Negro students must be trained vocationally, Tuskegee from its establishment has required that each student pay part of his or her tuition by doing manual work. The college provides jobs through its placement service and has established a uniform rate of pay for all students, regardless of the task to which they are assigned. By 1947 Tuskegee had over two thousand students who are taught by a staff of about three hundred and ten (all members of the faculty are Negro.) There are 133 buildings, many of which were built by the students,

on 3,550 acres of campus and farmland. The institute awards Bachelor of Science degrees in nine fields, including agriculture, education, business, and music, and diplomas in five of these.

During the period in which Patterson has been president, several new ideas have been put into practice at Tuskegee. In 1937 the president, then in office two years, inaugurated a new division, a school for domestic service. Here students pursue a four-year course of study and work, learning to perform efficiently all kinds of personal and household service and also becoming familiar with the principles of nutrition and dietetics. Tuskegee, a land grant college, takes part in the activities of communities in its vicinity. Thus its Nutrition Institute adopted a school lunch program and visited one-room schoolhouses, where it trained the teacher and the older pupils to prepare hot lunches for the children.

Much of Tuskegee's scientific work is conducted at the George Washington Carver⁴⁰ Foundation, also established during Patterson's administration. Begun in 1940 by Carver, who had done research at Tuskegee for a number of years, the foundation was endowed by this scientist with a \$33,000 fund, which was increased in 1943 to \$60,000 by the provisions of Carver's will. Other sources of income for the foundation are grants-in-aid and a share of Tuskegee's budget. It also undertakes research for commercial firms, and by the fall of 1946 the foundation was making studies or had completed research in paper, ink, foods, and in animal nutrition. In 1947 eleven students were working under research grants from the foundation.

Patterson in 1943 called a meeting of the heads of a number of Negro colleges to plan a fund-raising campaign for Negro educational institutions. The result was the formation of the United Negro College Fund, of which Patterson became president. Twenty-seven colleges joined the interracial organization, which was incorporated in New York State, and which annually conducts drives. By 1945 the number of members had increased to thirty-two. In its 1947 campaign the fund collected more than a million dollars.

The Tuskegee president was a member of President Truman's Commission on Higher Education, which in December 1947 filed a report calling for a reorganization of the country's system of higher education. Aiming toward the doubling of the number of college students enrolled by 1960, the group advocated direct Federal aid to colleges and universities through the granting of scholarships and fellowships. The majority favored the elimination of segregation, since, they felt, the duplicated system increased expense. A better program for graduate and professional schools was proposed so as to provide students with a richer background of knowledge. Also favored in the report were free public education through the junior college level, and reduced college, graduate, and professional school tuition and fees.

In December 1946 the *New York Times* discussed a plan proposed by Patterson to improve the housing of farmers earning substandard incomes. His suggestion that the farmer and his family could themselves mold concrete blocks and erect fireproof structures which would be inexpensive to build (\$500 to \$2,000) attracted the interest of a number of manufacturers, some of whom offered improvements on Patterson's original proposal. Two model houses were displayed at Tuskegee, and the students constructed a four-room house for a neighboring farmer.

The educator has written for scientific and educational journals and is a co-author of *What the Negro Wants* (1945). He is a trustee of a number of other schools: the Calhoun Colored School, the Booker T. Washington Agricultural and Industrial Institute of Liberia, Fisk University, Bethune Cookman College, Hampton Institute, and the Palmer Memorial Institute. A trustee of the Phelps Stokes Fund, he also belongs to the Southern Education Foundation, the executive board of the National Urban League, and the Southern Regional Council. He is a member of the board of directors of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare and the Colored Work Department Committee of the National Council of the YMCA, and a member of the board of incorporators of the American Red Cross. He is a member of the advisory board of the Southern Association of Young Writers. Patterson belongs to the Iowa chapter of the Veterinary Medical Society and to the John A. Andrew Clinical Society in Tuskegee. His fraternal affiliations are Phi Kappa Phi, and Alpha Phi Alpha. He holds three honorary degrees: an LL.D. from Virginia State College, an L.H.D. from Wilberforce University, and a D.Sc. from Lincoln University. In 1923 he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Officers' Reserve Corps of the United States Army.

Patterson is a member of the Atheneum Club and he attends religious services in the Methodist Church. He claims no political allegiance, is a member of the bipartisan National Committee on Strengthening Congress formed in December 1946 to suggest possible changes in Congressional procedure. The educator has served as a special assistant to the United States Secretary of Agriculture.

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PAUL I, KING OF THE HELLENES

Dec. 14, 1901-

Address: Royal Palace, Athens

King Paul I, sixth monarch of Greece since the liberation of that country from the Ottoman Empire in 1832, ascended the throne on the death of his brother, King George II⁴³, on April 1, 1947. At the time that Paul became King, a United Nations commission was

investigating the frontier disputes of Greece with the adjacent countries of Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and Albania; the United States Congress was debating a proposed three-hundred-million-dollar loan to the Hellenic kingdom; and the northern provinces of Greece were in a state of civil war between allegedly Leftist guerrillas and the forces of the Government.

King Paul I of Greece was born in Athens, on December 14, 1901. Through his father, later to be King Constantine, he is the descendant of the Danish house of Schleswig-Holstein-Sönderburg-Glücksburg, and a grandson of George I of Greece, the former Danish prince who was elected to the Greek throne in 1863. Paul's mother, Princess Sophia of Prussia, was the sister of Kaiser Wilhelm II and the granddaughter of England's Queen Victoria. With his three sisters and two brothers (Alexander and George, both subsequently Kings of Greece), Paul spent much of his childhood at the Royal Palace in Athens, at the royal family's summer home on the island of Corfu, or at the royal villa of Tatoï, in a suburb of Athens. He was trained to enter the Royal Hellenic Navy at the Greek Naval Academy, where he was an average student in navigation and mathematics. He is an enthusiastic student of ancient Greek—a classical interest which became a bond between him and General Smuts⁴⁴ of South Africa. He has also studied music and philosophy.

Constantine, who became King of Greece in 1913, ruled only four years before being deposed: with his Chief of Staff, John Metaxas⁴⁵, the King was accused of pro-German sympathies during World War I. Dissension between the King and his Premier, Eleutherios Venizelos, over the question of Greece's joining the Allies, led to Venizelos' establishment of a provisional Government at Salonika in 1916. Constantine was deprived of his throne by an ultimatum in June of the following year, and, with his wife and sons, George and Paul, went into exile. Under the protection of the Allies, Constantine's second son, Alexander, was proclaimed King of Greece, while Venizelos declared the country's entrance into World War I on the side of the Allies.

Late in 1920 Alexander died from an infection caused by a monkey bite. In a plebiscite held in November 1920, Prince Paul was named King, but, on the refusal of his father and brother George to renounce their claims to the throne, was unable to accept the crown. Accompanying his brother, Paul returned to Greece in December—the same month that their father's right to the throne was confirmed by plebiscite. This time the disastrous Greek campaign against the Turks in Anatolia (in which Prince Paul participated as a naval ensign) hastened the end of Constantine's rule, and, in September 1922, he was forced to abdicate by a revolutionary committee. For a year afterward George ruled the country, but he was advised to leave Greece in 1923, and thus departed for Bucharest that December with his Queen (Elizabeth, Princess of Rumania) and his brother Paul. On March 25,



PAUL I, KING OF THE HELLENES

1924, the Glücksburg dynasty was deposed and the Hellenic Republic established.

In the course of the next decade, while his brother George lived chiefly in London, Prince Paul paid a lengthy visit to the United States, where he attended memorial services for his father in Chicago, and lectured at Princeton University. Prince Paul, for a year, worked at Armstrong and Sindley's aircraft factory in Coventry, England. During the latter experience he became familiar with aircraft mechanics. The remainder of his exile was spent in Florence with two of his sisters, Irene and Catherine. This exile was terminated in 1935, when George Kondylis, who had declared himself Regent of Greece and persuaded the National Assembly to abolish the republican constitution in favor of the royalist one of 1911, brought about the return of the King by a plebiscite. Since the polls were boycotted by the republicans, King George's right to the throne was authorized, and the monarch returned in December 1935, accompanied by his brother, now the Crown Prince Paul.

Soon after his return George disagreed with Kondylis over the amnesty promised by the King to political prisoners, and dismissed the Kondylis Cabinet. A provisional government formed by Constantine Demerdjis proved no more successful in uniting the dissentient factions in the country and was succeeded by the Government of John Metaxas, appointed Premier by the King. Metaxas declared himself dictator of the country in August 1936. For five years Metaxas dominated the authoritarian, pro-German regime; civil liberties were abolished, the press was curbed, opposition leaders were exiled, and the other fascist governments of Europe were held up as exemplary states. Crown Prince Paul, who became a commander in the Royal Hellenic Navy and held the corresponding rank in the Army and Air Force,

was honorary leader of the national youth organization (compulsory for all children over five) founded by Metaxas, although Paul was known to have opposed the dictatorship. The heir apparent was married in 1938 to his second cousin, Frederika Louisa, daughter of the Duke of Brunswick and granddaughter of former Kaiser Wilhelm II. When the Albanians and Italians attacked Greece in 1940, Prince Paul served on the general staff of the Army. In the month of October 1940 Paul was reportedly imprisoned by the Metaxas police. The Greek Government, meanwhile, maintained cordial relations with Germany, until the Germans in turn invaded Greece on April 6, 1941. By April 22 King George II of Greece was forced to withdraw to the island of Crete, where he and his brother were picked up by a Cairo-bound British destroyer.

Five months after the invasion, the Greek royal party reached London, having circumnavigated Africa. In the British capital a Greek Government-in-exile was formed in the fall of 1941; its headquarters were moved to Cairo the following autumn, to be nearer Greece and the scene of potential Allied action. Paul assisted the war effort by broadcasting messages to the Greek people, while Princess Frederika conducted benefits for the Greek War Relief. To allay Greek fears of a return of the dictatorship when victory was attained, King George promised to abide by the terms of a postwar plebiscite on the restoration of the monarchy. In the meantime Crown Prince Paul, anxious to return to Greece, sought British permission to land on Greek soil with parachute troops, but was refused. His five-year exile from Greece was terminated by the plebiscite of September 1946, held under the auspices of the Tsaldaris⁴⁸ interim government, which authorized George to accept the scepter of Greece once again.

Internally Greece was in a highly explosive state at this time: the country's finances were bankrupt, the remnants of the liberal and communist underground had entered into open warfare with the royalist Government, and the sovereignty of the northern borders was challenged by the Soviet-dominated nations of Albania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia. As during the Metaxas regime, civil liberties were reduced to a minimum. Early in 1947 Crown Prince Paul and Princess Frederika visited the northern provinces of Macedonia, Thessaly, and Epirus, where revolt against the civil Government, now headed by Premier Demetrios Maximos, was most intense.

Shortly after the Crown Prince and Princess returned to Athens, King George II died of a heart attack. Six hours after his death, on April 1, 1947, Paul was sworn in informally as the new Greek monarch; the formal oath of office was administered to him by Archbishop Damaskinos⁴⁹ three weeks later. It was believed that the death of King George would not affect the Government policy of all-out warfare against the guerrillas. When interviewed by Raymond Daniell⁴⁴ of the *New York Times* a week after coming to the throne, King Paul admitted that most of the guerrillas

were not communists, but added that their leaders were. "We want and intend," he told Daniell, "to be friends with everybody except the Communists." Meanwhile, in the United States, Congressional discussion of the three-hundred-million-dollar loan for Greece, proposed by President Truman⁴⁵, was in progress. The Greek Government crisis continued into the summer of 1947, when King Paul accepted two new Cabinets—a Populist one, with Constantin Tsaldaris⁴⁶ as Premier, which was succeeded within two weeks by a coalition Cabinet headed by Themistocles Sophoulis⁴⁷. The King in December signed a no-strike decree, carrying the death penalty for violations, a measure sponsored by the Sophoulis Cabinet. In September the monarch visited the frontier town of Florina with two American Congressmen, Representatives Richard M. Nixon of California and James P. Richards of South Carolina. King Paul was stricken with typhoid fever in November, but recovered shortly afterward.

Paul, *Time* believes, has begun his reign with advantages over the late King George: "No taint of supporting the prewar Metaxas dictatorship; a genial, democratic manner; an energetic, intelligent wife." *PM* has called King Paul a "debonair, monocled sportsman . . . with little experience in statescraft, who is less popular than his brother was." On the other hand, the *New York Times* considered that he had "the makings of a popular monarch." Of his three children, Sophia, Constantine, and Irene, Constantine is now the Crown Prince of Greece. King Paul, a yachting enthusiast and licensed airplane pilot, is also a "fair" mountaineer and plays a good game of tennis.

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PAUL, ALICE Jan. 11, 1885- Women's organization official; lawyer

Address: b. c/o National Woman's Party, 144 B St., N.E., Washington, D.C.

To secure equal rights under law for the women of the United States, as well as the women of the rest of the world, has been the lifework of Quaker-born Alice Paul, who, in 1942, was elected national chairman of the National Woman's Party. After the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment granting the vote to women in 1920, Miss Paul began a campaign for the addition of an equal rights amendment to the United States Constitution, a campaign which continues into the postwar years. She had led a similar campaign in Geneva in the 1930's advocating an international equal rights treaty for world-wide ratification. A step toward this objective was made when the principle of equality of the sexes was incorporated into the preamble of the United Nations Charter and was made the subject of a resolution passed by the U.N. Assembly.

The daughter of William Mickle and Tacie (Perry) Paul, Alice Paul was born in Moores-



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town, New Jersey, on January 11, 1885. Before she entered Swarthmore College, she was educated in private schools. After being graduated from Swarthmore in 1905, she did graduate work at the New York School of Social Work for a year and was also a resident at the New York College Settlement in the same period. In 1906 she went abroad to do settlement work in England, where, during her three years' stay, she was thrice imprisoned for suffragist demonstrations. The University of Pennsylvania granted her an M.A. degree in 1907 and a Ph.D. degree in 1912. Much of her postgraduate work was done at the universities of Birmingham and London between 1907 and 1909.

On returning to the United States in 1912, Miss Paul became chairman of the Congressional committee of the American Woman Suffrage Association. At a Denver conference the following year, a group of militant suffragettes, led by Alice Paul, seceded from the parent organization and formed the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage. She was national chairman of the Congressional Union until 1917, when it merged with the Woman's Party to form the National Woman's Party. As in England, her suffragist demonstrations in the United States led to three prison sentences. From 1917 to 1921 Miss Paul was chairman of the national executive committee of the National Woman's Party; after 1921 she was a member of its executive committee and chairman of the committee on international relations.

For the next seven years, Miss Paul continued her education, obtaining three law degrees in that period—an LL.B. from Washington College of Law (1922), and an LL.M. (1927) and a D.C.L. (1928) from the American University. Specialization in law did not, however, divert her attention from the suf-

PAUL, ALICE—*Continued*

fragist movement: in 1923 the first women's equal rights amendment was introduced in Congress under her direction. Her law education partially completed in 1927, Miss Paul became chairman of the Woman's Research Foundation, a position she held for a decade.

Miss Paul's work developed international ramifications in the 1930's. From 1930 to 1933 she was chairman of the nationality committee of the Inter-American Commission of Women. Representing this organization, and as a member of the Women's Consultative Committee on Nationality of the League of Nations and a member of the executive committee of the Equal Rights International, she lobbied at Geneva for the recognition of complete equality for women throughout the world. This was to be obtained by securing the allegiance of all nations to an Equal Rights Treaty. In reference to a World Code of Law under consideration by The Hague Conference in 1930, Miss Paul said: "Women, whatever their race, are united in demanding that, when a World Code of Law is made for all the world, it shall be a law that is free from all discriminations based on sex. . . . Certainly, at this period in world affairs, international inequalities between men and women should not be written into any new world system of law."

Increased international support of the feminist movement led Miss Paul to found the World Party for Equal Rights for Women, commonly called the World Women's Party. Not long before World War II, Miss Paul spent two years in Geneva as that party's representative. When she returned to the United States in 1941, Miss Paul observed: "This world crisis came about without women having anything to do with it. If the women of the world had not been excluded from world affairs, things today might have been different. . . . What we want to do is to have some say in the movement of peace when it comes. Women had no voice in the making of the Treaty of Versailles, and if we had had, things would have been different today."

At the biennial convention of the National Woman's Party in 1942, Miss Paul was elected its national chairman. Agitation for the equal rights amendment she had originally drafted in 1923 gathered enough support by 1942 to be reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee. The Democratic and the Republican parties adopted it as a plank in their platform in 1944: hitherto especial opposition had come from the Democratic party, which regarded the proposed amendment as a threat to legislation safeguarding women; members of both parties had regarded it as an invasion of States' rights. (It had also been opposed on those grounds by the League of Women Voters.) When put to a vote in the Senate in July 1946, the amendment received a simple majority of 38 to 35, but failed to obtain the two-thirds majority necessary to send it to the House. (Passage by both would allow the amendment to become effective three years after ratification by three-fourths of the States.)

Miss Paul's efforts for the equal rights principle have been acknowledged in the international sphere. In the preamble to the United Nations Charter, drafted at San Francisco in 1945, is a reaffirmation of "faith . . . in the equal rights of men and women." The equal rights treaty broached at Geneva by Miss Paul and the World Women's Party just before World War II is expected to be placed on the agenda of the United Nations Assembly as well. A resolution to this effect was adopted by the Assembly in December 1946. "Now that the Assembly has taken this action," Miss Paul asserted, "there is every reason to believe that all member nations will bring their laws in regard to suffrage up to the standard of equality recommended by the Assembly. The World Women's Party will now work for equality of rights for women in all other fields and for the inclusion of women, with full voting powers, in every delegation to the Council and Assembly of the United Nations."

Another organization to which Alice Paul belongs is the International Council of Women, of which she is the United States member of the laws committee. She is also enrolled in the Sons and Daughters of the Pilgrims, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Colonial Dames of the Seventeenth Century, and the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic. The honorary scholastic societies, Phi Beta Kappa and Pi Gamma Mu, elected dark-haired, blue-eyed Miss Paul to membership.

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Who's Who in America, 1940-41

PAYNE, (PIERRE STEPHEN) ROBERT Dec. 4, 1911- Author

Address: b. c/o Mrs. Mary Pritchett, 55 W. 42d St., New York 18

A poet and a believer in "the permanent power of beauty," Robert Payne, young English author whose versatility and prolific output have astonished the literary world, has authored in the space of one year (1947) two novels, a political study, a volume of verse, and a personal journal, and has also edited a book of Chinese poetry. Nor is this the extent of his activities, for scheduled for 1948 spring publication are a new novel, "The Yellow Robe," and an anthology of European poetry, "The Sacred Spring."

Pierre Stephen Robert Payne was born in Saltash, Cornwall, England, on December 4, 1911, the son of Stephen and Mireille Antoinette (Dorey) Payne. His father, a naval architect and airship constructor, built the Singapore naval base and is now a director of supplies at the British Admiralty. His French mother was a medical student at the University of Lyons. After a year at St. Paul's School in London, young Robert went with his parents to South Africa, where he attended the Diocesan College at Rondebosch, Cape Province (1929-30) and the University of Capetown (1931-32). Returning to England, he studied

at the University of Liverpool from 1933 to 1936. Subsequently he read German literature at Munich; and in Paris varied courses in medieval poetry at the Sorbonne with a brief turn at sculpture.

Robert Payne has worked as a shipwright in England, and also in Singapore, where he was an armament officer as well. In 1941 he went to China for the British Ministry of Information, reported the Battle of Changsha for the *London Times*, and in 1942 became associated with Fuhtan University near Chungking and later Lienta University at Kunming, where he taught English literature and naval architecture for four years.

Payne's literary career began at the age of seven, when he wrote "The Truc Adventures of Princess Sylvia." He has been writing ever since. Five or six of his titles were published in England, under the pseudonyms Robert Young, and Valentin Tikhonov (*The Mountains and the Stars*, 1938), before *Forever China* was brought out in America in 1945. This book won instant acclaim, and was considered "a literary event of the first magnitude" by Orville Prescott. Gerald W. Johnston, in the *New York Herald Tribune*, referred to Payne's "sensitive and perceptive mind" and called *Forever China* "graceful, colorful, passionate, and sometimes entralling." Of *Torrents of Spring* (1946), the first of a series of projected novels interpreting modern China, John Cournos of the *New York Sun* wrote, "China lives in Payne's pages as it does in few books." In 1946 the author also collaborated with Stephen Chen on a biography of Sun Yat-sen.

David and Anna (1947), a story of Malaya which the *New York Times* reviewer regarded as belonging to the same world as Blake's "Tiger, Tiger," or a jungle painting by Rousseau, preceded *The Bear Coughs at the North Pole* (1947). In the latter, Payne departed from his former field and produced what Orville Prescott termed a "psychological melodrama" redeemed in part by "many isolated passages and individual scenes . . . that glow with the flames of Mr. Payne's unquenchable talent." *The Revolt of Asia* (1947), "a provocative, informative book" built around key personalities in the political scene was followed by *China Awake* (1947), Robert Payne's latest title, which returns to the diary form so successful in *Forever China*. In the sensitive pages of this "transcendent reportage" John K. Fairbank felt that the author brings to life "a background not found in news dispatches."

Believing that "we can understand a people best through their poetry," the author spent much of his time in China in studying the literature of the country. The result was *The White Pony* (1947), an anthology of Chinese verse translated by Chinese scholars and revised and edited by Payne. He has also published a volume of his own verse, *The Rose Tree and Other Poems* (1947). Although Starr Nelson, in the *Saturday Review of Literature*, found "faintly disturbing echoes of considerably older and greater poets—Yeats, Whitman, Donne, Shakespeare—" in Payne's work, he



ROBERT PAYNE

nevertheless considered that "the total effect of these poems is that of a new voice."

The author left China in July 1946, and later came to the United States, where he now lives in California. Little is known about his private life, but in *Forever China* he refers to his stepson and his stepdaughter, and Orville Prescott has written in the *New York Times*, "Robert Payne's love for China is not so impersonal as his book suggests. He is married to a Chinese woman." The dedication of *The Rose Tree*—"For my daughter"—gives another clue. The blue-eyed, brown-haired author, who is of medium height, has no political or religious affiliations, and belongs to no clubs or organizations because he regards them as "competitive and therefore useless." He "hates all sports," preferring to take his recreation in "reading foreign languages, wandering, working, and traveling." An additional occupation is "looking," a lost art which he feels should be revived. Payne, who likes to work at night, has the novelist's customary admiration for Flaubert, and lists Rimbaud, Shakespeare, Baudelaire, Tu Fu, the Chinese *Book of Songs* as favorite reading. He "worships children and flowers and the sun"; and he has said, "I want to write all the poetry that is in me, and read all the good poetry that has ever been written, in all languages."

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Address: b. c/o Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, Canada; h. 243 Augusta St., Ottawa, Canada

Lester Bowles Pearson, appointed Canadian Under Secretary of State for External Affairs



Canada Nat. Film Bd.

LESTER BOWLES PEARSON

in 1946, is the former Canadian Ambassador to the United States. Among his contributions to the development of the United Nations was his chairmanship of several UNRRA committees and his participation in the drafting of the constitution for the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization. During the early part of his career in the Canadian diplomatic service, he had been delegated to attend a series of international conferences on naval strength and disarmament and Imperial Conferences held over a period of years in The Hague, London, Geneva, and Ottawa.

The son and grandson of Methodist ministers, Lester Bowles Pearson was born in Toronto, Canada, to Edwin Arthur and Annie Sarah (Bowles) Pearson on April 23, 1897. His early education was received in the schools of Peterborough and Hamilton, Ontario. The young man had completed one year's study at Victoria College, the United Church college of the University of Toronto, when he enlisted as a private with the University of Toronto's hospital unit for service overseas in World War I. After serving at Salonika, where he acquired the nickname of "Mike" and the rank of lieutenant in the Canadian Army, he was transferred to the Royal Flying Corps in which he became a pilot after one hundred minutes of flying instruction. From 1917 to 1919 he held a flight lieutenancy in the Royal Air Force.

Invalided home after a crash, Pearson resumed his studies at the University of Toronto, turning also to athletic sports such as ice hockey and Rugby. He gained some experience in office work with Armour and Company in Chicago before getting his B.A. degree in history from the university later in 1919. From there, on a Massey Foundation Fellowship, he went to Oxford, where, at St. John's College, he won his hockey and lacrosse "blues," played tennis, and later received his Bachelor's and

Master's degrees. On his return to Canada in 1924, he accepted a lectureship in history at the University of Toronto. There Pearson, who also served as coach for the university's Rugby team, was made assistant professor in his department.

Lester Pearson was called to the Canadian diplomatic service in 1928, when he became first secretary to the Canadian Department of External Affairs, thus embarking upon a series of foreign missions which were to take him abroad frequently during the seven years he held that office. He attended the Conference for the Codification of International Law at The Hague (1930), the London Naval Conference (1930), both the London and Geneva Disarmament Conferences (1933-34), the Imperial Conferences in London (1930, 1935), League of Nations meetings, as well as the Imperial Conference in Ottawa at which he represented his country in 1932. The Canadian Department of External Affairs twice lent Pearson for special duties: in 1931, to be secretary to Lord Stamp's Royal Commission on Wheat Futures, and in 1934 and 1935, to be secretary to the royal commission investigating price spreads and mass buying. (For special services with the latter commission, he received the order of the British Empire in 1935.)

Appointed first secretary to the London office of the Canadian High Commissioner (1935), Pearson was promoted to secretary, with the rank of counselor, in 1938, a post he retained until May 1941, when he was recalled to Ottawa to serve as Assistant Under Secretary of State for External Affairs. The following year, in June, Pearson was sent to Washington as Minister Counselor of the Canadian Legation. From July until December of 1944 he held the rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. When Leighton McCarthy⁴², the Canadian Ambassador, retired at the end of 1944, Pearson was appointed to succeed him by Prime Minister Mackenzie King⁴⁰.

When the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration was established in 1943, Pearson was made chairman of the Committee on Supplies, later, in August 1945, becoming Canada's representative to the Central Committee of UNRRA. He headed the Canadian delegation at the UNRRA Conference in London, at which Canada and France were brought into membership on the last-mentioned committee. His other contributions to UNRRA organization were his serving as conference chairman at the November 1944 meeting of the UNRRA Council in Montreal and as alternate Canadian member at the council's 1946 meeting, held in Geneva.

The Canadian diplomat was assigned to represent Canada at the Dumbarton Oaks (1944) and the San Francisco (1945) conferences, as well as at the meeting of the United Nations Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture at Hot Springs, Virginia. His appointment to the chairmanship of this body in July 1943 gave him the responsibility of formulating a long-term plan for the restoration and improvement of agriculture and agricultural production. With

the aid of a group of economics, scientific agriculture, and nutrition experts, from the forty-four nations composing the membership of the commission, a constitution embodying the aims of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization was drawn up by August 1944 and ratified by thirty-four nations at Quebec in October 1945. Its functions were to be research, publicizing, conservation, and improvement of agriculture; and its objectives, to raise standards of nutrition, to improve agricultural production, to raise rural standards of living, and to contribute to an expanding world economy.

At the January 1946 meeting of the United Nations General Assembly in London, the name of the Canadian Ambassador to the United States was under discussion as a possible choice for the secretary-generalship of the U.N., an office later assigned to Trygve Lie⁴⁶. As the chairman of the fifty-five-nation Political and Security Committee of the U.N. General Assembly, Pearson presided over the debate, in the May 1947 special session, which determined the establishment and terms of reference of the committee of inquiry into Palestine, to report its findings in September 1947 at the regular General Assembly meeting. At the latter time the compromise between the Soviet and American viewpoints, which resulted in the vote for the partition of Palestine at the end of November, was considered by George Barrett of the *New York Times* as "largely a result of the tireless efforts of Lester B. Pearson," who had proposed several solutions to problems confronting the committee.

Pearson, who was recalled from his post as Canadian Ambassador to the United States on his appointment as Canadian Under Secretary of State for External Affairs in September 1946, is a student of Pan American and Far Eastern affairs. He had been Canadian representative, until his departure from Washington, on the Far Eastern Commission from its inception. At the 1947 *Herald Tribune* Forum, Under Secretary Pearson voiced Canada's attitude toward the Pan American nations: "We are anxious and able to develop and increase our trade and economic relationships not only with the United States but with all our Latin-American friends. For Canadians, who maintain their high standard of living by foreign trade, it is of the greatest importance to extend that trade with an area of the world which has the promise, as possibly no other area of the world now has, of economic stability and growth and progress."

The honorary degrees bestowed upon Canada's Under Secretary of State have come from four universities: Toronto, Yale, New York, and Rochester. His wife, the former Maryon Elspeth Moody, was, as the Under Secretary himself, graduated from the University of Toronto; they were married on August 22, 1925. The Pearsons have a son and a daughter: Geoffrey Arthur Holland and Patricia Lillian. Pearson, it was once said by the *New York Herald Tribune*, "is a stocky, genial man who refreshes diplomacy with a lively sense of humor and a scorn for pomposity."

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PECK, GREGORY Apr. 5, 1916- Actor
Address: 10331 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles 24, Calif.

Gregory Peck came to Hollywood in 1943 after a brief stage career on the road, in summer stock, and on Broadway. By 1944, after his appearance in two films, *Days of Glory* and *Keys of the Kingdom*, he had made a reputation that brought him contracts with four motion pictures studios; and with his performance in such films as *Spellbound* and *The Yearling*, his popularity was established. Typical of the comment which Peck has evoked was that of Clarence Brown, his director in *The Yearling*, who described him as "an inspiration—an actor of quiet strength."

Born Eldred Gregory Peck on April 5, 1916, the future actor was reared in his native La Jolla, a southern California seaside town, where his father owned a drugstore. According to a September 1945 *Photoplay* article, his parents, Gregory and Bernice (Ayres) Peck were separated about six years after their marriage, and young Gregory was brought up chiefly by his father and maternal grandmother. Gregory attended grade school in La Jolla and high school in San Diego.

For a year the youth was enrolled at San Diego State College, but left to work for an oil company as night watchman and utility delivery man. When told by his assistant manager that he had a future with the company, that ten or fifteen years would bring him "as much as three hundred dollars a month," Peck decided to go back to school, this time entering the University of California, at Berkeley. He had hoped to become a doctor, an ambition which his father encouraged, but found that he had "to wade through too many [chemistry and physics] books to make people well. . . . If there's anything the world doesn't need, it's a bad doctor," he concluded and changed his major to English and drama. Campus athletic activities and part-time jobs left little time for study: a track and crew man, he was a California alternate in the 1938 Poughkeepsie regatta, waited at table, ran a parking lot.

At the University of California's Little Theater, where he played in *Moby Dick* and *Anna Christie*, Peck found himself. "I got rid of Gregory Peck, the guy who was so unsure of himself," he has related, "and became, to myself, a veritable wonder man" on stage. Immediately after his graduation from the university in the summer of 1939, he set out for New York, hoping for a role behind the Broadway footlights. His first New York job, however, was as a twenty-five-dollar-a-week "talker" in the amusement area of the World's Fair



GREGORY PECK

in 1939. After about six weeks he left to guide sight-seers through Radio City, work which netted him an average of forty dollars a week until it ended after a few months as visitors became fewer.

In the meantime, Peck had won a scholarship in a contest sponsored by the Neighborhood Playhouse School of the Theater, in New York. He studied there for two years, supplementing the fifty dollars a month which he received from the school for living expenses with occasional work as a model. During the summer months he played in stock; in the summer of 1940, he won the annual award, endowed by Dorothy Stickney⁴², at the Barter Theatre, in Abingdon, Virginia, where patrons may obtain a ticket for a chicken or a hatful of eggs. The following summer Peck appeared at the summer theaters in Suffern and White Plains, New York. In the fall of 1941 Guthrie McClintic⁴³ saw him act at the Neighborhood Playhouse and gave him a fifty-dollar-a-week, eight-line role in a revival of *The Doctor's Dilemma*, in which Katharine Cornell⁴⁴ was touring. While playing with this road company, Peck met Finnish-born Greta Konen, Miss Cornell's hairdresser and make-up expert. Miss Konen and Peck were married in 1942.

After the completion of the tour with the Cornell company, Peck was assigned to understudy Philip Merivale and Jean-Pierre Aumont in *Rose Burke*, a McClintic production which did not reach Broadway. Then, in the summer of the year 1942, while Gregory Peck was at the Cape Playhouse in Dennis, Massachusetts, he received a call from McClintic to play the lead in Emlyn Williams'⁴⁵ *Morning Star*. When it opened in Philadelphia, wrote Pete Martin (*Saturday Evening Post*, September 22, 1945), Peck "received about as bad a set of notices from the critics as it is possible for an actor to get." More sure of himself, how-

ever, by the time the play arrived on Broadway, his performance was well received by New York critics. But *Morning Star*, not a success, closed after a month. He appeared in two other plays on Broadway, *The Willow and I* and *Sons and Soldiers*, both short-lived, but according to Martin, each "a succès d'estime" for Peck. He was also the juvenile lead opposite Jane Cowl in *Punch and Juliette*, which did not appear in New York.

It was in one of these "flops" that Hollywood scenario writer-producer Casey Robinson saw Peck, and as a result made him an offer which was the beginning of Peck's motion picture career. The actor's first film was Robinson's *Days of Glory*, in which he played the part of a leader of guerrillas. Reviewers were impressed by Peck and his leading lady, Tamara Toumanova, but not by the film. Even before the release of *Days of Glory* in June 1944, the "Peck stampede" had begun. Peck's agent, wrote Amy Porter (*Collier's*, December 15, 1945), "was a harried auctioneer presiding over the wildest bidding (among producers) Hollywood had ever seen." Peck signed five contracts: with Twentieth Century-Fox, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, RKO, and with producers Casey Robinson and David O. Selznick⁴⁶; he was thus committed to star in about fourteen films. Much of this good fortune the actor himself attributed to the wartime shortage of cinema stars, agreeing with one interviewer that there are many good actors "who never get discovered." (A spinal injury incurred in his years of college athletics made him ineligible for the armed forces in World War II.)

In 1945 audiences saw Peck in three films considered among the most outstanding of the year. As the selfless missionary priest in the screen adaptation (a Twentieth Century-Fox production released in December 1944) of A. J. Cronin's⁴⁷ *Keys of the Kingdom*, he gave a "quiet and forceful" performance which won for him a nomination for the Motion Picture Academy Award, as well as praise from Cronin for catching "the clumsiness and beauty of Father Chisholm's character." It was this role, he told *Saturday Evening Post* readers in March 1947, that he liked best of those which he had had thus far. In MGM's *Valley of Decision*, in which he was starred with Greer Garson⁴⁸, he played the son of a steel magnate who braves social criticism as he woos the family's young Irish servant. This role was not his best, remarked Sara Hamilton in *Photoplay*; but she added, "He succeeded in giving it life, strength, and charm." Again the actor won plaudits for his part opposite Ingrid Bergman⁴⁹ in the Hitchcock⁵⁰-directed *Spellbound* (a Selznick International picture), which, according to *Collier's*, broke all box-office records. Peck's "portrait of the mentally ill ex-Army doctor is ably modulated and utterly convincing," was one opinion. *Picturegoer*, a British film magazine, called Peck the best actor of 1944 for his performance in *Spellbound*.

The actor continued to build his screen reputation in 1946-47 with parts in MGM's *The Yearling*, David O. Selznick's *Duel in the Sun*, and *The Macomber Affair*, a picture based on

an Ernest Hemingway short story. His performance in *The Yearling*, as Penny Baxter, the understanding father, who knows that "a boy ain't a boy fer long," received the critics' highest praise and also brought him a second nomination for the Motion Picture Academy Award. For his roles in *The Yearling* and *Duel in the Sun*, he won the *Look* magazine award for the best acting performance in 1946. A contrast to his characterization of the gentle Penny were the two unsympathetic roles in which Peck was cast at this time: in *Duel in the Sun*, the highly publicized, multimillion-dollar Western, which reviewers found a spectacular disappointment, he played the lawless Lewt McCanles; and in *The Macomber Affair*, he was the cynical hunting guide, Robert Wilson, who adapted his morals to suit those whose whisky he drank. As a 10 per cent owner, Peck also had a voice in the production of *The Macomber Affair*. (In a previous year he had made a profitable investment in the Broadway play *Bell for Adano*.)

Other films in which Peck was scheduled to appear were *The Paradine Case*, a Hitchcock-directed, Selznick production, and dramatizations of two novels, *Gentleman's Agreement* and *Earth and High Heaven*. He was also reported to be considering the leading role in a screen adaptation of Thomas Wolfe's *The Web and the Rock*. On the radio he was heard in programs such as the *Cavalcade of America* and the *Screen Guild Players* and in special broadcasts for the March of Dimes Campaign and the United Jewish Appeal.

Happy when he is working, restless when he is not, Peck is admittedly a worrier about his work. "He is never pleased with a scene," observed Ingrid Bergman, "and always wants to do it over." According to interviewers, the actor has no special theory to expound about the drama, nor does he harbor any overpowering ambition to play Hamlet. He has been impressed with the talents of his various directors from whom, he states, he has learned much, and declares that his goal is to be "an actor who play by play in every way gets better and better." To prevent himself from becoming complacent about his film success, he has remarked that he would like to return to the stage at intervals, there to receive "the real body blows" of the theater critics. In the summer of 1946 he appeared in three plays, among them *The Playboy of the Western World*, at the Cape Playhouse. In collaboration with Joseph Cotten⁴³, Dorothy McGuire⁴⁴, Jennifer Jones⁴⁴, and Melchor Ferrer, Peck operated a stock company which was given the name Selznick Actors Company, at La Jolla, California, in the summer of 1947. He appeared in several plays in addition to serving as a managing producer. With Laraine Day and Shephard Traube, he has formed the Winners Company, a group which is touring the West Coast with a production of *Angel Street*.

On August 16, 1946, "three Pecks (the actor, his wife, and their son Jonathan) became a bushel." The new addition to the family was a son, Stephan. The Pecks live in a house

overlooking San Fernando Valley and Coldwater Canyon, where Peck, "a deep breather," can enjoy plenty of living space. He likes to swim, box, and ride horseback. No lover of night clubs, the actor prefers an evening of good talk and likes to entertain friends at his home, particularly those who will lend an ear to his guitar playing. He and his wife like to step through an American square dance or a mazurka. Their large record collection includes such dances, as well as folk songs sung by Burl Ives⁴⁶, compositions by Rachmaninoff and Debussy, and some of Franklin D. Roosevelt's⁴² "fireside chats," which Peck waxed with his own recording machine. He is interested in politics and has been a member of the Independent Citizens Committee, but, he adds, "I'm not a chronic crusader." He was one of the signatories to a letter to the House Un-American Activities Committee deploring the investigation of communism in the motion picture industry. Many interviewers have discovered a resemblance in Peck to Lincoln, Mary Morris of *PM* noting "a suggestion of nobility in the bony, rugged face" and a "rather gentle, shy manner." "Any pictured resemblance," declared the actor, "lies in the frame [his is six feet three, weighs 170 pounds]. . . . My honest face if any, never impresses anybody—except once when I bluffed in poker and ran a pair of nines over a straight."

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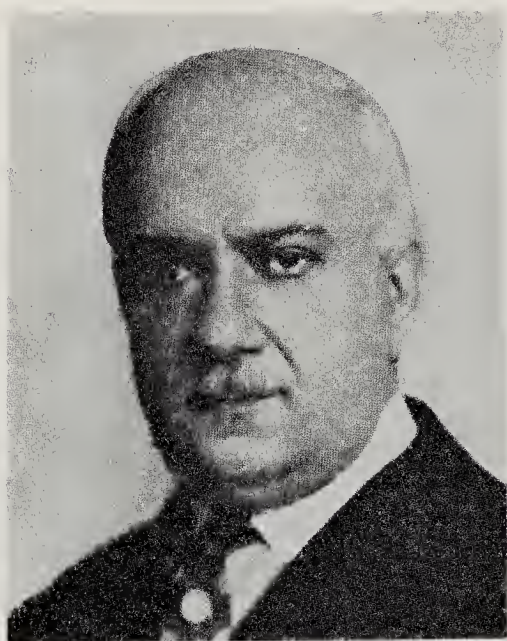
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PEKER, RECEP (pě'kâr rā'zhěb) 1888-
 Former Prime Minister of Turkey

Address: Ankara, Turkey

Former Turkish Prime Minister Recep Peker was one of the early associates of Kemal Atatürk, founder of the Turkish Republic. After a career in the Sultan's Army, Peker served on the general staff of the Nationalist Army which fought the Greeks in 1919-22 and brought about the Turkish Revolution. Subsequently he held many Governmental posts, climaxed by the Prime Ministership. He held this office until his resignation in September 1947.

Recep Peker was given the single name, Recep, at the time of his birth in 1888. It was not until 1934, under a modernization law of the Turkish Republic, that Recep assumed a family name, Peker; according to *World Report*, his full name means "Recep, the very strong man." (Other anglicized spellings of



RECEP PEKER

his name are Redjep, Resheb, and Rejeb.) The place of his birth is Istanbul.

Peker's formal education began when he was seven; by 1907 he had been graduated from the Yildiz War Academy as a staff officer in the Sultan's Army. Young Recep Bey, as his name appeared before 1934, fought in the Balkan War of 1912 and again, during World War I, on the Caucasian front. After the war he became an assistant instructor of military history at the Yildiz War Academy. In 1920 the army officer went to Anatolia, a portion of Asiatic Turkey, to join Mustafa Kemal Pasha's Association for the Defense of the Rights of Anatolia and Rumelia. It was in that year, too, that a parliament was convened in Ankara and a new Nationalist Government was proclaimed. Peker served on the general staff of the Nationalist Army, which in the following two years routed from Turkey the Greek Army, which had originally been assigned by the Allied powers to occupy that country.

During these years, there were two Governments in Turkey: Kemal's Grand National Assembly in Ankara, and the Sultan's Government at Istanbul. In time, the Nationalists won recognition from European powers, and in July 1923 the Lausanne Treaty, which redefined the Turkish boundaries, was concluded with the new Turkish Government. On April 23, Peker took his seat as a member of the Grand National Assembly and was appointed parliamentary secretary-general. At about this time, Kemal ordered a new election and, in August, Peker was elected representative for the precinct of Kutahya. It was this second Assembly which adopted the Turkish constitution, declaring Turkey to be a Republic (the capital of the new Government had been established as Ankara a few weeks before). Mustafa Kemal, who had previously been invested with the title

of Gazi (Conqueror for Islam), was elected President by the National Assembly.

Kemal, at the end of 1922, had formed his followers into a political party, the *Halk Firkasi* (the People's party, also called the Populist party and the Republican People's party). Late in 1923 Peker was appointed secretary-general of the party, thus becoming one of the three members comprising the Council of the Presidency-General. One article of the party's regulations decrees: "All decisions handed down by the Council of the Presidency-General are obeyed by party members without reserve or condition." Peker also served as editor of the Ankara newspaper, *Hakimiyeti Milliye* ("National Sovereignty"); later the name of this paper was changed to *Ulus* ("Nation"). On May 21, 1924, Peker was appointed Minister of Interior in Kemal's Cabinet; he held this post until January 1925, although the Cabinet had undergone one reformation in these eight months. Upon his resignation from the Cabinet, he was again appointed secretary-general of the Republican People's party. On March 4, 1925, Peker became Minister of National Defense; it was on that date that the Grand National Assembly enacted the Law for the Maintenance of Order, which was the result of some uprisings and which established some degree of martial law in Turkey. This law was suspended in 1929. When the term of parliament expired in December 1927, Peker relinquished his position as Minister of National Defense.

Peker continued to serve in the Grand National Assembly and in April 1928 was elected vice-president of the parliamentary group of the Republican People's party. As the name implies, this group was comprised of the party members who were serving in the legislature; its decisions, although debatable in group sessions, are binding on members when a parliamentary vote is taken. "Thus," noted A. C. Edwards (*International Affairs*), "a kind of duplicate parliament exists in Ankara." During his years in the legislature, Peker served on committees concerned with matters of national defense, revision of the constitution, internal affairs, transportation and communications. In October 1928 Peker was appointed Minister of Public Works, a post from which he resigned in March 1931. He was thereupon again appointed secretary-general of the Republican People's party. Peker lost this position in 1936 when the party was more completely integrated with the Government, and the position of secretary-general of the People's party became unified with that of the Minister of the Interior, a post to which Recep Peker was appointed in August 1942.

From 1935 to 1942 (the year in which he was again appointed Minister of the Interior) Recep Peker "cracked a political whip over the People's party" (*World Report*) as president of the disciplinary council of the parliamentary group. In October 1945 Peker (who had resigned his Cabinet post in May 1943 because of ill health) again served as vice-president of this group. In July 1946 Peker was elected deputy from Istanbul. It was in this election

that an opposition party, for the first time in the Republic's history, was allowed to place candidates on the ballot; the new Democratic party won 69 of the 465 seats in the Grand National Assembly. To this gain by the opposition is attributed, by some sources, the appointment of Recep Peker later in July as Prime Minister of Turkey: *World Report* stated that "he was picked for his job by President İsmet İnönü"⁴¹ . . . because he is a man upon whom İnönü can rely to keep the opposition in line"; the opinion of I. F. Stone (*PM*) was that the President was forced, by the moderate success of the Democratic party, "to put a strong man . . . whom İnönü personally disliked, into office with orders to use the police and force if necessary." Accusations were made by the Democratic party that not all the votes had been counted; later in the year the Assembly enacted an election law which was considered to be more equitable.

Much has been written of Peker's and İnönü's efforts to further or hamper (opinions differ as to which way Turkey is moving) democratic progress in Turkey. The New York *Herald Tribune* reported that the new Premier, who represents the extreme Right wing of the People's party, appointed "militarists and extreme conservatives" to his Cabinet, and a *Christian Science Monitor* correspondent asserted, "Using suppression of Communist groups as a pretext, the Government has dissolved virtually all worker's associations, has stringently curtailed freedom of expression, and has jailed not only Left-wing leaders, but also liberals and spokesmen of national minorities." A New York *Times* writer, Dana Adams Schmidt, saw a different situation in Turkey: "Slowly and somewhat tortuously, Turkey is going ahead with her effort at democratization and liberalization." Schmidt pointed out that the resettlement law had been revised so that the Government could no longer move individuals arbitrarily, that some restrictions on religious education had been lifted, that foreign companies are to be permitted to export profits made in Turkey, and that court action, rather than executive order, is now necessary to suspend newspapers (Schmidt said eleven papers had been suspended under the new procedure). The Democratic party manifested its opposition in several ways: for ten days the party boycotted meetings of the National Assembly; it also boycotted a parliamentary by-election and, in so doing, won the support of a large number of voters; and in July 1947 Democratic party leaders accused Peker of terrorism and of hampering progress. Peker's reply to these measures was to accuse the opposition party of attempting to incite a revolt in Turkey at a time when the security of Turkey was threatened by "those who spy on us at the frontier and look for the day of our downfall."

Turkey's Premier, however, had full support in his conduct of foreign affairs; his retention in his Cabinet of the Foreign Minister appointed by his predecessor (Sükrü Saracoglu⁴²) "was interpreted as a step to show that the new Government intends to continue Saracoglu's external policies, which called for instant action

against any encroachment from any direction." The encroachment to which the New York *Herald Tribune* referred in this statement may have been the pressure on Turkey exerted by Russia to bring about revision of the Montreux Convention of 1936, which gave Turkey control of the Dardanelles, but allowed all foreign ships (except warships) to pass through the straits. Russia wished a new convention whereby Turkey, Russia, as well as Bulgaria and Rumania, would administer the straits. Peker announced Turkey's willingness to revise the convention, but also asserted that Turkey considers itself bound by the provisions of an Anglo-Turkish defense alliance, concluded in 1939. The United States and Great Britain supported Turkey in her stand. More than moral support was offered Turkey in the form of the Truman plan to give military and financial assistance to both Greece and Turkey. Of the so-called "Truman Doctrine," Peker stated, "The deep influences of the ideas asserted in these words will reach beyond the Mediterranean, the Middle East, and the Near East. The ideas of the President . . . represent a complete awakening of American public opinion and a complete view of the difficulties . . . which surround the world."

On September 9, 1947, Peker unexpectedly resigned from his post as Prime Minister. The move was particularly surprising because he had, a few days before, asked for and gained a vote of confidence from the Turkish parliament. One interpretation came from Robert Root of the *Christian Science Monitor* in his October 30, 1947, analysis of the Turkish situation: "Symbolic of the peaceful but rapid transition . . . from a one-party dictatorship to a two-party political democracy . . . was the recent fall of the Government of Prime Minister Recep Peker."

Peker, according to *World Report*, held large interests in the Ish Bank, which financed many new industries before it was nationalized. Peker is said to favor such Government control of economic affairs, which was "the paternal philosophy of Atatürk" (Kemal). "This paternalism, which might be labeled socialistic in a Western country," *World Report* stated, "makes Peker a conservative in Turkish politics."

"A large man, tall and brawny, he is proud that his son is a physical giant and a basketball star." Peker's wife and daughter "are numbered among Turkey's most beautiful women." The former Premier, who has been lecturing on the history of the Turkish revolution at the universities of Ankara and Istanbul, and on Russian affairs at the Turkish School of Political Science, is said to have a library of more than fifty thousand volumes in Turkish and French. One of his main interests is gardening: according to a biographical account prepared by the United Press, "the grounds surrounding his home in suburban Ankara are said to be lovely. This is no mean accomplishment, considering the arid conditions in the central plateau of Turkey."

(Continued next page)

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PENNEY, J(AMES) C(ASH) Sept. 16, 1875- Chain store executive*Address* b. c/o J. C. Penney Company, Inc., 330 W. 34th St., New York 1

In 1902 J. C. Penney established the nucleus of one of the largest chains of retail department stores in the world. In 1947 the company which bears his name is operating 1,603 stores located in all of the forty-eight States of the Union; in 1946 the J. C. Penney Company transacted business amounting to more than \$676,000,000 in dry goods, shoes, and wearing apparel. Penney's company is unique in that the manager of every store shares in the profits of the entire chain.

James Cash Penney is descended from an English family which settled first in Virginia, moved to Kentucky, and then to Missouri. He was born September 16, 1875, in Hamilton, Missouri, where he was reared. Like his great-grandfather and his grandfather, his father, the Reverend James Cash Penney, was an "old-school" Primitive-Baptist preacher who served without salary—he made his livelihood through farming. At one time he was a Populist candidate for the Missouri House of Representatives. The boy's mother, Mary Frances (Paxton) Penney, was the daughter of Colonel Richard Paxton, a Kentuckian.

When young Penney was eight, his father decreed that his son must, in the future, buy his own clothes, which meant also the immediate replacement of his badly worn shoes. Penney has recalled this incident: "I don't know how I earned the money, but I remember the shoes I bought. They were brogans, with buckles and eyelets." After buying his shoes, the first two dollars and fifty cents he could spare he invested in a pig, later selling it and buying other young pigs. Reviewing his school years, during which he also worked, Penney has said, "All that time I was going to school, but I am afraid I was thinking more about making money than about acquiring an education. My father must have had an idea I was cut out for a trader, for it was he who selected my vocation for me and secured my first job with a leading merchant of our town."

On February 4, 1895, a year and a half after his graduation from Hamilton High School, Penney began his career, as a clerk in a dry-goods store owned by William M. Hale and Company in Hamilton; his salary for eleven months was two dollars and twenty-seven cents a month. In 1897 he went to Colorado for reasons of health and for a short time clerked in a Denver department store; later he moved to Longmont, Colorado. There, after a brief and unsuccessful proprietorship of a meat and bakery business, he was engaged by T. M. Callahan, whom he has designated as "the man who gave me my great opportunity in life."

In 1899 Callahan sent Penney to his Evanston (Wyoming) store to work under Guy Johnson at a salary of fifty dollars a month. Shortly after arriving there (August 1899), Penney was married to Berta A. Hess. (There were two sons by this union, Roswell Kemper and James Cash, Jr.) In the spring of 1902 Penney was sent to the frontier town of Kemmerer, Wyoming, to open one of Johnson's and Callahan's new stores. He was given the opportunity of purchasing a one-third partnership interest in this enterprise, which had a capital stock of six thousand dollars. Penney borrowed fifteen hundred dollars, which, together with the five hundred dollars he and his wife had saved, made up his one-third share of the stock investment. By the end of his first year, sales had reached the twenty-nine-thousand-dollar mark. To quote Penney: "Giving me the opportunity to share in the ownership of the store fired my soul with an ambition I cannot describe. It was then that I got the vision of a chain of stores under a partner-ownership. From that time on, throughout all these years, we have been giving men an opportunity to share in the growth and development of our business."

In 1903 the young merchant acquired a one-third interest in another Johnson and Callahan establishment, over which he also had supervision. A year later he opened a third store, this time hiring a manager. He then began to expand, purchasing a store in Cumberland, Wyoming, in 1904, and others elsewhere. In 1909 he gave up personal management of the Kemmerer store and moved to Salt Lake City, where he established headquarters for all his stores. Additional branches were added in Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, Montana, and the Dakotas, until by 1911 there were twenty-two. In these early days the stores were run on a partnership agreement between Penney and each individual manager, the manager receiving one-third of the profits of the establishment. In 1927, however, the J. C. Penney Company was fully incorporated; thereafter, managers were given stock in the entire company chain, the amount dependent upon the profits of each manager's store.

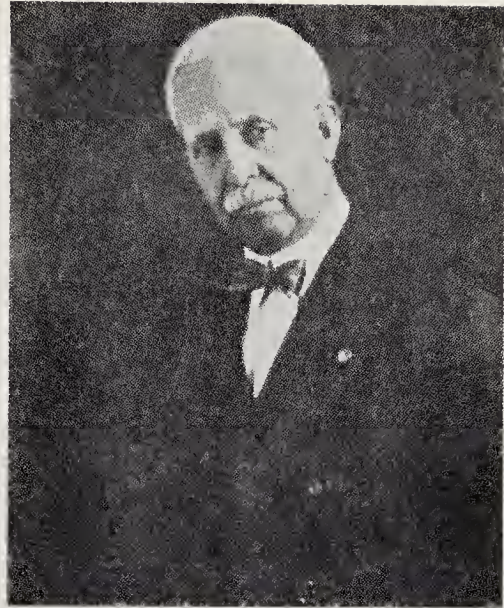
The original incorporation of the business took place January 16, 1913, under the name of J. C. Penney Company; it was in that same year that the headquarters for a chain of forty-eight stores were moved to New York. By 1916 there were 127 stores; in 1924 Penney opened the five hundredth store in Hamilton, Missouri—this was at the same location as his first place of employment 29 years earlier. In January 1926 the company moved into the J. C. Penney Company building, an eighteen-story structure in New York. It continued to operate on a partnership basis until 1927. Then, in *Newsweek's* words, "banking exigencies and sheer size—just under a thousand stores—made full incorporation necessary. The public could buy Penney stock [on the market] for the first time." By 1929 there were 1,450 stores, and by 1947 there were 1,603 stores, which, in 1946, had done a business of more than \$676,584,135. President of the J. C. Penney Com-

pany, Inc., until 1947, Penney was chairman of the board of directors from 1917 until April 1946, becoming in 1947 honorary chairman of the board.

For about twenty-seven years the founder of the Penney mercantile chain has devoted much time to the development of agriculture and livestock. These he regards "not as a hobby, but as a serious purpose." On Emmadine Farm (in Dutchess County, New York) are bred registered Guernsey cattle on a thousand-acre tract bought by Penney in 1921, and given, together with the buildings and the herd, to Foremost Guernsey Association, Inc., (of which Penney is president) for the purpose of perpetuation. This herd of pure-bred "Foremost Guernseys" has been described as among "the finest prize-winning Guernseys in the world." In 1996 the farm and its herd will become the property of the University of Missouri to be used in the furtherance of agriculture and animal husbandry. Penney operates eight farm properties in Missouri, five of them on a partnership plan. He is president of Emmadine Farms, Inc., and a member of the American Guernsey Cattle Club, the New York State Guernsey Breeders' Association, and the National Dairy Association. A trustee of the Eastern States Exposition and an honorary life member of the Royal Agricultural Society of England and of the English Guernsey Cattle Society, Penney also attends agricultural shows and fairs and is the author of magazine articles on farming and cattle raising.

Penney believes in the practical application of religion in everyday life, a principle about which he has written articles and made speeches. The *Christian Herald* commented, "Even more significant than his business career has been J. C. Penney's growth in stature as a Christian layman. . . . He is identified with national religious programs and movements to which he gives a generous share of his time and strength." Penney is a member of the Non-denominational Church at Memorial Home Community in Clay County, Florida. He has contributed a chapter to Wallace C. Speer's *Laymen Speaking* (1947), has made numerous trips on behalf of the Laymen's Movement for a Christian World (of which he is a member of the board of directors), and has fulfilled many speaking engagements before civic clubs and church groups. He is a member of the board of directors of Allied Youth, Inc., and of the board of managers of YMCA schools.

In 1926 J. C. Penney had built the Memorial Home Community in Florida in memory of his parents, at a cost of about \$1,250,000. The Community houses aged religious workers and their wives, among whom as many as nineteen creeds have been represented at the same time. In 1946 Penney donated the Memorial Home Community to the association which publishes *Christian Herald*, a magazine for all denominations; he added to the gift two hundred and fifty thousand dollars toward a million-dollar endowment. In association with Ralph W. Gwinn, in 1947 a member of Congress, whose firm is counsel for the J. C. Penney Company, Penney in 1925 organized the J. C. Penney-



J. C. PENNEY

Gwinn Corporation, which established a scientific farming community in Florida, known as Penney Farms.

Several honorary degrees have been awarded to Penney: in 1925, Doctor of Business Administration from Kansas Wesleyan University; in 1927, Doctor of Commercial Science from Boston University; in 1928, LL.D. from Rollins College; in 1945, LL.D. from the University of Wyoming. He has been elected to honorary membership in alumni associations of the University of Missouri and Boston University. Penney is a thirty-third degree Mason and a Shriner; he is a Democrat. His clubs are the Rotary and the Union League in New York City, the Mansuring Island and the Apawamis in Rye, New York, and the Westchester Country Club in White Plains, New York.

In 1919, nine years after the death of his wife, Penney was married to Mary Hortense Kimball; they had one son, Kimball. Again widowed in 1923, Penney was married in 1926 to Caroline B. Autenrieth; two daughters were born to them, Mary Frances and Caroline Marie. Penney is five feet eight inches in height, has gray eyes, and white hair. Among the precepts which he has expressed are his beliefs in "the hard right rather than the easy wrong"; that "youth is the time for hard work"; that "when we cease to struggle, dry rot sets in." He has always disapproved of coffee, tobacco, and alcohol (in the early days of the company his employees were discharged if found smoking or drinking). Speaking of his own life, Penney has remarked, "Were I to commence again . . . giving men an opportunity to share in what they help to create would remain one of my cardinal principles."

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(Continued next page)

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PHELAN, EDWARD (JOSEPH) July 25, 1888- International Labor Organization official
Address: b. c/o International Labor Organization, 3450 Drummond St., Montreal, Canada; h. 1321 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal, Canada

Edward Phelan, an authority on world labor problems, was in September 1946 appointed director-general—he had, since 1941, been acting director—of the International Labor Office (I.L.O.), the secretariat and “world center of information and research” for the International Labor Organization. For twenty-seven years, in various executive capacities, Phelan has served the I.L.O.; and his foresight and planning were largely responsible for the founding of the parent organization (1919), which was formerly affiliated with, though not a part of, the now defunct League of Nations. From its inception the International Labor Organization has been dedicated, among other things, to the settlement of world labor problems and the establishment of minimum living and working standards. As the information center and the body which prepares the agenda to be discussed by International Labor Organization delegates, the I.L.O. has helped shape many of the organization's policies and has thus contributed its share to the advancement of social justice. In December 1946 the labor organization became associated with the United Nations as one of its specialized agencies.

The descendant of a family of mariners, Edward Joseph Phelan was born on July 25, 1888, in Tramore, Waterford County, on the southern coast of Ireland, into the family of Thomas Phelan. Completing his early education, he entered St. Francis Xavier College, where his outstanding record in his studies won for him scholarships enabling him to pursue his education further at Liverpool University in England. There he specialized in mathematics and physics and was graduated with honors in 1911, receiving his degree in arts and science.

The young Irishman chose as a career to enter Great Britain's Civil Service. Edward Phelan took, and passed, the examinations. When David Lloyd George⁴⁴ began an investigation in 1913 into housing facilities for the working classes, Phelan took part in this inquiry. Three years afterward, in the year 1916, when Lloyd George consolidated the various branches of labor administration, hitherto directed by the Home Office or the Board of Trade, under the aegis of a newly established Ministry of Labour, Phelan, who previously had served on the Board of Trade and the National Health Insurance Commission, was transferred to the Ministry.

Late in 1917 Phelan was lent temporarily to the Foreign Office to become in January of 1918 one of the members of the British mission to war-torn Russia (its history is told

by its chief, R. H. Bruce Lockhart, in his *British Agent* [1933]). Phelan, called by Lockhart “a brilliant young official of the Ministry of Labour,” was chosen because of his thorough acquaintance with British labor.

When Phelan, then chief of the Intelligence Division of the Labour Ministry, was chosen one of the staff of the British delegation to the Peace Conference, he brought with him to Paris in January 1919 the plan, incorporated in the British delegation's peace proposals, for an International Labor Organization. This plan is said to have originated with Phelan himself. All peace convention delegates were committed to the idea of an organization for labor: the demands of organized labor in the belligerent countries “to reap some benefit” from World War I and the attempt to better labor conditions by the occasional, private, pre-World War I international labor legislation conferences had indicated the need for such an agency (*Industry, Government, and Labor: Record of the International Labor Organization, 1919-1928*). Most of the representatives from other nations believed that the agency set up under the projected labor clauses in the peace treaty (under these clauses the labor organization's direction would devolve to the League of Nations) would prove adequate. Phelan, however, as reported by James T. Shotwell⁴⁴, one of the American delegates, in his *At the Paris Peace Conference* (1937), “argued effectively that the League of Nations would not be able to mobilize as efficient instruments for actually securing social legislation as a body especially appointed for that purpose.”

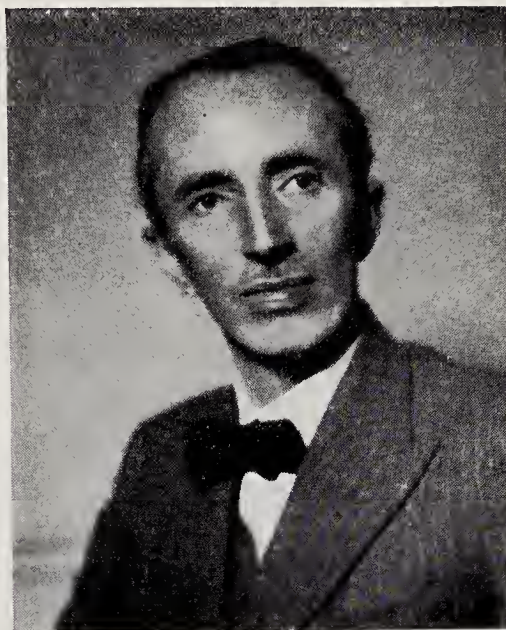
The idea of a collateral organization for world-wide labor legislation was finally accepted by those sitting on the International Commission on Labor Legislation and was later added as a clause to a number of the peace treaties. Serving as principal secretary to the labor section of the British delegation, Edward Phelan, in conjunction with George N. Barnes of the British War Cabinet, Samuel Gompers, then president of the American Federation of Labor, Emile Vandervelde of Belgium and other members of the commission, helped to draft the constitution of the International Labor Organization. Wrote Shotwell: “The International Labor Organization owes more to him [Phelan] than will probably ever be widely known, for both as planner and negotiator he worked impersonally in order to work effectively.”

The International Labor Organization came into existence one year before the League and is financed by the Governments represented in it. In addition to the I.L.O. it comprises two other bodies, the International Labor Conference and the Governing Body. The Conference, a “world parliament” of the member nations, “drafts the international treaties setting minimum labor standards.” Membership in the Conference entitles a country to send delegates—representing Government, labor, and management—and a number of advisers to the annual meetings. As the executive council of the labor organization, the Governing Body, also tripartite in composition, oversees the work of

the I.L.O. and appoints its director. The labor legislation, accepted by a two-thirds majority of the Conference at its meetings, is designated treaties or conventions. When ratified by the respective legislative bodies of the nations adopting them (nations are not required to accept), the conventions become legally binding. The Conference also recommends as guides to national legislation various economic and social improvements. By 1946 seventy-six treaties were adopted by the Convention—legislation protecting women and children, colonial labor standards, etc.—and received nearly one thousand ratifications by more than fifty nations.

In October 1919 in Washington, D.C., the organization held its first meeting: an International Labor Conference was called to consider among other problems "the application of the eight-hour day and prevention or provision against unemployment." Phelan and Harold Butler of the British Ministry of Labour were the two men who organized this Conference, Phelan serving as its assistant secretary. The first convocation of the Governing Body late in November of the same year resulted in the establishment of the International Labor Office—its staff is drawn from all countries—and in the appointment of Albert Thomas, a former French deputy and member of the French war Cabinet, as its provisional director. When Thomas received the permanent directorship in January 1920, he selected Phelan as chief of the diplomatic division of the I.L.O. (*Yes and Albert Thomas* [1936], a book written by Phelan, presents "the views and work of the first director" and Phelan's "own conception of the International Labour Organization and its responsibilities.") In the same year the International Labor Organization set up its headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, where it remained for twenty years, maintaining branches in other countries.

For thirteen years Phelan directed the administration of the diplomatic division. Then, in 1933 he was promoted to the I.L.O. post of senior assistant director to Harold Butler who succeeded to Thomas' office at the latter's death. In the meantime Phelan's I.L.O. responsibilities included formulating plans for different Conferences, and for a number of Governing Body sessions—he attended all the Conferences and meetings of the Governing Body, the only one to do so—and he accompanied Albert Thomas to other countries in connection with varied phases of the Office's work. During those periods when Thomas, and after, Butler, were occupied elsewhere, Phelan also acted as deputy director of the I.L.O. Meanwhile, he was present at all the convocations of the League and other inter-nation meetings. In 1938 when the directorship was once more vacant, he and John G. Winant⁴¹ of the United States were proposed for the position. Phelan withdrew, however, "as he felt it vitally important that an American should hold a key post in international affairs" (the United States joined the International Labor Organization in 1934). Winant became director; Phelan assumed the position of deputy director.



Blackstone Studios

EDWARD PHELAN

Phelan has written much, most of it dealing with social and economic themes. He has contributed several chapters to another of Shotwell's books, *The Origins of the International Labour Organization* (1934); and among his other writings are included the chapter "Social Services and Defense" to be found in the *National Conference of Social Work* (1941), and "Unemployment as a World Problem" in *International Co-operation and Unemployment*, edited by P. Q. Wright, and the article "The New International Civil Service" in the periodical *Foreign Affairs* (January 1933). In connection with certain phases of his career and interests the I.L.O. official has delivered, with John Maynard Keynes⁴², the Norman Wait Harris Foundation Lectures for 1931 at the University of Chicago and has addressed a number of meetings of the Geneva Institute of International Relations, his speeches being published, with those of other diplomats and officials, for the Institute in the "Problems of Peace" series (1926-1936). Among the latter appear Phelan's "British Empire and the World Community," "The International Labor Organization and the Future of the Collective System," and numerous treatises describing in detail international trends in labor legislation and the progress of the organization.

In the spring of 1940, in order to avoid all war hazards, most of the regular staff of the International Labor Organization was transferred from Geneva to Montreal, Canada, where its work went on as if without interruption. Winant resigned in the following year to become United States Ambassador to Great Britain and Phelan became acting director. Reports from its remaining branches kept the I.L.O. in touch with world labor conditions; its *International Labor Review* and other periodicals continued to be published. Throughout World War II conferences, though sometimes

PHELAN, EDWARD—*Continued*

small in attendance, were convened in order to discuss major subjects of postwar concern. The I.L.O., as the result of the Washington and New York conferences (November 1941), was given the task of being the "clearing center" for all postwar national reconstruction projects and plans and of ascertaining to what extent "they would help or hinder the achievement of the social objectives of the Atlantic Charter," a supervision accepted by several larger nations. At the London Conference (April 1942) the machinery to undertake the supervision was provided. The acting director meanwhile was occupied in discussing pressing world labor questions with international leaders.

Phelan's observations of trends led him to conclude that labor in the future would not concentrate so much on a "program of protection against and prevention of certain social evils" as on a "demand for the achievement of a better society as a whole" (*Christian Science Monitor*, October 14, 1942). In the field of international relations, the acting I.L.O. director was of the opinion that the "democratic nations would continue to cooperate with Soviet Russia after the war" since "he saw no barriers to such cooperation because of their different social and political systems." Discussing the problem of postwar employment and the goal, "Jobs for all," in a *New York Times Magazine* article for April 30, 1944, Phelan asserted: "We would come closer to the mark if we should set out postwar sights of 'Jobs producing goods and services for all.' This is a much closer approximation of the social objectives for which the United Nations are at war. What is a job if it does not result in material benefit or positive service to the world?" At his suggestion later in 1944 a tripartite committee was created "to wage a world-wide fight against unemployment" in conjunction with various United Nations agencies.

At the Conference held in Montreal in the same month he was selected director-general, Phelan, "soberly optimistic," delivered a report in which he warned that a continued increase in world prices would effect an "economic collapse" in most countries. Wage increases, he remarked, "arising from increased productivity and from agreed decision to increase the share going to labor at the expense of the share going to profits do not represent an inflationary threat," however. In October the International Labor Organization voted to enter into free partnership with the United Nations. Under the agreement, signed in December, the labor organization maintains its independence both as to function and site—its headquarters will be stationed in Montreal for the time being although for its 1947 sessions it returned to Geneva. Fullest cooperation between the two groups will be in the "budget and staff fields" and in matters of common interest to both. Phelan described this collaboration between the two organizations as "the very essence of the world's efforts to achieve peace, production and

prosperity. . . . We welcome this result because we believe that working together we can achieve more than we could achieve by working separately."

The first session in seven years of the Governing Body took place in Geneva in March 1947. Its agenda included the question of budget contributions to cover the increase in the organization's expenditures. In addition, the Governing Body authorized the convening, in Geneva, of a 1948 Technical Tripartite Conference on Safety Provisions for Factories, which will draw up a "model code" to aid war-devastated nations in the process of rebuilding factories; and appointed a committee to advise on the setting up of an advisory committee on salaried and professional workers to replace separate prewar committees in the same fields—UNESCO will be represented. (Further details of the Governing Body's sessions are given in the *United Nations Weekly Bulletin* for March 25, 1947.)

In June and July 1947 the first plenary session since 1939 of the International Labor Organization was held, in Geneva. This session had the largest attendance of any previous Conference in the history of the organization, according to Phelan. Among other problems, the delegates considered the question of "international guarantees for freedom of association and industrial relations" submitted by the U.N. Economic and Social Council. (The U.N. General Assembly in November endorsed the trade union principles established by the International Labor Organization.) The delegates were confronted with providing for a "minimum standard of social policy in dependent territories." In the course of the meetings Phelan was to state that the International Labor Organization "must deal more actively with the problems of agricultural labor," remarking also that the "possibilities of international action on the problem of emigration would receive the careful attention" of the Governing Body.

At this session the director-general also announced that Austria had been readmitted to the International Labor Organization, that the Philippines and El Salvador had declared their intention of joining, and that Yugoslavia had indicated her decision to resign (in 1949). Four months later, Phelan, speaking to newspapermen, stated that although the constitution of the labor organization had been altered so that Russia would be eligible to join, the Soviet Union had not shown any intention of doing so. During the year (1947) a number of International Labor Organization technical committees met in different countries to discuss problems of particular industries.

The director of the I.L.O., who is a citizen of Eire, has received the honorary degrees of LL.D. (National University of Ireland), D.Sc. sociales (Université Laval, Quebec), and D.Sc. sociales, économiques et politiques (Université de Montreal). The "tall, rangy" labor expert is married to the former Fernande Cronsaz. Observers have described him as modest, soft-spoken, unassuming and have noted, too, his

Irish sense of humor, his "persuasive Irish tongue and . . . immense though quiet energy." His favorite sports he lists as golfing and sailing.

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PICARD, FRANK A(LBERT) Oct. 19, 1889- Federal judge

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To Frank A. Picard, United States Judge serving in the Eastern District Court of Michigan, was assigned the task of deciding the amount of portal time to which workers in the Mount Clemens Pottery Company were entitled when the Supreme Court, on June 10, 1946, upheld the portal-to-portal pay principle. It was the Mount Clemens case, in which Picard had in 1943 handed down a ruling, granting over-time pay to employees for actual labor. The portal-to-portal issue was not involved in the original suit before Judge Picard; but when it was returned to him by the Supreme Court, it became the test case for suits by a large number of labor unions demanding more than five billion dollars in back pay.

Frank Albert Picard was born in Saginaw, Michigan, to Alfred and Zepherine (Lagault) Picard on October 19, 1889. At the age of nine his career as an aerial acrobat was terminated at its outset by the objections of his father, a hotelkeeper who had twelve children to support. Frank's brothers were known to circus audiences as the "Flying Picards." At Saginaw High School, which he entered after attending the Hoyt Grade School, Frank was a member of the student council and captain of the football team, which, in 1907, won a Michigan State championship. Completing his secondary schooling in 1907, he found a job as a reporter on the *Saginaw Daily News* and remained in journalism for two years; he worked for the *Courier Herald*, and at the age of nineteen was managing editor of the *Saginaw Exponent*, a daily newspaper.

Young Picard then decided to study law and enrolled at the University of Michigan, where he received his LL.B. degree in 1912. Admitted to the bar then, he was assistant prosecuting attorney in Saginaw County a year, next engaged in private practice for four years. When the United States entered World War I in April 1917, Picard was a partner in the legal firm of Naegely and Picard; a month later he left to serve in the Army of the United States. A captain in the Eighty-fifth Division and recommended for major, he fought in France and was commander of the Headquar-

ters Company, 338th Infantry attachment. After the Armistice, he was stationed at Villerupt, France, with the Army of Occupation, as secretary to the General Staff of the Sixth Army Corps.

On his return to civilian life in May 1919, he joined the firm of Naegely, Picard, and Hopkins, with which he remained for two years. Between the years 1921 and 1939, Picard, who in 1920 had been defeated for the lieutenant governorship of Michigan, continued his legal practice: he was with the firm of Purcell and Picard from 1924 to 1929, and from 1934 to 1939 he was a partner in Picard and Heilman. He also established several business connections, becoming vice-president of Kuiper Bootery, Inc., Paris Shop, Inc., the Bridgeport Land Company, and the Means Stamping Company, as well as a director of the Saginaw Lumber Company. (In 1947 he still held the last two positions.) At the same time Picard was active in public affairs: he was co-author of the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Act, chairman of the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission and, according to *Who's Who in Michigan*, the chief formulator of the Michigan plan of liquor control. A firm advocate of prohibition repeal, he was the first chairman of the State's Liquor Control Commission, serving in this capacity from 1932 to 1934. In 1934 Picard, "billed as 'The Daring Young Man on the Flying Trapeze,'" was a Democratic candidate for the United States Senate, but lost to his Republican opponent, Arthur H. Vandenberg⁴⁰. Five years later the attorney, who reportedly was "not an ardent supporter of the New Deal," but who repudiates that statement, accepted a Federal judgeship in the Eastern District Court of Michigan.

One of the cases which came before Judge Picard while he was serving on the Federal bench involved the workers at the Mount Clemens Pottery Company. Under the Fair Labor Standards Act, they sued for unpaid overtime, claiming that the company had required them to report at the plant before the scheduled starting time and that they actually began their work before the starting whistle was blown. (Before beginning to work at their benches, they had to perform certain preparatory tasks such as putting on work clothes, sharpening tools, and walking to work benches, but this was not the point at issue in the suit originally presented to the judge.) Picard, convinced that part of the additional time was actually spent in production, in 1943 ruled that the men should receive overtime pay and awarded them a total of \$2,415.74 in back wages. The issue of portal-to-portal pay had no bearing on his decision; the claim was not advocated even by the plaintiff workers.

Following the Mount Clemens workers' appeal, taken on March 15, from the decision of Judge Picard in the Sixth Circuit Court, the Justice Department requested a review by the Supreme Court. Attorney General Clark sought "prompt and definitive adjudication of the proper application of the *de minimis* rule . . . to facilitate the disposition of the multitude of cases which [threatened] to embarrass judicial



Press Assn., Inc.

FRANK A. PICARD

administration . . . and to disrupt industrial relations." The workers subsequently moved to have their appeal irrevocably dismissed, thus taking the case off the Appellate Court docket and preventing a quick ruling from the Supreme Court. Approximately five weeks later, President Truman signed into law a controversial Congressional bill designed to eliminate portal-to-portal pay suits. The law, which establishes a two-year statute of limitations on filing claims, in the reported opinion of the Department of Labor, "goes far beyond the outlawing of pending suits and would seriously cripple future enforcement of the Fair Labor Standards Act and lead to endless litigation." The New York *Herald Tribune* editors found it "difficult to recommend the measure."

On June 10, 1946, the United States Supreme Court, while affirming the decision of the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals, which had reversed Judge Picard's findings in the case, nevertheless held that the pottery workers should be compensated for time spent in preparatory activities. "The statutory work week," wrote Justice Frank Murphy⁴⁰ in the majority opinion, "includes all the time during which an employee is necessarily required to be on the employer's premises, on duty or at a prescribed workplace." With the qualification that trifling amounts of time should be ignored the judges returned the case to Picard to redetermine the time for which the Mount Clemens pottery workers were entitled to compensation. The decision which the district court judge had to render would affect labor-management relations throughout the nation as well as the Government's budget, emphasized observers, for on the strength of the Supreme Court ruling, suits amounting to about five billion dollars had been filed by labor unions, and the

Department of the Treasury had ruled that employers could collect a large portion of the portal claims they might have to pay in tax rebates. In a brief filed by the Department of Justice, Picard was advised to dismiss the Mount Clemens pottery case unless further evidence proved the workers' claims more substantial.

After attempts to obtain an accurate estimate of the time consumed by employees in walking and other preparatory activities, Picard, who had himself visited the company with a stop watch, on February 8, 1947, dismissed the pottery workers claims as trifling. (He also ruled that, if his decision were reversed by the Supreme Court, the Mount Clemens Pottery Company should not be liable for claims retroactive beyond June 10, 1946.) "Let us not be understood as holding that all portal-to-portal suits should be dismissed," he emphasized, however, in his seven-thousand-word opinion: the case of the coal miner and certain other types of workers, he pointed out, is different from that of the general worker in a manufacturing plant. As instructed by the Supreme Court, he had attempted to formulate his decision "in light of the realities of the industrial world," and this he had interpreted as meaning a decision which would "aid in promoting accord and not inciting discord" and which would be fair to industry "while granting labor all its rights." His ruling did not settle the many pending portal-to-portal pay suits nor eliminate the necessity to clarify the term "work week" in the 1938 Fair Labor Standards Act. But the jurist would, in the opinion of the New York *Times* editors, "be remembered as having done much to . . . restrict the [portal-to-portal] principle to its fair and proper sphere."

A member of the Michigan State and the Saginaw County Bar associations (he was president of the latter in 1935), Picard lists membership in many other organizations and clubs. Included are the University of Michigan Alumni Association, the Knights of Columbus, the Saginaw and Saginaw Country clubs, the Automobile Club of Michigan, the Barristers (of the University of Michigan), and the Greek letter societies of Alpha Omega, Sigma Delta Chi, and Gamma Eta Gamma. He has been a member of the Saginaw Chamber of Commerce and has served as president of the Saginaw Community Concert Association, the Alliance Marquette Society, the Catholic Federation of Parishes (Picard belongs to the Roman Catholic Church), the Saginaw High School Alumni Association, which he helped organize, was State governor of the Michigan Kiwanis Clubs. In the month of June 1921 Picard was married to Ruth Caroline Doersam of Saginaw; they have four children: Frank A., 2d, Ruth Mary, Patricia Eve, and John Alfred. The Federal jurist is a man of short stature with a head of abundant white hair and a tanned face. He has been described as shrewd and earnest. In his many years of public life, declared a *United States News* writer, he has "never lacked a lashing answer for his critics."

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PICCARD, AUGUSTE (pē"kâr' ô-güst')
Jan. 28, 1884- Physicist; educator

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PICCARD, JEAN FELIX (pē"kâr' zhân fâ"lēks') Jan. 28, 1884- Aeronautical engineer; chemist; educator

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Two of the world's leading aeronauts, Auguste and Jean Félix Piccard, carrying on their researches in Belgium and the United States, respectively, have added to science's knowledge of the stratosphere as a result of their balloon ascensions of the 1930's. Interrupted in this work by World War II, they have now finished their mechanical designs and plan to complete experiments in 1947, preparatory to establishing new records. Jean Félix Piccard will attempt an ascent to an altitude of one hundred thousand feet and Auguste Piccard a descent into the ocean to a depth of twelve thousand feet. Both men are also educators: Auguste Piccard has been a professor of physics at the Polytechnic Institute of the University of Belgium since 1922, while his brother has taught aeronautical engineering as a professor at the University of Minnesota since 1937.

Twin sons were born to Jules and Hélène (Haltenhoff) Piccard on January 28, 1884, in Basle, Switzerland, where the father was a professor of chemistry and head of the department of chemistry at the University of Basle. The children are the descendants of the Vaudois family of Lutry in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland. Their grandfather was *commissaire général* of the canton, and an uncle, Paul Piccard, who was founder of the Piccard-Pictet Company in Geneva, designed and sold the first Niagara Falls turbines. The Piccard twins, named Auguste and Jean Félix, have a brother, now a retired judge for the Federal Supreme Court for Insurance in Lucerne, and a widowed sister, who, also remaining in Switzerland, lives in Lausanne.

Young Auguste and Jean Félix, reared in Basle, attended the Obere Realschule. After being graduated in 1902, both matriculated at the Swiss Institute of Technology in Zurich, in 1907 Auguste receiving his degree in mechanical engineering, Jean his in chemical engineering. Both went on to graduate work at the institute and were awarded doctorates in natural science, and both were to choose a career in science and teaching. Auguste re-

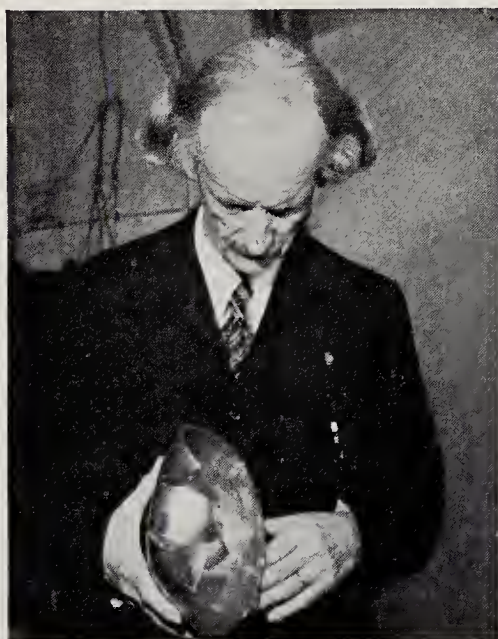
mained at the Swiss Institute of Technology in Zurich until 1922. Then, establishing residence in Belgium, he taught as a professor of physics at the Polytechnic Institute at Brussels University until the German invasion of that country in World War II. The occupation years he spent in Switzerland, designing precision instruments for physicists, in the employ of the Swiss aluminum industry. At the end of the war he returned to the University of Brussels, where he continues to teach as a physics professor in 1947.

Jean Piccard had received his doctorate in organic chemistry in 1909 with the thesis *The Constitution of Meriquinonique Compounds*, which brought him an institute prize and the silver medal award. In the course of his graduate study at the University of Munich (1910-14), Piccard did research in organic chemistry as private assistant to Adolph von Baeyer (1910-12) and was a *privatdocent* at the university (1914). Jean Piccard filled a similar position at the University of Lausanne in 1914-16, before being appointed a professor there for the years between 1919 and 1926. The intervening three years were spent in the United States at the University of Chicago, where he served as an assistant professor (1916-18) and associate professor of organic chemistry (1918-19). It was there that Jean Piccard met and, on August 19, 1919, was married to Chicago-born Jeannette Ridlon; Piccard was to become an American citizen in 1931.

From 1926 until 1929 Jean Piccard was a research instructor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which he left for a position in private industry: he was head of the organic research department of the Hercules Powder Company in Delaware for 1929-32. Piccard's next post was that of research assistant at the Bartol Foundation of the Franklin Institute during 1933-36. Following that appointment, he joined the teaching faculty of the University of Minnesota, first acting as a special lecturer in aeronautics (1936-37) before attaining professorial rank in 1937. In addition to his university duties, Professor Piccard has had, and holds, in 1947, positions as consultant in the fields of chemistry, engineering, and aeronautics.

Evinced an interest in balloon aeronautics, both brothers flew at an early age. Jean Piccard relates: "In 1913 I accompanied him [Auguste] on a sixteen-hour flight from Zurich over Germany and France. We made this flight to measure the density and temperature inside the balloon." The twins served (1915) in the Swiss Army lighter-than-air service. In the years that followed, Auguste became increasingly absorbed in a plan to explore the stratosphere. Jean Piccard has said: "My brother first discussed this proposed flight with me in 1926, when I was in Switzerland. He wanted to go to the great height . . . to determine, if possible, the action of the cosmic ray . . . and the atom in space."

Auguste Piccard, the Belgian professor, first came into world-wide news reports in the 1930's when he invented an airtight gondola, supported by a hydrogen-filled balloon, in



Wide World Photos

AUGUSTE PICCARD

which he proposed to explore the stratosphere. Until then the greatest elevation reached by any man had been 43,166 feet (8.17 miles) achieved in a plane in 1930. Piccard and his assistant, Paul Kipfer, took off from Augsburg, Bavaria, on May 27, 1931, and rose to an altitude of 51,775 feet (9.81 miles) before coming down, after a near-catastrophe, on a glacier near the town of Ober-Gurgl. On the second ascent, on August 18, 1932, Piccard and his assistant Max Cosyns ascended from Zurich and came down near Lake Garda in Italy, attaining the altitude of 53,152.8 feet (10.07 miles). Their stratospheric gondola, named the F.N.R.S. for Fonds National de Recherche Scientifique (the National Fund for Science Research of Belgium), which financed it, was an aluminum cabin in the shape of a globe with oxygen equipment for the two aeronauts guiding it and apparatus for making scientific observations aloft. This came to a total of 850 pounds, to be supported by the giant gas-filled balloon having a diameter of thirty-three yards.

The significance of the two balloon ascensions made by Auguste Piccard was threefold. In addition to giving the first description of the hitherto unseen reaches of the stratosphere, Piccard showed that it was possible to travel in the stratosphere—he had predicted twelve-hour flights between the United States and Europe through the stratosphere. He also brought back data used in the investigation of radioactivity and atmospheric electricity, and in the study of cosmic rays and other scientific phenomena. (The value of the data was questioned in some scientific circles on the grounds that the equipment used in recording it was inadequate.) The Belgian Aero Club awarded Piccard its gold medal, the club's highest trophy, in recognition of the first stratospheric balloon ascension.

The American professor, Jean Félix Piccard, made another flight on October 23, 1934, in a spherical balloon piloted by his wife. The two took off from the Ford Airport in Dearborn, Michigan, to reach an altitude of 57,549 feet before landing in Cadiz, Ohio. Interested, as was his brother Auguste, in studying cosmic radiation in the stratosphere, Piccard carried with him on the ascent cosmic-ray-measurement instruments designed by scientists W. F. G. Swann⁴¹ and Robert Andrews Millikan⁴⁰. For this flight Piccard and Mrs. Piccard were awarded Certificates of Performance by the National Aeronautical Association in 1935.

In 1936 Jean Piccard launched from Minneapolis unmanned balloons of taped plastic film, which subsequently landed in Arkansas. This was soon to be followed by the first manned flight of multiple free balloons. The name of this aerostat, which was held aloft by a cluster of ninety-eight sounding balloons, was *Pleiades I*, and the project was sponsored by the Research Foundation of the Kiwanis Club of Rochester, Minnesota. Plans for a successor, *Pleiades II*, were interrupted by World War II, during which years Piccard taught United States Navy officers and cadets in the aeronautical program at the University of Minnesota, and conducted research work for the generation of gaseous oxygen from liquid oxygen under the auspices of the Navy. In 1945 with assimilated rank of colonel in the Army Air Forces, he served three months at the German Air Documents Research Center in London.

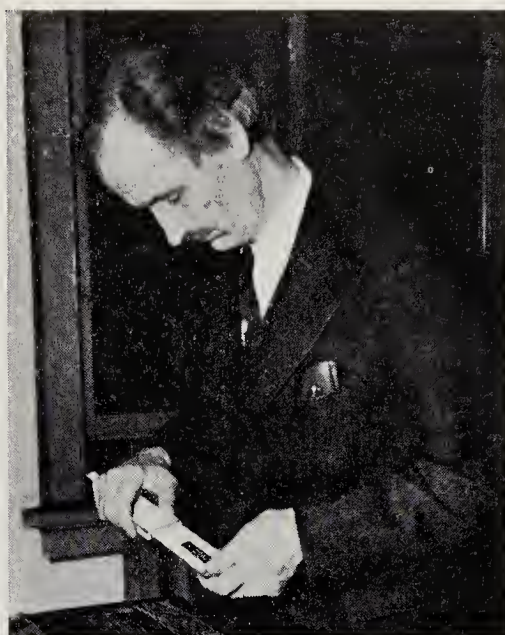
During 1946 and 1947 Jean Piccard completed plans and the designs for a new stratospheric flight with *Pleiades II*, which he and Mrs. Piccard would take aloft by means of a cluster of eighty to one hundred large taped film balloons, all plastic and attached by nylon strings to the gondola, capable of reaching an altitude of one hundred thousand feet, and carrying a useful load of five thousand pounds. Part of the weight of the *Pleiades II* would be used for equipment to record data on the solar spectrum (for use in the study of atomic physics) and on the stratospheric air currents (for use in meteorological and aeronautical calculations). The flight is to start from the Ottumwa Naval Air Station in Iowa.

Meanwhile, in 1946 Auguste Piccard in Brussels announced that he would gratify a forty-year ambition, planned before, and interrupted by, World War II, to descend into the depths of the ocean. "When I was a student in Zurich," he has said, "I hoped to be the man who would plunge into the sea deeper than any man before." His immediate predecessor, William Beebe⁴¹, had descended 3,028 feet into the waters off the coast of Bermuda in 1934. He used a "bathysphere" (sealed diving bell) attached to a boat by metal cable. Piccard, discarding the use of a cable on the theory that Beebe had gone as far as possible with one, proposed to adapt the balloon technique to underwater uses. He planned to lower himself and Cosyns in his "bathyscaphe," a steel, watertight cabin hung from a box-shaped hydrostat filled with heptane, a form of avia-

tion gasoline. This lighter-than-water substance is ballasted by scrap metal; by changing the balance between gasoline and metal, the craft is made to rise or sink. Built so as to resist pressures of twelve thousand pounds per square inch, the bathyscaphe is expected to reach depths of twelve thousand feet (something less than four miles) in the proposed descent in the fall of 1948, off the west coast of Africa in the Gulf of Guinea. "Plans call for an undersea journey lasting from eight to ten hours," reported *Popular Science* in December 1947. "A motion picture camera will photograph strange denizens of the deep illuminated by 3,000 candle power lamps. The explorers' rapid-fire comments on what they see will be picked up by the microphone of an automatic voice recorder."

Auguste Piccard has described the preliminary tests made on the bathyscaphe in the *New York Times* (August 1-11, 1947). Previously he had written a detailed account of his stratospheric ballooning for the *National Geographic Magazine*; he has also written articles for *Rotarian*, and numerous other periodicals. His books are *A 16,000 metri; i miei viaggi nella stratosfera* (1933)—translated, "At 16,000 Meters; My Trip into the Stratosphere"; *Audessus des nuages* (1933)—"Over the Clouds"; and *Entre terre et ciel* (1946)—"Between the Earth and the Sky." Jean Piccard, who has also written on the subject of ballooning for *Rotarian*, has published many papers in his early specialization, chemistry (organic, inorganic, and physical) and in aeronautical engineering. Like his brother, who is a member of many learned societies (and received an honorary Ph.D. degree from Strasbourg University in 1932), Jean Félix Piccard belongs to the organizations named below: the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Minnesota Academy of Science, Franklin Institute, the American Chemical Society, the American Society of Engineering Education, the National Aeronautical Association, the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences, and the American Meteorological Society. A member of Sigma Xi and Tau Omega, his clubs are the Campus (Minneapolis) and the University (St. Paul).

The American aeronautical engineer and Mrs. Piccard, an aeronautical research consultant at General Mills, Inc., are the parents of John Auguste, Paul Jules, and Donald Louis. Jean Piccard is Episcopalian. Auguste and Marianne (Denis) Piccard, who were married in 1920, have five children: Denise, Jacques, Mannette, Hélène, and Ginette. Auguste, who is six feet three inches in height and weighs 180 pounds is one inch taller and ten pounds heavier than his brother. Both have gray eyes. In 1946 Wendell Knowles described them in a *Liberty* article: "They both have long thin faces, high intellectual foreheads which are heightened by balding spots encroaching on the long tousled [gray] hair behind. . . . They don't look like daring adventurers, but even at sixty-two they're both still explorer-fit. Jean is right-handed and Auguste is left handed—that's the biggest difference." A biologist,



Press Assn., Inc.

JEAN FÉLIX PICCARD

learning of the plans of the two brothers, one to soar into the stratosphere, the other to go down into the ocean depths, commented: "This is proof they are identical twins. They developed from opposite poles of the same egg; therefore, one wants to go up, and the other down!"

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PIKE, SUMNER T(UCKER) Aug. 30, 1891- United States Government official; former businessman and financier

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After making a fortune in oil and another in Wall Street, Sumner T. Pike retired from business to enter Government service under the New Deal—he has described himself as "Leftish, as Republicans go." In 1946, after six years as an SEC commissioner, he became a member of the Atomic Energy Commission, which was "trustee for the world" of the power released by splitting the atom.

The son of Jacob Clark and Mary Susan (Tucker) Pike, Sumner Tucker Pike was born on August 30, 1891, in the town of Lubec, Maine, where his family's home and industries are located. After public school he attended Hebron Academy. He was graduated from



SUMNER T. PIKE

Bowdoin College, where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and to the social fraternity Delta Upsilon. (Pike has been on overseer of Bowdoin since 1938, and was awarded its LL.D. in 1941; his second honorary LL.D. was given him by Bates College in 1945.)

After receiving his B.A. in 1913, Pike went to Boston and joined the large public utility firm of Stone and Webster. During the next four years he was a clerk in two of the firm's subsidiaries, the Savannah (Georgia) Electric Company and the Lowell (Massachusetts) Electric Light Corporation. In May 1917, with the country at war, twenty-five-year-old Sumner Pike entered the Army as an officer candidate. Rising to a captaincy in the Coast Artillery, he was made an instructor in the officers training camp at Fort Monroe, Virginia. After his discharge from duty in January 1919, Pike went back to work for Stone and Webster, becoming purchasing agent and assistant to the manager of the Eastern Texas Electric Company in Beaumont.

In 1920 Pike became a vice-president of two firms, one in Dallas and one in Kansas City, engaged in the sale of equipment for retail filling stations, garages, and oil fields. He retained his posts with both the Service Station Equipment and Rupert Equipment companies through 1922; then, in 1923 he began his Wall Street career as assistant to the president of G. Amsinck and Company, a firm engaged in trading with Central and South America.

Entering the insurance field in 1924 as a financial employee and secretary of the Continental Insurance Company, until 1928 Pike was associated with the America Fore group of fire insurance companies, also in New York, and was in charge of the investment department. This connection was followed by a vice-presidency and directorship of Case, Pomeroy, and Company, which *Time* has described as one of Wall Street's "toniest" investment firms. As-

suming this post the year before the stock market crash, Pike worked for eleven years to develop oil and mining enterprises in many parts of the world. In January 1939, having made a second fortune, he retired at the age of forty-eight and took a trip around the world.

On his return, at the end of November 1939 Pike became a dollar-a-year business adviser to Secretary of Commerce Harry Hopkins⁴¹. Although a Republican in the Democratic Roosevelt⁴² Administration, he was soon appointed (February 1940) to represent the Department on Senator O'Mahoney's⁴³ Temporary National Economic Committee. The TNEC, also known as the Monopoly Investigating Committee, was studying the concentration of economic power and the causes of "poverty in the midst of plenty." After his appointment to the Securities and Exchange Commission in June 1940, Pike continued to serve on the TNEC, while emphasizing that he was in no sense an SEC spokesman on the committee.

In February and March 1941, before TNEC's expiration, Pike offered a plan to aid small business and also co-authored specific recommendations to improve life insurance, based on an SEC study made at the request of TNEC. He and SEC lawyer Gerhard A. Gesell urged that State supervision be strengthened; that the Federal Government "plug up the loopholes" and aid the States in so doing; that some form of low-cost Government insurance, perhaps an extension of Social Security, be substituted for the high-cost, weekly-payment life insurance; and that the insurance companies, "by far our most dynamic savings institutions," should not add to the shortage of venture capital by confining their investments to bonds, but should find "room for the . . . common stocks of substantial corporations." Pike's request for a similar study of fire insurance was backed by the United States Conference of Mayors, which considered exorbitant the rates charged to municipalities.

In his committee work, wrote the *Nation*, Pike "impressed his colleagues by his independence and open-mindedness." When the President appointed him to fill out an unexpired term on the five-man SEC, the choice was known to be approved by SEC member Leon Henderson⁴⁰ and by Presidential assistants Corcoran⁴⁰ and Cohen⁴¹, who had drafted the Securities Act. This fact caused some apparent uneasiness in the business community, which otherwise looked with approval on Pike's record as a practical businessman and financier.

For six years (reappointed to a full five-year term in June 1943), Pike served in Philadelphia as a commissioner of the quasi-judicial agency charged with protecting investors and the public by regulating trading in securities. Former SEC chairman Jerome N. Frank⁴¹ has described him as "eagerly and intelligently" helping to enforce the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935—which means, in the words of the *Government Manual*, that he worked on "integration and simplification of holding company systems of electric and gas utilities; supervision of the purchase and sale of securities, utility properties, and other assets by registered public utility holding companies

and their electric and gas utility subsidiaries; and approval of their reorganizations, mergers, and consolidations." Pike's work also included helping to draw up an over-all power program for defense and considering changes in the basic securities acts, and in October 1941 he testified before the New York State Joint Legislative Committee on stock investments by life insurance companies.

A year later, in December 1942, President Roosevelt asked Commissioner Pike to take a six-month "furlough" from the SEC and come to Washington as a dollar-a-year man assisting Price Administrator Leon Henderson to "straighten out the crude oil tangle." The *New York Times* report identified Pike as a "former New York financier and utilities man known as a 'rugged individualist' [who] lost a fortune and regained it in Texas crude [oil] and is known as a specialist in oil production problems." Many thought Pike's new position an unenviable one, placing him squarely between two strong-willed and outspoken officials, OPA chief Henderson, with his duty to the consumers, and Petroleum Administrator for War Ickes⁴⁰, with his responsibility to the producers. In the summer of 1943 Pike, as head of the OPA Fuels Price Division, incurred the wrath of the industry and reportedly lost "some old and cherished friendships" by standing firm against higher crude oil prices. This courageous fight, as *PM* termed it, won him the reported backing of farm, labor, and New Deal groups for appointment to the three-man board set up in late 1944 to handle the disposal of billions of dollars worth of surplus property.

Pike, in the meantime, had returned to Philadelphia. In March 1946 he submitted his resignation to President Truman⁴⁵: a four-line letter saying, "I am getting stale on this job." Pike preferred to do some fishing and pay some attention to the family businesses. When Pike returned to Government service that October, it was as a member of the five-man United States Atomic Energy Commission, a post which required him, by the terms of the McMahon⁴⁶ Atomic Energy Act, to divorce himself entirely from all business interests whatever.

Responsibility for controlling all research and production of atomic energy was placed by Truman upon Pike and his four fellow commissioners, of whom two were also Republicans: Rear Admiral Lewis L. Strauss⁴⁷, and W. W. Waymack⁴⁸. The other two members had no political affiliations: they were Professor Robert F. Bacher⁴⁹ and chairman David Lilienthal⁴⁴, former TVA head and chairman of the State Department committee which worked out the Government's policy on international control of atomic energy.

For a two-year term (at a Cabinet-size fifteen thousand dollars a year) Pike was to help administer a one-and-one-half-billion-dollar concern with an annual payroll of two hundred million dollars (as of 1946), land holdings eleven times as large as the District of Columbia, and complete responsibility for what one writer termed "the most dangerous but hopeful power in the material world." Pike's selection,

with that of the other commissioners, met with praise from Right, Left, and Center; from newspapers, from the Federation of Atomic Scientists, from commentators in and out of office. The *New York World-Telegram* described Pike as "a businessman of boldness and imagination [who] served competently on the Securities and Exchange Commission," and also approved his fellow appointees. The *New York Times* declared the country fortunate in having such men available. The *New Republic*, which had been disappointed in Truman's previous nominations, had only praise for the new commissioners, and described Pike and Waymack as "precisely the types with precisely the backgrounds for a job of such overwhelming importance."

When the AEC nominations came up for confirmation in January 1947, opposition to Pike was voiced by some Republicans and southern Democrats because of his work for "New Deal agencies." After eighty-four days of Congressional discussion, the nominations were passed by the Senate Atomic Energy Committee with a vote of six to two for Pike; on April 9, 1947, they were confirmed by the Senate itself. "The five commissioners" (to quote Stephen White) "found they work magnificently as a team"—they had been serving as interim administrators, pending confirmation.

The AEC "operates as a unit on all problems," reported the *United States News*. "There is no assignment of particular fields to individual members." Among the decisions made were those to decentralize administration as much as possible and "do nothing it can hire someone else to do." To combat the shortage of highly trained research personnel, the commission planned a program of special graduate and postdoctoral instruction at its regional laboratories, and of the exchange of scientists between the laboratories and the associated universities. The isotope sales program was described as working efficiently, the Military Liaison Committee was engaged in weapon development, and some progress was being made on declassifying the scientific discoveries of the Manhattan Project from the status of military secrets, which hampered further research and proved irksome to scientists. As for cancer research, the House of Representatives appropriated twenty-five million dollars for that purpose. Of its accomplishments as of November 1947, Edward B. Lockett wrote in a comprehensive *New York Times Magazine* article (November 30, 1947), "Charting the work ahead was incomparably the most difficult. It meant, first, graphic projection of a job entirely new under the sun; and second, fitting it into the framework of American democracy."

A member of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, the American Statistical Association, and the American Geographical Society, bachelor Sumner Pike belongs to the Masonic Order and to one club in Washington and four in New York. More than six feet tall, he is gray-haired and has a ruddy complexion; his eyes are blue-gray. An article by Jerome Frank (*New Republic*, November 11, 1946) mentioned Pike's personal charm, his "immense sympathy, based on firsthand knowl-

PIKE, SUMNER T.—*Continued*

edge, for the people of every country," and his "amazingly detailed knowledge of the American economy," which extends to knowing transport schedules by heart. Judge Frank gave this picture of his old associate: "When Sumner Pike speaks, you know that he is a New England Yankee. . . . When you walk into his home, books are piled everywhere—tables, chairs, floor. . . . He's a good poker player. He talks rapidly, surely, and cleverly."

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PIPPIN, HORACE Feb. 22, 1888—July 6, 1946 Negro artist; injured in his right arm in World War I; completed his first large painting, *The End of the War—Starting Home* in 1931; received honors for *Cabin in the Cotton*, *The Holy Mountain*, *Lady of the Lake*; his paintings are hung in important museums and galleries in major cities; self-taught, he is classified as a primitive noted for "distinctive American" and "basic African" qualities. See *Current Biography* 1945 Year-book.

Obituary

Art Digest 20:14 Ag 1 '46

LOWDEN, SIR EDWIN NOEL (plou'den) Jan. 6, 1907— British Government official; industrialist

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British Official Photo.

SIR EDWIN NOEL LOWDEN

The task of formulating Great Britain's recovery plan, a long-term program to make the most efficient use of that country's limited manpower and natural resources, has fallen to Sir Edwin Noel Plowden, who was appointed chief executive of the Ministry of Production by Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee⁴¹. Before receiving the appointment in March 1947, Plowden had served as chief executive of the Aircraft Production Ministry in World War II. Primarily a businessman, he has been a director of C. Tennant Sons and Company, Ltd., one of England's largest steel and chemical manufacturers.

Born in England on January 6, 1907, Edwin Noel Plowden is the fourth son of Roger H. Plowden. The boy was to receive his early education at a school in Switzerland. His family originally intended to send him directly from there to Cambridge University; it was thus against their wishes that Plowden interrupted his education to acquire "some firsthand information on life." After working for a time on a farm, he boarded a ship for the United States, where he hired out as a day laborer and later as a worker in a lumber camp. "Then," wrote Peter Lyne in the *Christian Science Monitor*, "having had some practical experience in the world, he took his degree at Cambridge." His college at the university was Pembroke.

After being graduated, Plowden became a key figure in "The City," London's financial center. Among his business associations was C. Tennant Sons and Company, Ltd., a firm engaged in manufacturing iron, steel, and chemicals. *Business Week* described the company as a "small-scale counterpart of Union Carbide and Carbon Company" in the United States. Plowden was also in Government service, as a member of the Economic Warfare Ministry. Shortly after the hostilities of World War II had broken out, in 1940 he joined the Aircraft Production Ministry in the capacity of "trouble shooter." "After Dunkerque," stated *World Report*, "as the driving force in the Ministry of Aircraft Production, Plowden somehow managed to keep the RAF supplied with the fighter planes that won the Battle of Britain over a numerically superior Luftwaffe." Early in 1945 Plowden was appointed chief executive of the Aircraft Production Ministry, succeeding Sir Wilfred Freeman. (Sir Stafford Cripps⁴⁰ is credited with having urged Plowden's appointment.) It was in this capacity that Plowden served until the end of the war, after which he returned to private business.

In addition to the directorship of C. Tennant Sons and Company, the commercial connections to which Plowden returned were directorships in the British South American Airways Corporation under Lord Glenconner, which *World Report* has characterized as "thus far the most successful of the three air lines nationalized by the Labor Government"; in the British Aluminum Company, the country's largest producer of that metal; and in *Future*, which *Business Week* has called "Britain's postwar *Fortune*." Plowden, who also returned after

the war to the chairmanship of the publishing firm of Adprint, had been one of the men behind the development of Power Jets, Ltd., the company which gave Britain world leadership in jet propulsion.

On March 27, 1947, Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee recalled Plowden to Government service as "economic chief of Britain's recovery drive." His appointment as chairman of the newly created Planning Board, at a salary of twenty-six thousand dollars a year, was championed by Sir Stafford Cripps, under whom Plowden was to work. The task ahead of him was to repair the disaster inflicted upon British industry by an unprecedentedly severe winter of 1946, and then to "make up for lost time." While matters of policy remain the province of the Cabinet, Plowden has been given wide powers in planning for the maximum utilization of available manpower and other resources in Great Britain. With a small planning staff of three or four assistants, an industrial consultant from the Cabinet, and economic advisers from the planning sections of the major Government departments, Plowden will parallel the work of the economic section of the Cabinet Secretariat and the Interdepartmental Steering Committee. He will make direct recommendations to Lord President Herbert Morrison⁴⁰ and to Prime Minister Attlee, thus implementing the White Paper of January 1, 1947. The report warned that the British standard of living was menaced, and called upon the country to increase output both for home consumption and for export purposes.

In an editorial on the Labor Government's choice of Plowden, a strong advocate of private enterprise, for the position of chairman of the Planning Board, *Business Week* said: "Significantly, pressure for the appointment of a businessman to the planning post came from top civil servants as well as from leaders outside the Government." The magazine noted that Plowden, with his part-time industrial consultant, Sir Robert Sinclair of the Imperial Tobacco Company, represent, respectively, the corporation which produced 93 per cent of Britain's war aluminum, and the trust which accounts for 70 per cent of the country's tobacco. Seen as the principal link between private industry and the Government, Plowden will strive to make the Planning Board representative of management, labor, and the Government, in the task of guiding a planned economic recovery. "I will, of course," Plowden told the press, "drop everything to do this job."

Plowden became Sir Edwin Noel Plowden, K.C.B., in 1946, having been made a Knight Commander of the Bath in recognition of his achievements in the Aircraft Production Ministry. In 1933 Plowden was married to Bridget Richmond, second daughter of Sir Herbert William Richmond, the naval historian. The Plowdens have two sons and two daughters. Described as "resembling the world's idea of a young British schoolteacher," Plowden wears horn-rimmed spectacles, has dark hair and dark eyes, is slim. His clubs are the Travellers' and the City University. "In London," according to *World Report*, "his residence is a two-

room flat in Chelsea, the artist quarter where James McNeill Whistler and others lived. He has a country place in suburban Essex, outside London, to which he likes to retire on week ends."

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POPE, ARTHUR UPHAM Feb. 7, 1881-Authority on Persian art

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At the age of thirty-eight, Arthur Upham Pope turned from his career as a professor of philosophy to devote himself to enlarging and disseminating the knowledge of Persian art and archaeology. In 1947 the chancellor of Asia Institute, he is considered pre-eminent among authorities on the culture of Persia, the country now known as Iran, which he has termed "the greatest and noblest of all lands."

Arthur Upham Pope is of old New England stock—among his ancestors are George Washington's chief of staff and a collateral of the Presidents Adams. Born February 7, 1881, in Phoenix, Rhode Island, he is the son of a Baptist minister, the Reverend Louis Atherton Pope. His mother, Imogene (Titus) Pope, daughter of a sea captain, had been graduated in the first class at Wellesley College. One paternal uncle was a Civil War general; another was one of the first manufacturers of bicycles and automobiles. According to the *New Yorker*, Pope credits his interest in things Iranian to the Persian rugs collected by his twin aunts, who were among the first women doctors in the United States.

Young Arthur and his sister and brother were reared in Phoenix and in Newburyport, Massachusetts. Two years at the Newburyport High School were followed by another two years at Worcester Academy. At about this time the boy had thoughts of a career in music—at fourteen he gave a piano recital which made "a certain impression." At Brown University he was active in athletics, debating, and social organizations although, he says, he has suffered ill health from his childhood. (At Newburyport High School he had won twenty-three out of twenty-four bicycle races.) After receiving his B.A. degree from Brown in 1904, Pope remained at that university as an instructor in philosophy.

While teaching at Brown, Pope continued his studies, receiving his M.A. degree in 1906. (He was married the year before to Bertha Clark, who, as Bertha Damon, was to write the best-selling *Grandma Called It Carnal* some years after their divorce.) In 1907 and 1908 Pope did graduate work at Cornell and at Harvard, after which he returned to Brown. From 1910 to 1917 he taught at the University of California, and in 1917 at Amherst; he is remembered as "a brilliant and popular lecturer,



M. I. Boris

ARTHUR UPHAM POPE

particularly in the overlapping fields of philosophy and the arts." In the summer of 1914 Arthur Pope was a lecturer (of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace) at the University of Colorado. He worked actively during these years against oppression of Negroes, and as a member of the Protestant Friends of Ireland. In line with his interest in Persian rugs, he catalogued the Hearst collection of carpets in 1916.

In 1918, Pope, then an acting associate professor, became a civilian employee of the War Department General Staff, in charge of testing, and of instruction in the use of the rating scale for officer promotion. After World War I he organized and became executive secretary of the League of Oppressed Peoples, and made speaking tours in favor of the Irish Free State throughout the United States and in Canada. To finance these activities, in 1919, after several months of intensive study, the former professor became a consultant on Persian art to museums and private collectors. He soon found that his services as an appraiser of Persian rugs brought him five times his professor's salary. Pope was joined in this private counseling service by Phyllis Ackerman after their marriage in January 1920. Dr. Ackerman, who uses her maiden name, had studied philosophy under him at California, had taught that subject, and was art columnist for the New York *Globe* at the time of their marriage. Like her husband, she became a world authority on Persian art; she is an authority, also, on tapestries and textiles of other countries.

Pope was the director of the California Art Museum (San Francisco) in 1923-24. For ten years, until 1934, he served as the Chicago Art Institute's adviser in Islamic art, and during 1925-30 he was advisory curator and trustee of the Textile Museum of the District of

Columbia. By 1925 Pope and his wife were able to make an "extensive exploratory trip" to Russia, the Caucasus, and Iran. As commencement speaker at Teheran University, Pope described Iran's past artistic glories, a subject less familiar to his hearers than philosophy. *Persian Art*, the first of his four books on the subject, was published in Teheran that year, the year Prime Minister Riza Khan Pahlavi became Shah.

Arthur Upham Pope is credited with giving the impetus to the Iranian cultural renaissance under Shah Pahlavi. Invited to speak before the Iranian Cabinet, the American was named honorary art adviser to the Iranian Government and special commissioner to handle its exhibit at the Philadelphia Sesquicentennial Exhibition of 1926. The Persian Government building, which he designed, was awarded a gold medal. Later that year he organized other exhibitions, including the first International Exhibition of Persian Art, held at the Pennsylvania Museum; the museum appointed him its Persian art adviser two years later.

Pope and Phyllis Ackerman were appointed designers in 1926 for the interior of the Alhambra Hotel in the Yosemite Valley, a resort hotel the International Hotelkeepers Association later adjudged the finest in the world. During 1927-28 Pope was consultant to the San Francisco Opera House, and in 1928 he decorated the outdoor Woodland Theatre near his "Scholars Cottage" in San Mateo, a task which had to be completed within nine days. (Pope had long been interested in music, acoustics, and the modern application of ancient ideas of theater design.)

In 1928, too, Pope organized the American Institute for Iranian Art and Archaeology on the promise of a wealthy friend to contribute a hundred thousand dollars. The friend's actual contribution was thirty-five dollars, but Pope found other patrons, formed a corporation, and opened an office. (Later he obtained grants from the Carnegie, Rockefeller, and Oberlander educational funds, and from some museums.) The institute expanded: in 1947 it became the Asia Institute, comprising the School for Asiatic Studies, the Institute of Asiatic Economics, and the India Institute, as well as the original Iranian Institute. Pope serves without salary as chancellor, as school director and lecturer, and as editor of the quarterly bulletin. His income, which is reportedly modest, is earned as consultant on purchases of Iranian objects.

The Popes resumed their annual or semi-annual field trips to Persia and neighboring lands in 1931, expeditions which have uncovered valuable objects, and on which Pope has taken about ten thousand photographs of Iranian architecture. (A few times his life was threatened by religious zealots.) This photographic collection has been exhibited in European capitals and at American universities, museums, and art associations. In 1931 the archaeologist codirected the second International Exhibition of Art, and organized the exhibition of Persian art at Burlington House, London, under the auspices of the Persian Shah, the

British King, and foreign ambassadors. The stimulus this gave to interest in Persian art was reinforced by exhibitions Pope arranged in Leningrad in 1935 and New York in 1940. The latter included twenty-eight hundred objects, worth millions of dollars; a thousand of the objects had never before been publicly shown or catalogued.

All these activities were connected with the editorial and historical task the Popes had undertaken: to compile and publish *A Survey of Persian Art, from Prehistoric Times to the Present*. In eight years (1931-1938), Pope and his wife, the assistant editor, contributed nearly one-half of the three volumes of text, much of it new material; Pope himself wrote eight sections, including those on the history of Persian architecture, ceramics, and carpet weaving. Together they edited, annotated, and translated the work of seventy-two collaborators, and selected the approximately five thousand illustrations. The book cost about \$340,000 to produce, a cost to which Pope contributed his savings of thirty-five thousand dollars. The *Survey* is described as the largest body of published reproductions of Iranian art, and the greatest single work in the history of art. A review by Meyer Schapiro in the March 1941 *Art Bulletin* (published by the College Art Association of America) stated that the editors had allowed judgments of quality to replace interpretations of style, and had failed to relate art history to social history.

During this period Pope continued other activities: in 1934-35 he lectured in French universities for the James H. Hoyle Foundation, in 1937 he directed a survey in Baltimore of ways to develop art appreciation, and in 1938 began his work in behalf of China relief. At the time of the fall of France in June 1940, Pope organized and became chairman of the Committee for National Morale, which prepared memorandums for the United States Cabinet. The Executive Office of the President later stated that the committee "had a vital and far-reaching influence on all morale activities of the Government." During the war the Iranian Institute gave short courses to Government personnel going overseas on special missions, and Pope supervised a number of Army projects, made overseas broadcasts in several languages, and performed "numerous confidential services for the various war agencies." Pope was one of the two hundred and twenty well-known Americans who in May 1943 addressed a letter to President Roosevelt⁴² urging him to declare war upon Finland.

A vice-president of the National Council for American-Soviet Friendship and a trustee of the American-Russian Institute, Pope has expressed his viewpoint on the U.S.S.R. in a magazine article (*American Mercury*, February 1944), in many of his letters to the *New York Times*, and in the historical sections of his book, *Maxim Litvinoff* (1943). The book was described by Ambassador Davies⁴² as "indispensable reading for anyone who wishes to understand the U.S.S.R."; by the *London Times* as "probably a standard work for generations"; and by the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* as "worth

more than three divisions to the Allied cause." Pope's writings include the articles on Persia in the latest edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*; his latest work is *Masterpieces of Persian Art* (1945).

By 1947 the capital assets of Pope's institute had been multiplied twenty-five times; the board of trustees includes five former United States Ambassadors, a Senator, and two generals; and the student body is "almost as distinguished as the faculty," which comprises twenty full-time and twenty unsalaried part-time instructors. A number of the courses it gives are not obtainable anywhere else. According to a *New Yorker* profile, Pope "does an enormous amount of work" and "sprints vigorously to keep the place solvent." With the cooperation of the Woochefee Institute, one of several organizations devoted to furthering the ideals of that well-known Chinese university, eight faculty members were added to the staff of the Asia Institute. This development is part of Dr. Pope's ambition to see Asiatic studies in the United States reach standards on a par with those of European institutions.

Arthur Upham Pope is the only foreigner to be accorded the highest Iranian decoration, Commander of the Order of the Crown, which was bestowed on him in 1945 by Shah Mohammed Riza Pahlavi. (Pope and his wife already had the decoration for intellectual achievement, the Order of Elmi, and Pope had been decorated with the Order of the Lion and the Sun.) The six-foot-one-inch scholar, who weighs 200 pounds, is brown-eyed and has what he calls brownish-gray hair. He has been described as "a handsome, talkative fellow with . . . a somewhat ascetic look." The Pope-Ackermans accept few social invitations. At home in their apartment on an upper floor of the Asia Institute, they are surrounded by Persian art objects; their five cats, too, are Persian. Arthur Pope has resumed his piano-playing, and makes a hobby of photographing eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century New England architecture. He is an independent in politics and has no church affiliation.

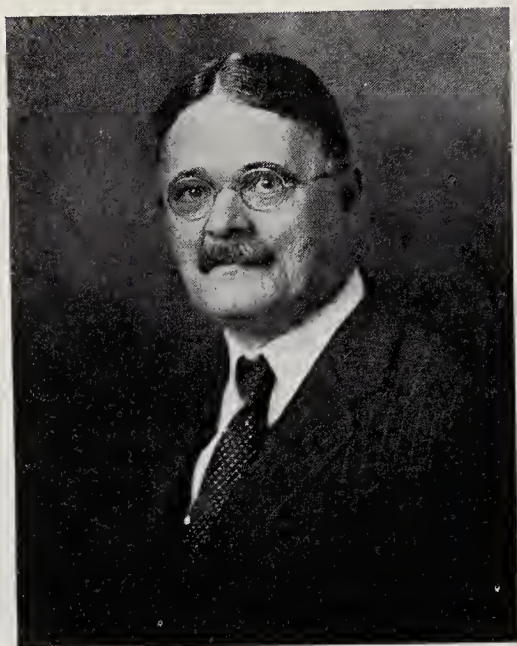
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POUND, ROSCOE Oct. 27, 1870- Jurist; educator

Address: b. c/o Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; h. 304 School Ave., Watertown, Mass.

A prolific author of law texts and an educator for more than forty-five years, Roscoe Pound, it has been said (in *Review of Reviews*), is "probably, along with Mr. Justice Holmes and Mr. Justice Brandeis, one of the trio of Americans best known to scholars of modern jurisprudence throughout the world." After twenty years as dean of the Harvard Law School, Pound in 1937 succeeded to one of the newly created university professorships,



The Marshall Studio

ROSCOE POUND

enabling him to teach in any faculty of Harvard University. When he becomes a professor emeritus in June 1947, Pound will return to China to continue the work he began, as an adviser to that country's Ministry of Justice in the reorganization of its judiciary system.

Roscoe Pound was born October 27, 1870, in Lincoln, Nebraska, the son of Judge Stephen Bosworth and Laura (Biddlecombe) Pound. Judge Pound, a descendant of a seventeenth century west Jersey settler, was the judge of the Second, afterwards the Third Judicial District of Nebraska, a member of the State Constitutional Convention, and a State senator. It was in his native Lincoln, Nebraska, that Roscoe Pound was reared with his two younger sisters, Olivia, now an authority on school administration and vocational guidance, and Louise, now an educator and well-known writer ("In fact," writes Roscoe Pound, "in Nebraska I'm known as Miss Pound's brother").

Young Roscoe Pound was educated chiefly by his mother until he reached the age of ten. At that age he was sent to a Latin School. At the University of Nebraska, wrote *Time*, "husky and fast, he played football and baseball, formed a habit . . . of trotting one mile a day" (at fifty he could still run a mile in less than five minutes). A major in botany, he received his B.A. degree in 1888. His graduate work, too, was to be in botany, specifically plant geography, ecology, and parasitic fungi. Pound received his M.A. in 1889 and his Ph.D. in 1897 at the University of Nebraska. In this period the young man was one of the founders and the first director of the Botanical Survey of Nebraska (1892-1903), which research culminated in *Reports of the Botanical Survey of Nebraska* and *Flora of Nebraska*—Pound was one of the editors of both books. With F. E. Clements, Pound is also the author of *Phytogeography Of Nebraska* (1898, revised edition

1900). Listed as a phytogeographer in *American Men of Science*, Pound's name is starred as one of the thousand leading scientists in the United States, one hundred of which are in the field of botany.

It was early apparent, however, that Roscoe Pound would follow his father's legal profession. Immersed as he was in botany, the nineteen-year-old had nevertheless left Nebraska for a year to study at the Harvard School of Law in 1889-90. Back home again, according to a story in *Time*, one of Pound's Lincoln law office employers said to him: "Roscoe, you know enough law. Go see the county bar examiner. And take along a box of cigars." The examiner, noting that the cigars were his favorite brand, told the aspirant lawyer: "If your boss has educated you as well in the law as he has in cigars, you are well enough qualified to practice." Pound was thus admitted to the bar in 1890. He began his practice in Lincoln, Nebraska, with the firm of Pound and Burr in 1890; he became a partner in the firm in 1893, left two years later to practice alone (1895-1901). Then, for about two years (1901-03) the young lawyer served as Commissioner of Appeals in the Supreme Court of Nebraska. Pound, during part of this period (1899-1903), also taught jurisprudence and Roman law as an associate professor of law at the University of Nebraska. (In his two years on the Supreme Court bench, he continued to teach, but without compensation, since he believed it wrong to draw two salaries from the State at the same time.) From 1903 until 1907, again in private practice, Pound was dean of the College of Law at the University of Nebraska. He subsequently served as a professor of law at Northwestern University (1907-09) and at the University of Chicago (1909-10).

In 1910 Pound returned to the Harvard campus as Story professor of law; he became the Carter professor of jurisprudence in 1913 (which appointment he held until 1937). At the end of six years, still one of the newest members of the faculty, he was appointed dean of the Law School in 1916. "In Pound's time," wrote *Time*, "Harvard Law shifted from a school that turned out private barristers and corporation lawyers with broad-A accents, to a training school for Government lawyers too." Among Pound's students were some who wrote or administered early New Deal legislation: Thomas Corcoran⁴⁰, David E. Lilienthal⁴⁴, and Dean Acheson⁴¹. His twenty years as dean have been termed Harvard Law School's golden age. Pound became dean emeritus in September 1936, having resigned, he said, to "work on the frontiers of knowledge." In June 1937 he received one of the first of the university's "roving professorships," which entitled him to teach in any faculty of Harvard University. Upon his retirement with the title of professor emeritus on June 30, 1947, Pound, at the invitation of the Chinese Government, is to return to China. He had begun the task of reorganizing the Chinese judiciary system in the summer of 1946 for the Ministry of Justice. While there, wrote Donald B. McCammond in the *Christian Science Monitor*, he "enjoyed his work, his life, and his associates. What is

equally important to Dean Pound, so did Mrs. Pound."

Pound has served abroad before, with the advisory committee of the Juristic Section in the Institut International de Coopération Intellectuelle set up by the League of Nations, and as a member of the American-British Claims Arbitration group of 1925-26. President Hoover¹⁴³ selected him for membership on the National Commission on Law Observation and Enforcement, which functioned from 1929 until 1931. Since 1938 Pound has directed the National Conference of Judicial Councils. To these and to other groups the educator has emphasized the need for considering actual world conditions as well as turning to the fixed legal codes. Pound has done much to promote sociological jurisprudence through his writings: 16 law texts were published in 1904-44. (*Interpretations of Modern Legal Philosophies; Essays in Honor of Roscoe Pound* [1947] edited by Paul Sayre, commemorated Pound's seventy-fifth birthday.) As of 1940 there were 773 articles, addresses, and books credited to Pound: source listings for these and later works are to be found in Franklyn Christopher Setaro's *Bibliography of the Writings of Roscoe Pound* (1942). The lawyer has written an introduction to *Law In Action* (1947), an anthology of fiction about courts and their officers.

In recognition of his contributions in the field of law Pound has received an honorary LL.M. degree from Northwestern University (1908); honorary LL.D. degrees from the universities of Michigan and Nebraska (1913), Missouri and Chicago (1916), Brown (1919), Harvard (1920), Cambridge (England, 1922), Union (1923), Pittsburgh (1926), Colorado (1927), George Washington (1928), California (1929), Cincinnati (1933), and Rutgers (1941); an honorary L.H.D. degree from Boston University (1933); and an honorary *Juris Utriusque Doctor* (in canon and civil law) degree from the University of Berlin (Germany, 1934). Elected an honorary fellow of Stanford University in 1941, Pound the year before had won the American Bar Association medal for "conspicuous service to the cause of American jurisprudence" (1940). The American Bar Association, of which Pound is a member, is one of the many legal, philosophical, sociological, and scientific organizations in the United States, Scotland, France, Italy, Argentina, and Great Britain with which he is affiliated. Another of these, the Académie Internationale de Géographie Botanique, awarded Pound their medal in 1898; botany, particularly geographical botany and the study of parasitic fungi, has remained one of his "hobbies" to date (1947). Dr. Otto Kuntze, who died in 1907, once gave the name *Roscoeopoundia* to a fungus parasite (not to a genus of lichens as some suppose). Another interest is Lucretius, a course on whose writings he gave at Harvard.

Pound, who is now studying Chinese, has mastered French, German, Italian, Spanish, Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, and Hebrew; he has some knowledge of Russian. "I was told," wrote Oliver Wendell Holmes, "[that he was

once] put into a dining car to equalize a baseball man because he knew all the scores for years. I never saw anyone so well read in the philosophy of law, and I am told he can hold his own against seasoned heads over the wine cup. . . . Oh, dear me, it makes me tired to try to remember the titles of what he knows." A member of Phi Beta Kappa and of Phi Beta Kappa Associates, Pound served as a senator of the parent organization from 1937 to 1946. His clubs are the Union (Boston), Century (New York), University (Chicago), and Cosmos (Washington). Pound, a thirty-third degree Mason, is a past deputy grand master of the Masonic Order in Massachusetts, is the author of *Lectures on the Philosophy of Freemasonry* (1915). He is a Republican; in religion, a member of the Society of Friends.

Pound was married to Grace Gerrard in 1899. After her death in 1928, he was married to Mrs. Lucy Berry Miller, on June 30, 1931. The "chubby-faced, pink-cheeked, twinkle-eyed" jurist has brown eyes, graying (once brown) hair, and a bristly mustache. New students soon discovered two other distinguishing features—his green eyeshade and his cigar. Pound is five feet ten and a half, weighs 200 pounds, believes in the body's ability to adjust to cold temperatures. "If he owns an overcoat, he keeps it hidden from his friends," said one writer on the *Harvard Law School Record*.

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POWELL, WILLIAM July 29, 1892-
Actor

Address: b c/o Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios,
Culver City, Calif.

A star since the late 1920's, William Powell, who has appeared in about seventy films, has been "on some studio's payroll every week since 1926." Usually cast as a suave sophisticate, he is particularly identified with the role of Dashiell Hammett's *Thin Man* detective, which he has played six times, and of Florenz Ziegfeld, whom he has portrayed in two pictures. In 1947 he won new laurels with an entirely different characterization, the title role of *Life With Father*.

William Powell, whose middle name is Horatio, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on July 29, 1892. He began making speeches as

POWELL, WILLIAM—*Continued*

soon as he could talk, his mother, Nettie Manila (Brady) Powell, once said. She and his father, accountant Horatio Warren Powell, wished to see him prepare for a law career, but the boy was early drawn to the theater—he “haunted the gallery.” At the Central Union High School in Kansas City, Missouri (to which city the family moved in 1907), William Powell was a cheerleader. According to Don Eddy, in an *American Magazine* article, his old classmates remember him rather for the dramatic manner in which he recited entire chapters of the classics, and for “an almost visible mantle of aloofness,” which “set him apart.” Although his was one of the supporting roles in the school production of *The Rivals*, the youth is said to have overshadowed the leads. This success crystallized his desire to become an actor.

After one week at the University of Kansas in 1911, young Powell returned home, determined to earn enough money to study acting in New York. Five months as a fifty-dollars-a-month clerk for the local telephone company left him fifty dollars in debt to his father, however. According to a studio release, Powell then wrote a twenty-three-page letter to an aunt, asking for a loan of fourteen hundred dollars for two years’ expenses and tuition at the American Academy of Dramatic Arts. Given seven hundred dollars, he went to New York and became a classmate of Edward G. Robinson and Joseph Schildkraut at the school. Within six months his money was gone.

Twenty-year-old Powell was in September 1912 given a walk-on in the *The Néer-Do-Well*, adapted from a Rex Beach story, but the play closed after two weeks. The actor at the time shared a studio with Ralph Barton, later a leading caricaturist, and they “starved together” through what Powell calls the hardest winter he has spent. Finally, in 1913, Powell got the part of Eddie Griggs in *Within The Law* and toured with the company in 1913-14. He and another member of the cast, Eileen Wilson, were married in April 1915. (Their son, William David, remained with the mother after the Powells’ divorce; a *magna cum laude* graduate of Princeton and a World War II Marine, he entered the Warners story department in March 1947. He is the author of a biographical sketch about his father, which appeared in the December 1947 issue of *Photoplay*.)

The next four years William Powell spent learning his profession in stock and vaudeville—he played forty weeks of one-night stands. He worked with stock companies in his native Pittsburgh, in Portland (Oregon), Detroit, Buffalo, Northampton, and Worcester, and usually played two roles in each production. In 1918 Powell returned to Broadway in small parts in the Leo Ditrichstein vehicles, *The King* and *The Judge of Zalamea*. An attempt at musical comedy, supporting Frank Craven in *Going Up*, was followed by a return to stock in Boston. Then Powell was given the part which “made” him, that of Javier in *Spanish Love*. When the romantic melodrama opened in New York in August

1920, one reviewer said, “William H. Powell, racked in body, heart, and mind, had the sting of reality.” Another remarked, “William H. Powell did valiant work as the man who was dying hard.”

The actor, who had previously tried without success to get motion picture work, played the role of Fortnam in John Barrymore’s silent film *Sherlock Holmes* in 1921. Next, an accident to a leading player in the Marion Davies *When Knighthood Was in Flower* gave Powell the role of the comic “heavy,” Francis I. Sent to Italy with Ronald Colman⁴³ and the Gish sisters⁴⁴ to make George Eliot’s *Romola*, he used the opportunity to tour the Continent. After returning to America Powell was “one of Broadway’s busiest young actors,” although he rehearsed during one season in five plays which closed before they reached New York. The last of the two hundred plays in which he has appeared was *The Woman Who Laughed*, which reached Broadway in August 1922, but closed after two weeks.

For a number of years William Powell was cast as screen villains including characters in *Aloma of the South Seas* (which starred Warner Baxter and Gilda Gray) and *The Great Gatsby*. As the “particularly despicable” Italian thief, Boldini, he shared some of the *Beau Geste* honors with his friend Ronald Colman. *The Last Command* (1928), in which Powell played a Russian revolutionary to Emil Jannings’ Czarist general, was particularly noteworthy. Of *Interference*, his first talking picture, Elinor Hughes of the Boston *Herald* wrote: “His cultivated and expressive voice, his smooth, polished manner and easy assumption of emotion masked under flippant cynicism, made him the outstanding person in a cast that included Clive Brook, Evelyn Brent, and Doris Kenyon.”

At this time, when the advent of the sound track ended a number of actors’ screen careers, Paramount Pictures decided to star William Powell. They cast him as the dilettante detective, Philo Vance, in *The Canary Murder Case*, released in February 1929, and followed it with *The Greene Murder Case* in August and *The Benson Murder Case* the next year. (Three years later, Warner Brothers⁴⁵ were to add *The Kennel Murder Case* to this list.) Interspersed with these parts were a variety of others. The memorable *One Way Passage* (1932), in which Powell, as a man returning from the Orient to face execution, fell in love with a girl returning to die of heart disease, was one of four vehicles co-starring Kay Francis. Another was *Ladies’ Man* (1931), in which Carole Lombard played the other feminine lead. (Married in June 1931, Powell and Miss Lombard were divorced in 1933.) Few remember that William Powell once played opposite Bette Davis⁴², in *Fashions of 1934*.

Released from his Warners contract in 1934, after two years, Powell was signed by MGM and starred with Clark Gable⁴⁶ and Myrna Loy in *Manhattan Melodrama*. This was the first of a dozen Powell-Loy vehicles. Their third, *The Thin Man*, established them in the public mind as exemplars of the idea that

"marriage can be merry." Made in fourteen days, the relatively low-budget picture grossed about two million dollars. Five other profitable Thin Man pictures were released in 1936, 1939, 1941, 1945, and 1947. In them Powell plays Nick Charles, a retired detective who with light-hearted courage solves murders between exchanges of bright dialogue with his adoring wife, consumption of "enormous quantities" of alcohol, walks with his perky wirehaired terrier, and encounters with his picturesquely named criminal friends. Although the thin man of the original title was actually a murder victim, William Powell and Myrna Loy were so often referred to as "Mr. and Mrs. Thin Man" that, in their 1945 and 1947 vehicles, the title was used for the Powell role. William Powell was nominated for the Academy Award for the best performance of 1934, but the award went to Gable for his acting in *It Happened One Night*.

The year 1936 was a particularly successful one for Powell. Of his five pictures, four were outstanding hits: *After The Thin Man*; the biographical *The Great Ziegfeld*, which brought Luise Rainer an Academy Award; *My Man Godfrey*, co-starring Carole Lombard, which was perhaps the most favorably reviewed "screwball" comedy; and *Libeled Lady*, a romantic comedy with Myrna Loy, Spencer Tracy, and Jean Harlow. Powell, who had acted with Miss Harlow in *Reckless* (1935), was reported engaged to marry her at the time of her death in June 1937. The actor, reported the *Liberty* article, suffered illnesses in 1937 and underwent three operations in 1938. (As a condition for obtaining his services for *The Baroness and the Butler* in 1937, the year in which he was voted one of the top box-office stars, Twentieth Century-Fox placed his ex-wife Eileen Wilson, under a \$150,000 contract.)

After his return in 1939 from a seventeen-month absence from the screen, Powell limited his appearances to one or two pictures a year, reducing his earnings from a reportedly \$600,000 in 1941 to \$292,500 in 1944. In the years 1942 and 1944 the actor was teamed with Hedy Lamarr in the mystery melodrama, *Crossroads*, and in the comedy *The Heavenly Body*, two pictures in which many reviewers found little to recommend except Powell's skill and Miss Lamarr's beauty. His Nick in *The Thin Man Goes Home* (1945) was "as suavely resourceful as ever," but the plot was considered less satisfactory than its predecessors, and *The Hoodlum Saint* (1946) was another poor story for him.

Then, in the spring of 1946, Powell tested for and won "one of the prize roles of all time," that of Clarence Day, Sr., in Warners' Technicolor production of the record-breaking play, *Life With Father*. Powell said in 1947 that he had asked his own studio, MGM, to buy the play for him five years earlier. For the role of the terrible-tempered, individualistic New York householder of the 1880's, he dyed his hair red, replaced his brown mustache with a red one, changed his voice and mannerisms. When *Life With Father* opened in August



WILLIAM POWELL

1947 (shortly before *Song of the Thin Man*), it immediately established itself as a hit. Irene Dunne⁴⁵ played the role of Mrs. Day, and elaborate arrangements for equal billing were worked out. Meanwhile, Powell was at work under another loan-out, to Universal-International for *The Senator Was Indiscreet* and *Mr. Peabody and the Mermaid*. Of Powell's performance in the former picture (which was released in December 1947), Cecelia Ager of *PM* remarked: "[His] characterization is a beauty, worthy of . . . everybody's rousing cheers."

In the Father role, wrote Howard Barnes, Powell gave "the greatest performance of a highly distinguished career," and proved "altogether the best of the mummies who have donned a red wig to celebrate a curious patriarchy." "He has summoned up a robust gusto that no other role ever indicated was among his resources," said Alton Cook. The *New York Times* reviewer stated, "Even his voice, always so distinctive, has taken on a new quality, so completely has Mr. Powell managed to submerge his own personality. His Father is not merely a performance; it is character delineation of a high order, and he so utterly dominates the picture that even when he is not on hand his presence is still felt." The *New York Film Critics* named Powell as the best actor of 1947 because of his work in *Life with Father* and *The Senator Was Indiscreet*.

"Suave", "sophisticated," and "debonair" are the adjectives usually applied by writers to William Powell—adjectives which he has come to dislike. Half an inch less than six feet tall, the 160-pound actor has "china-blue" eyes; he says frankly that he "touches up" his thinning, graying brown hair. Called one of the screen's best-dressed men, he pays little attention to fashion but much to fit, and will not carry anything in his pockets which makes them bulge. "I think it takes five years just to break in a

POWELL, WILLIAM—*Continued*

hat or a pair of shoes or a suit," he has said. Powell is a member of the Bel-Air Country, Hollywood Athletic, and Palm Springs Racquet clubs in California, and the New York actors' club, the Lambs. In January 1940, after a three-week courtship, he was married to petite Diana Lewis, a small-part player who had been in show business for twenty-two of her twenty-four years, and whom he calls "Monsie." There are reported to be several sides to the Powell personality—he is known to acquaintances as a reserved, undramatic, businesslike man, and to intimates as a gay eccentric given to practical jokes.

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PRESSMAN, LEE July 1, 1906- Labor organization attorney

Address: b. c/o Congress of Industrial Organizations, 718 Jackson Pl., Washington, D.C.; h. 4619 Norwood Dr., Chevy Chase, Md.

The general counsel for the Congress of Industrial Organizations is Lee Pressman, whose legal advice has been reflected in CIO dealings with industry and the Government; and as a CIO spokesman he has appeared frequently before Congressional committees and other Federal bodies on behalf of labor and minority groups.

One of two sons, Lee Pressman was born in New York City, on July 1, 1906, to Harry and Clara (Rich) Pressman, Russian immigrants. He grew up in Manhattan and Brooklyn and attended Stuyvesant High School, from which he was graduated in 1922. At Cornell University, in Ithaca, New York, which he then entered, young Pressman won scholarships, some of which paid for his tuition; he became, as well, a member of the honor society, Phi Beta Kappa. He received his B.A. degree from Cornell in 1926 and, supported by several scholarships, proceeded to earn his LL.B. degree at Harvard Law School. In 1929, the year he completed his law studies, he was admitted to the New York bar and became a practicing attorney in New York City. From 1929 to 1933 he was an associate in the firm of Chadbourne, Stanchfield, and Levy, handling cases involving corporations, receiverships, and labor.

In 1933 Pressman, who had campaigned for Franklin D. Roosevelt⁴² in the 1932 Presidential election, was appointed to a Government post. For two years he worked under Henry A. Wallace⁴³, then Secretary of the Depart-

ment of Agriculture, as assistant general counsel for the department's Agricultural Adjustment Administration. In 1935-36 Pressman was the general counsel for the Works Progress Administration, headed by Harry Hopkins⁴⁴. At the same time he also served in a similar capacity with the Resettlement Administration, which was set up, with Rexford Tugwell as chief, to aid low-income or destitute farmers, tenant farmers, share croppers, and farm laborers. (Renamed the Farm Security Administration, it became a part of the Department of Agriculture in April 1935.)

Pressman became associated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations in 1936, a year after the establishment of this body under the leadership of John L. Lewis⁴⁵. As general counsel of the CIO he appeared before various Executive departments and administrative agencies of the Government; and before the United States Supreme Court he argued cases involving civil liberties and the constitutionality of labor legislation. The questions with which he dealt included those arising within the CIO as well as those affecting CIO affiliates in a general way. Pressman also became the general counsel for the United Steelworkers of America (of which he is a member) and for the National Marine Engineers Beneficial Association.

As a labor spokesman, the CIO general counsel has gone beyond strictly legal matters. Speaking at a forum in November 1940, in the early days of the national defense program before the United States entered World War II, he warned that workers would not refrain from striking and would base their wage demands on industry's increased profits, not only on the rise in cost of living (*Time*, November 25, 1940). He took a different stand in the midst of the war, in 1943: the day after Roosevelt had ordered drastic anti-inflationary measures freezing wages and prices and prohibiting workers from changing jobs, Pressman urged eight hundred delegates, from CIO unions, meeting in New York to support the order as "one of the greatest contributions which could be made to the war effort"; he recommended that wage increases be sought through job reclassification and through incentive payments. According to a *PM* report, other CIO leaders did not accept the Executive Order as unreservedly as he and later issued a statement "toning down Pressman's enthusiasm." Among Pressman's other activities in 1943 was his appearance before the Senate Judiciary Committee during its hearings on the constitutionality of the anti-poll tax bill: he held that the poll tax was "simply a legal trickery" benefiting a particular group of candidates.

Together with other CIO spokesmen, Pressman assailed the "work-or-be-drafted" bill before the Senate Military Affairs Committee in 1944, declaring that labor shortage crises had been and could continue to be solved without national service legislation. He also called for a guaranteed annual wage in 1944 and contended that the Little Steel Formula limitation on wages was unfair to labor in view of the 30 per cent cost-of-living increase since 1940.

Roundly criticizing the Seventy-ninth Congress with regard to some of the laws it passed during the reconversion period, Pressman in 1946 charged that it had "sought to stifle labor organization" and had "resisted any effort to lighten the tax burden on the lower income groups, but had acted swiftly to remove the excess profits tax on corporations while continuing the carry-back provisions permitting gigantic tax rebates out of excess profits tax payments of prior years."

The legislation proposed the following year by members of the Eightieth Congress, designed to outlaw the closed shop and industry-wide bargaining and to impose other restrictions on organized labor was even more strongly assailed by Pressman and other union leaders. In a thirty-six page CIO booklet in which he analyzed the projected labor measures, Pressman declared the legislation was intended to "chop the heart of the Wagner Act and the Norris-La Guardia⁴⁰ Act." As for the issue of portal-to-portal pay claims, Pressman, denouncing the Gwynne bill, maintained it should be resolved not by Congressional legislation but through collective bargaining and by empowering the Wage-Hour Administrator to make binding interpretations of the Fair Labor Standards Act. (The Supreme Court's ruling on the portal-to-portal principle had resulted in an avalanche of suits by labor unions.) The CIO general counsel warned his colleagues that the fight against "antilabor" legislation must be waged not only on Capitol Hill but in the State legislatures. According to Joseph A. Loftus (New York Times, February 23, 1947), eight States had outlawed or were about to outlaw the closed shop by February 1947. When, in June, the Taft⁴⁰-Hartley⁴⁷ Act outlawed the closed shop for the rest of the country, Pressman's worst fears were realized. In July the CIO started a campaign for the law's repeal and for the defeat of those members of Congress responsible for its passage. Under Pressman's direction, the CIO legal staff prepared a forty-one-page analysis of the new law, containing advice on circumventing the National Labor Relations Board.

Toward the end of September Pressman announced that CIO attorneys would begin action against legislation in the State of Florida, which banned the closed shop and several other union security agreements. From the suit, Pressman said, a test of the constitutionality of labor laws in eleven other states would be derived. Another test of constitutionality was involved in three cases, concerning the United Construction Workers and two CIO unions, dismissed by the NLRB early in November 1947 because officials of these unions had not conformed with the non-Communist oath requirement of the Taft-Hartley Act. Since the cases had been in review before the NLRB prior to the time the Taft-Hartley Act became operative (August 22, 1947), union officials considered the requirement invalid in these instances. Until certain statutory and constitutional questions were disposed of, Pressman said, the union would "withhold decision on its approach to the courts."



Press Assn., Inc.

LEE PRESSMAN

Pressman has been described by Joseph and Stewart Alsop as "the hero of the CIO's communists and pro-communists." In their demands for the ousting of radicals, Right-wingers within the organization reportedly have agitated for Pressman's dismissal. "But," said a *Fortune* writer, "he doesn't mix legal advice to Mr. Murray with social emotions." As general counsel for the United Steel Workers of America, Pressman, in April 1947, assisted Philip Murray in negotiations for a new contract with the United States Steel Corporation which resulted in slightly more than a fifteen-cent hourly wage increase for 142,000 production employees of the corporation's five principal operating subsidiaries. In the contract between the steel workers union and United States Steel, which also renewed provisions for maintenance of membership and the check off, the union agreed not to "aid or support" any existing portal-to-portal pay claims.

In 1945 Pressman was a member of a CIO delegation which visited the Soviet Union, returning an earlier visit to the United States by delegates from the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the U.S.S.R. as guests of the CIO. At the CIO's eighth national convention in 1946, he was secretary of the important resolutions committee. The attorney has contributed to law periodicals and is a member of the New York City Bar Association and the National Lawyers Guild. (He is on the executive board and the executive committee of the latter organization.) He registers at the polls as a Democrat. Since June 1931 he has been married to the former Sophia Platnick; they have two daughters, Ann Elaine and Marcia Lee. Pressman has been described as "heavy-set and given to collegiate tweeds and bow ties."

(Continued next page)

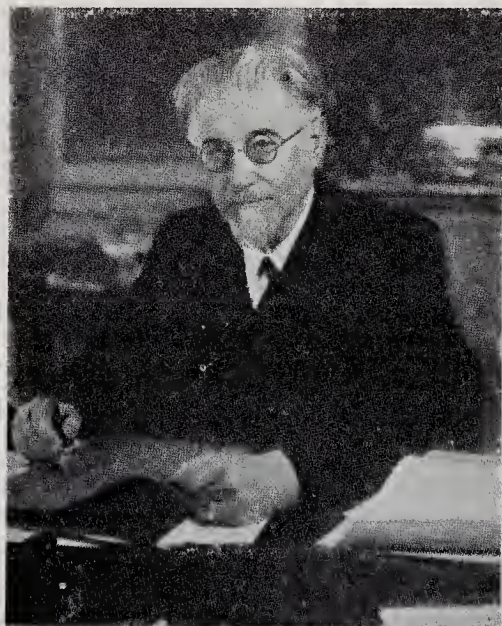
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RAMADIER, PAUL (rà-mà-dyā') Mar.
 17, 1888- Former French Premier

Address: Paris

For the first Premier of the Fourth French Republic, President Auriol⁴⁷ chose a fellow Socialist, Paul Ramadier. Although Ramadier had served in previous Cabinets of the provisional Governments established in France between the liberation of that country in 1944 and the enactment of its new constitution in 1946, he was relatively unknown. Ramadier had been Minister of Labor in the Blum Cabinet of 1937, and during the Nazi occupation he was active in the resistance movement. He held the office of Premier until December 1947, when he was succeeded by Robert Schuman.



Otto & Pirou, Paris

PAUL RAMADIER

Paul Ramadier was born in the city of La Rochelle, France, on March 17, 1888. Joseph Ramadier, his father, was a psychiatrist. (His brother became a surgeon.) The maiden name of his mother, Alix, was also Ramadier. From the *lycée* in Rodez, the capital of the department Aveyron, where he obtained his secondary education, young Ramadier went to the law school of the University of Toulouse. After receiving his law degree, he pursued studies for his Doctor of Laws degree at the University of Paris and submitted a thesis on Roman law as part of his work toward this higher degree. Besides his doctorate, Ramadier also

received a diploma for advanced studies in literature.

At the age of twenty-one, Ramadier became an advocate at the Court of Appeals. Ten years later he was elected mayor of Decazeville, a town in Aveyron. From 1928 until 1940 the French lawyer acted as a deputy and general counselor for the department. Meanwhile he had, in 1936 and 1937, served as Undersecretary of State in the Ministry of Public Works in the Blum Cabinet, and, in 1937 and 1938, as Minister of Labor under Premier Camille Chautemps. When France was occupied by the Germans in 1940, Ramadier joined the resistance movement. After the establishment of the Provisional Government of the French Republic in 1944, following the liberation of France by the Allies, Paul Ramadier was Minister of Supplies in the Cabinet of General de Gaulle⁴⁰ for the five months from November 1944 to March 1945; he was one of the metropolitan resistance members added to the De Gaulle Cabinet when the Government was transferred from Algiers to Paris. During the month of December 1946, while Leon Blum⁴⁰ was Premier, Ramadier served as Minister of Justice.

Upon the formation of the first Government of the Fourth French Republic in January 1947, President Auriol appointed Ramadier the Premier. His nomination was approved by the National Assembly in a vote of 549 to 0. Unlike Blum, who had been forced to form an all-Socialist Government because of the intransigence of the other parties (which opposed his plan to give the Ministry of Defense to a Communist), Ramadier was determined to form a coalition Government. To forestall objections by the centrist and rightist parties to a Communist Minister of Defense, he formulated the plan of making that Minister merely a coordinator of the Ministries of Air, War, and Navy, which were assigned to members of the minority parties. Because of the desire of Georges Bidault⁴⁵, leader of the MRP, to continue his work as Minister of Foreign Affairs, the MRP finally accepted the make-up of the Ramadier Cabinet. The compromise led to a Cabinet composed of nine Socialists, five Communists, five MRP members, five Left Republican Unionists, and two Independent Republicans.

The Ramadier Cabinet was confirmed by a vote of confidence (543 to 18) taken in the National Assembly at the end of January 1947. Shortly afterward, it seemed as if strikes and requests for a general wage increase would lead to the downfall of the Cabinet. The French General Confederation of Labor advocated a seven-thousand franc (about fifty-nine dollars) minimum monthly wage standard, which was opposed by Premier Ramadier; his anti-inflationary policy was to freeze wages and continue the price-cutting program launched by Premier Blum. After the strike of newspaper pressmen and mechanics began in February 1947, the Premier conceded that "abnormally low" salaries (particularly those of coal miners) should be raised without, however, establishing a precedent for a general wage increase. The increase, it was later determined, was to be paid from a national wage fund to which employers would donate one per cent of their

pay rolls. The month-long strike of the newspaper pressmen was ended in mid-March 1947 when the strikers agreed to return to work at their original basis of pay. To regulate French press agencies and publications appearing more than thirty times yearly, the Premier presented to the National Assembly in July a program calling for the establishment of a twenty-three-member national press chamber; the proposed statute also contained a clause guaranteeing a free press and eliminating the need for Government licensing of publications.

In the early spring months of 1947, the country was undergoing another domestic crisis. Because of the wheat shortage, some wheat contracts were exempted from the general 5 per cent price cut ordered by the Premier in February. Although production of French wheat was eventually to be brought to its pre-war level under the four-year Monnet plan for reconversion and recovery, Premier Ramadier revealed that France would probably have to remain on a short bread ration for twenty-three months. Wheat pledged by the United States was delayed in shipment, and French credits intended for the purchase of capital goods from abroad had to be diverted to the purchase of wheat. In April 1947 all consumption of wheat was placed under strict control, and the following month, Ramadier requisitioned until August the flour mills of the Paris region. With a Government estimate to substantiate his claim, the Premier predicted that France herself was "reasonably certain" to be able to supply 250,000 tons of wheat between May and July. Ramadier assumed the portfolio of Minister of Food. Emergency allotments of corn received from the United States and the allocation of more than eight hundred thousand tons of grain in August were not enough to alleviate the shortage, which caused the Premier to declare a reduction in the bread ration the latter month.

The Ramadier Cabinet also found itself confronted with the problem of determining France's foreign policy in the European, Asiatic, and African spheres. In regard to Germany, the coalition Cabinet at the end of January approved a plan for a federation of autonomous, but weakened, German states. According to this plan, the Ruhr area was to be placed under United Nations control and its products made available to all European members of the United Nations which had actively participated in the defeat of Germany. The decision of the Ramadier Government to support the country's demand for a demilitarized Germany averted a crisis and the possible resignation of the Cabinet. The Premier in February 1947 revealed his desire for a Franco-American, and a Franco-British alliance, as well as for a triple entente, to be composed of France, Great Britain, and the U.S.S.R.

In reference to the European Recovery Plan (Marshall Plan), Ramadier expressed his doubts as to its practicability without Russian cooperation. The Marshall plan, by including considerations for the revival of German industry, ran contrary to the foreign policy of the Ramadier Government. Early in October

1947, however, a plebiscite held in the Saar area was overwhelmingly in favor of economic fusion with France, thus reversing the decision of the 1935 plebiscite; immediate political union with France was not contemplated, according to French Government spokesmen, nor had the integration of the Saar coal industry into the Marshall Plan been determined.

The coalition Cabinet was almost dissolved in March 1947 by the refusal of the Communist members of the National Assembly to support the Premier's request for appropriations of thirty-four billion francs for military operations against the Viet Nameese in Indo-China. (The Communists advocated settlement of the rebellion there by negotiations with Ho Chi Minh, president of the Viet Nam Republic, and by cessation of hostilities.) Upon the demand of Ramadier for a vote of confidence, his policy was endorsed by the Assembly on March 22, 1947, by a vote of 411 to 0. A compromise between the Government and the Communist party was evolved: the Communist deputies refrained from voting in the National Assembly, but the five Communist Cabinet ministers agreed to vote for the requested credits in order to remain in the Cabinet. The Communist explanation for this tactical division of their leaders and their rank and file was that French negotiations at the Moscow Conference (the Council of Foreign Ministers) would be hindered if the Government fell. Further divergence between the Communist party and the Government arose because of a rebellion in Madagascar and rioting in Algeria, which were said to be linked with the Viet Nam revolution. In each case, the Communists supported the independence movements of the native citizens. Two solutions to the colonial problems were offered by the Ramadier Government: one of them, establishing a separate legislative assembly in Algeria, was passed late in August 1947, but the Algerian plea for dominion status was rejected. The Government offered dominion status to Indo-China in September, with the proviso that the French would be allowed to retain their military bases in that country.

The stability of the Government was challenged in April 1947 by General de Gaulle, who characterized the Ramadier Government as an unworkable compromise, and again, in May 1947, by the Communists. This final disagreement between Ramadier and the Communist ministers in his Cabinet was precipitated by a wildcat strike for a ten-francs-an-hour increase in pay at the nationalized Renault automobile plant. At first it was unauthorized by the General Confederation of Labor, but later that organization, as well as the Communist party, supported the strikers' demand for higher wages. On May 1, 1947, the Communist Cabinet ministers refused to endorse the Government's wage-freezing policy. When the issue was submitted to the National Assembly on May 4, 1947, the Government policy received a confidence vote of 360 to 186, with 60 abstentions. (Communist ministers and deputies were among those who abstained.) Declaring that the Cabinet's solidarity had been broken, Pre-

RAMADIER, PAUL—*Continued*

mier Ramadier requested and received the resignations of the five Communist members of his Cabinet. At the Renault plant the strike was settled for a production bonus of three francs per hour on increased output—the solution suggested by the General Confederation.

The Premier was instrumental in averting strikes in several other industries—the bakery, railway, department store, power, banking fields—and also in the civil service, until November, when a wave of strikes spread through the country. Because of his economy program, launched in June, Ramadier permitted only bonuses, rather than pay increases to the workers. He had also attempted to forestall the devaluation of the franc by obtaining a loan of \$250,000,000 from the World Bank. To obtain support for the Ramadier measures, seven votes of confidence were taken in the National Assembly between July and October; but after the election returns in the latter month, which showed an average voting strength of 40 per cent for General de Gaulle's coalition party (the Rally of the French People), Ramadier's Cabinet became insecure. The Premier's attempts to strengthen his Cabinet by revising its membership were unavailing. On November 19, 1947, he submitted his resignation. When the attempts to create another predominantly Socialist Cabinet under Léon Blum were unsuccessful, a few days later Robert Schuman was made Premier.

Ramadier is the author of four books: *Missio in bona rei conservandae causa*, 1911 (his doctoral thesis); *Le Fonctionnement juridique des coopératives de consommation* ("The Juridical Function of Consumer Cooperatives"), 1928; *Définition et nature des coopératives* ("Juridical Definition and Nature of Cooperatives"), 1929; *Le Droit des coopératives en France* ("The Law Regarding Cooperatives in France"), 1932. His interest in cooperatives is not solely theoretical: he is a member of the legal council of the Consumer Cooperatives and of the International Cooperative Alliance. From the French Government Ramadier has received the Médaille Militaire and the Croix de Guerre.

The former French Premier likes to pursue historical studies and to translate Greek and Latin texts. Five feet ten inches tall, weighing 187 pounds, Ramadier has light brown eyes, gray hair, and a small beard. By his marriage in 1911 to Marguerite Cerri, there are two sons: Claude and Jean (the latter has been awarded the French Medal of the Resistance). Because of his gentle manner, Paul Ramadier was identified in the resistance movement by the password "Violette."

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RASMUSSEN, GUSTAV (räs'mōō-s'n gōōs'tāv) Aug. 10, 1895- Foreign Minister of Denmark

Address: b. c/o Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Christiansborg Castle, Copenhagen; h. Hotel d'Angleterre, Copenhagen

Denmark's relations with other nations are guided by Gustav Rasmussen, Minister for Foreign Affairs. A lawyer, who in 1917 began his career in Denmark's Foreign Office, Rasmussen's policies have met with the approval of the Danish people, although the Danes have, since the end of World War II, voted to change the political party in authority. The major problems with which Rasmussen, in 1947, was concerned included United States' interest in Greenland, the large number of German refugees in Denmark, and the treatment of Danes in South Schleswig.

Gustav Rasmussen, the son of Casperitta, née Baroness Wedell-Wedellsborg, and Christian Rasmussen, was born in Odense, on the Danish island of Fyn, on August 10, 1895. Before he completed his formal education, in 1917 Rasmussen had served as secretary to the Danish Legation in Petrograd (later Leningrad). He was also, during the year 1917-18, delegate for prisoners of war in Siberia. At the University of Copenhagen, where he studied law, Rasmussen attained *accessit* (honorable mention) for the University of Copenhagen's Prize Question in 1920. Rasmussen was awarded his degree in 1921, in which year he received his appointment as a secretary in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

Since 1921 Rasmussen has risen through the ranks of the Ministry he was to head. In 1926 he was named head of a section there. A year later he was sent to Berne, Switzerland, as chargé d'affaires; he remained in that post until 1931. Rasmussen was called upon to use his legal talents in 1932 as deputy advocate in a case before the Permanent Court for International Justice at The Hague. The dispute was between Denmark and Norway over the ownership of East Greenland (a separate case concerning Southeast Greenland had been filed but was later dropped). On April 5, 1933, the World Court ruled "that the declaration of occupation promulgated by the Norwegian Government on July 10, 1931, and any steps taken in this respect by that Government constituted a violation of the existing legal situation and are accordingly unlawful and invalid." Norway immediately accepted the World Court's decision.

Rasmussen continued to serve in Geneva in 1934-35 as counselor of the Danish delegation to the League of Nations. After four years as chief of a section in the Foreign Office, Rasmussen, according to the *Statesman's Year Book*, served as counselor of the Danish Legation in London (1939-42). In 1940 Denmark had been invaded by German troops, and in 1942 the Germans forced Rasmussen's removal. He then (March 1942) became a member of the Danish Council and the Danish Military Mission in London. In September 1944 he was named head of the Section for Civil Affairs in

the Danish Military Commission to the Allied Supreme Headquarters, remaining in the same post until August 1945. On May 5, 1945, the Danes were liberated from German occupation, and shortly thereafter Rasmussen was appointed Danish Minister to Rome.

The results of the Danish elections, held in October 1945, gave the Agrarian party a majority, and Knud Kristensen was called upon to form a Cabinet; Gustav Rasmussen was chosen Foreign Minister. Denmark's position in foreign affairs, after World War II, was summarized by Karen M. Jones in the September 1945 *American Scandinavian Review* article: "The role of Denmark—indeed of all Scandinavia—appears in Europe somewhat analogous to our own in the wider sphere. Its importance is quite apart from the question of military and economic might." The writer believed that the countries which form the Scandinavian group, and particularly Denmark, could show the way to world peace by extending political democracy to include minority groups.

One of the gravest problems confronting the Danes after the war is that of German refugees who had fled to Denmark. Rasmussen estimated that these people, who wanted to return home, cost the Danish Government about two hundred million kroner a year, which was about 40 per cent of the nation's prewar budget. (Rasmussen said the two hundred thousand Germans in a small country like Denmark were equivalent to two and a half million in Great Britain or seven to eight million in the United States.) Their number has been gradually reduced to about seventy thousand. Late in 1946 Rasmussen went to the United States to discuss with Secretary of State Byrnes the problem of the refugees.

Another postwar problem has been that of South Schleswig, a part of Germany administered by Britain. Rasmussen found it necessary to negotiate with Britain on the rights of the "Danish-minded" (so Rasmussen has termed those whose sympathies are with Denmark) people in that area. In a November 1946 speech in which he reviewed the problem and the accomplishments toward its solution, the Foreign Minister asserted, "In their demand for cultural and political freedom we will support those whose minds are turned towards Denmark. We will fortify their confidence in their own strength. We will support them in their demand for freedom to adhere to the faith of their fathers, freedom to lead their lives on the soil they love." Another question with which Rasmussen has had to deal was the request by the parliament of the Faeroes for complete autonomy.

By October 1947 the negotiations between Denmark and the United States for a new Greenland defense pact had reportedly made progress. The new agreement was necessary because Rasmussen had requested abrogation of the 1941 treaty which had allowed the United States to establish bases on that island. Reportedly the United States had offered to purchase the island at a price of one billion dollars, but in March 1947 Rasmussen averred, "On behalf of the Danish Government I estab-



GUSTAV RASMUSSEN

lish that Denmark is not willing to negotiate on the sale of Greenland. It will not be sold to any nation." Previously, on January 19, 1947, Rasmussen told the Foreign Press Association that Denmark also wished complete disarmament and denazification of Germany. He stated, too, that the freedoms which would be granted in Germany should include freedom to print publications, teach children, and conduct meetings, these freedoms to be extended to non-Germans living in Germany (he was thinking, in particular, of the Danes in South Schleswig). On this occasion, too, he expressed his Government's views on the Danish peace settlement with Germany: these advocated "equal tariff; access for all nations to Germany by land, sea, and air; the opening of the Kiel Canal to all shipping; and a new agreement on German waterways."

Denmark's foreign export situation, stated Alexander Kendrick (a writer for the *Chicago Sun* and *PM*), who had visited the country in January 1947, was poor. He added that the "Russians are keenly interested in broadening their present trade with the Danes and they are willing to pay going rates." (In August 1946 Denmark had agreed to export 90 per cent of her surplus butter and bacon and nearly all her eggs to the British Isles.) A more encouraging picture of Denmark's progress in foreign trade was presented when Rasmussen's staff prepared a report under terms of the Marshall⁴⁷ Plan. From May 1945 to August 1947 Denmark had exported 3,800,000,000 kroner's (\$794,960,000) worth of food; in comparison to her prewar exports, foreign sales of cheese had more than doubled, eggs had tripled, and potatoes septupled. Denmark would need aid in the purchase, during 1947-51, of coal, oil, machinery, iron, steel, fertilizer, agricultural machinery, and feed for cattle. Her war losses were placed at twelve billion kroner, and her outstanding debt to the

RASMUSSEN, GUSTAV—*Continued*

United States at thirty-five million dollars. Denmark was asking two billion dollars in reparations from Germany.

Rasmussen has weathered a change in Cabinet; he was renamed Foreign Minister in the Government formed by Hans Hedtoft in November 1947. He was willing to remain in the newly formed Cabinet, he said, because he felt that it was his duty to remain free of domestic politics and to maintain the foreign policy which had been approved by the Rigsdag (Danish parliament). A member of the Danish delegation to the London meeting of the United Nations General Assembly in January 1946, the Foreign Minister also was chairman of the Danish delegation to the second session in 1946 of the General Assembly, held in New York. He has written a number of works on international law and other subjects.

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RHEE, SYNGMAN (rê sîng'măn) Apr. 26, 1875- Korean political leader

Address: b. c/o Korean Commission, 416 Columbian Bldg., Washington 1, D.C.; h. Seoul, Korea

"Korea's most distinguished and provocative statesman," according to *Time*, is Syngman Rhee. Rhee served as the first President of the Provisional Korean Republic from 1919 through 1941; in present-day Korean politics, he has caused controversy by his anti-Russian stand. Since 1919, when the Korean Republic was established, Rhee had been fighting for an independent Korean government; he has carried on that struggle in 1946 and 1947, strongly opposing the proposed four-power trusteeship for Korea.

An only son, Syngman Rhee was born to Kyung-sun and Kim-Hai Kimsio Rhee on April 26, 1875, in Whanghai Province, Korea. He is descended, through his father, from the Ri dynasty, which had ruled Korea from 1486 to 1910. (Ri, Yi, alternate names for the dynasty, and Rhee all have the same Chinese and Korean ideograph.) In compliance with his father's wish that he obtain a literary degree and, consequently, appointment to a high Government post, young Rhee received a classical Chinese education. When he had finished his studies, he placed first in the national examinations held in the capital city of Seoul. Because he thought that a knowledge of English would be necessary to maintain a Government post, and since no Korean school offered instruction in this language, Rhee enrolled at Pai Jai, a Methodist mission school in Seoul. By the time he left the school, Rhee had been influenced by the talk of democracy he heard there, and in 1894 he joined the Independence Club, which pressed for democratic reforms under the Korean monarchy and for elimination of Japanese influence in the Government. Shortly afterward, he founded and edited *In-*

dependence, the first daily newspaper in Korea and the first paper published wholly by Koreans. When, in 1895, the leader of the Independence Club was forced to flee from Korea, Rhee became leader of the reform movement.

In 1897 Rhee led a mass demonstration of students. As a result, he was imprisoned and subjected to six months of torture. During these months Rhee became a Christian convert. After he was sentenced to life imprisonment, he was removed to another jail where he organized his co-prisoners into classes to study religion, economics, and English. He also conducted religious services. While in prison, he translated several English books into Korean and, in 1904, wrote in Korean "Spirit of Independence," a book which has had many reprintings (one in 1947) and which, reported *Newsweek* in 1943, is "the book all literate Koreans abide by today."

In 1904 a general amnesty of political prisoners was declared, and Rhee was released. With the help of his father, he traveled to the United States. During his six years in that country, he received a B.A. degree from George Washington University, an M.A. degree from Harvard University, and a Ph.D. degree from the theological department of Princeton University, having written for his doctorate (1910) a thesis, *Neutrality as Influenced by the United States*, published in 1912. During his years at Princeton, the Korean reportedly was influenced by Woodrow Wilson, who ended his administration as president of Princeton in the year Rhee received his degree.

Syngman Rhee returned to Korea in the fall of 1910 or 1911 as a YMCA official. While in his native land, he organized and was the leader of the Korean Christian Student Movement and was a missionary teacher for the Methodist Mission Board. Still concerned over the fate of his country (Japan had, by now, openly occupied Korea and changed its name to Chosen), Rhee continued his political activities, organizing resistance to the Japanese in whichever part of the country he traveled to do missionary work. Discovery by the Japanese forced him again to leave Korea.

This time Rhee fled to Hawaii, where he founded the Korean Methodist Church and the Korean Christian Institute, which school he directed until 1939. In Hawaii, too, he established the *Korean Pacific Magazine*. In the meantime, he remained in contact with the independence movement in Korea. On March 1, 1919, a group of Korean rebels signed the Korean declaration of independence. On that date, simultaneous meetings and demonstrations were held throughout Korea. The year 1919 is remembered as the year of a Japanese purge of Korean Nationalists. Secret elections had been held, and delegates met in Seoul to establish a Korean Provisional Government. Syngman Rhee was unanimously elected President, and a republican form of government was adopted by constitution.

Early in 1920 Rhee went to Shanghai to direct this Korean government, which convened yearly. The government organized guerrilla resistance to the Japanese in Korea, and

later, when the Japanese invaded Manchuria, aided the Chinese in their fight. At one time, according to Robert T. Oliver, an American authority on Korea, thirty thousand men were fighting for China as representatives of the Korean Provisional Government. In 1924 the provisional group began to decline as a result of a factional split. It was revived, however, in Chungking in 1940, having, during the sixteen intervening years, undergone a series of reorganizations. Rhee was regularly re-elected President; he held this post until 1941, when he relinquished his duties to Kim Koo, another Korean independence leader.

The history of the Korean Provisional Government has been partly characterized by its attempts to win recognition for itself, particularly from the United States. "America is the hope of Korea," Rhee wrote in 1944. "Although the American people have not realized it, they as well as the people of the other democracies are in a very real sense responsible for Korea's plight. They are responsible because they have ignored, for the most part unwittingly, Japanese treachery toward Korea . . . because they have permitted their Governments to pursue policies that have directly and indirectly facilitated Japan's exploitation of Korea." To aid this striving for recognition (which was not obtained), he established the Korean Commission in Washington, D.C., "to serve as a diplomatic agency of the exiled Korean Republic." Supported by donations from Koreans in the United States, the commission, on which Rhee serves as chairman, in 1947 continued to function as the quasi-diplomatic agency of the Representative Democratic Council, an American Military Government-sponsored group. (The Provisional Republic of Korea was voluntarily suspended in October 1945.) During World War II, the commission and the government unsuccessfully sought to have the republic accepted on the same basis as governments-in-exile, which received Lend-Lease aid, and to have it represented at the San Francisco Conference which drafted the United Nations Charter. Rhee is also head of Dong Ji Hoi, the largest group of Koreans in the United States.

In 1945, after the defeat of Japan, Rhee returned to Korea with the sanction of the United States War Department. At a liberation demonstration in Seoul, reported the *Christian Science Monitor*, "Dr. Rhee suddenly was brought from behind a screen for his first public appearance in Korea in a quarter of a century. The crowds went wild." But the occupation Government (Korea, as a once Japanese-dominated country has been occupied, since the end of the war, by the United States and Russia, a measure the people reportedly resent deeply) found that Rhee and his followers disagreed with some of the American policies for Korea. One point of objection is the division of Korea at the 38th parallel into a zone administered by the United States (southern Korea) and one administered by Russia (northern Korea). Rhee strongly opposes the establishment of a trusteeship for Korea (a 1945 agreement with Russia provided for a four-



Edmonston Studio

SYNGMAN RHEE

power trusteeship for a period up to five years). Such a step, Rhee believes, would result in eventual Communist domination of Korea. Instead of compromise with the Russians (Rhee has refused to cooperate with the Joint Commission working toward a Russo-American agreement on the future government of Korea), Rhee wishes to see established an independent government in the south, with continued military occupation by the United States (but with no political interference). This government, he hopes, can eventually, through the U.N., force the Russians from the north. He has asked the Joint Commission for a definition of trusteeship (he believes this should be confined to "aid and assistance") and democracy (because, he asserts, Russians and Americans define the word differently).

Early in 1946 the New York *Times* summarized the program proposed by Rhee, who has been considered an extreme Rightist. This would include confiscation of all Japanese- and traitor-owned property and the redistribution of such property to the peasants on the basis of their ability to develop the land; purchase of large estates for similar redistribution; nationalization of heavy industries, mines, forests, public utilities, and banks; state supervision of all commercial and industrial enterprises; a planned economy; a program of progressive taxation; a program of social security, unemployment insurance, and minimum wage protection; compulsory education; compulsory military service; restrictions on the employment of women and children, and universal suffrage. Shortly after his return to Korea, Rhee was appointed chairman of the Representative Democratic Council of South Korea. A year later, however, his name was not on the list of members of the Coalition Committee. Rhee's followers attribute this to his vigorous anti-Communist campaign; they feel that General

RHEE, SYNGMAN—*Continued*

John R. Hodge⁴⁸, Commander of the American Army of Occupation in Korea, has encouraged, rather than attempted to curb, dissemination of Communist propaganda in southern Korea. In November 1946 forty-three of the forty-five elective seats in the Interim Legislature were won by Rhee's followers (of the fifty-four political parties in Korea, several claim Rhee as their leader); General Hodge, authorized to appoint forty-five additional legislators, chose one Rhee follower and forty-four of his opponents, according to a Korean Commission statement.

Reports from Korea concerning the degree of Rhee's influence have differed, although most concur with *World Report's* statement: "While many disagree with him politically, there are few who would deny his pre-eminence as Korea's first citizen." In March 1947 Gordon Walker, *Christian Science Monitor* correspondent, wrote that Rhee and Kim Koo "hold the major pursestrings, control the powerful Korean police, and exercise more political influence than any group south of the 38th parallel," but two months later Walker found that there were signs that Rhee "is losing support as leader and spokesman for the Rightist parties." Some sources feel that his advocacy of an independent southern Korea has turned some followers from him, but in May 1947 William H. Newton (New York *World-Telegram*) asserted, "If there was a general election tomorrow in South Korea, there isn't much question that Dr. Rhee would be elected President." His "anti-Communism and anti-occupation ideas," remarked Neal Stanford in the *Christian Science Monitor*, "are credited with causing not a little of Korea's present-day troubles." To this same anti-Communism some observers have attributed the reversal of political opinion in southern Korea to the anti-Communist.

Rhee's strength will be tested not later than March 1, 1948, as a result of a United Nations General Assembly decision. Troops are not to be withdrawn until this provisional Government has united the two zones and made the necessary arrangements with the occupation forces. The U.N. dispatched a commission to supervise the balloting; Rhee, a Scripps-Howard writer (Parker La Moore) reported, is insistent on holding elections before the commission arrives. Pending the U.N.-sponsored election, a pro-Soviet Government has been established in Northern Korea.

Rhee's ideas are expressed in a number of his articles, speeches, and pamphlets. He is also the author of *Japan Inside Out*, published (in English) in 1941. While the statesman was in Geneva, outlining Korea's case against the Japanese at the League of Nations, he met Miss Francesca Donner, an Austrian. They were married in 1934. (His only son, by an earlier marriage, died in 1915.) The Korean, who is small of stature, has been described as "handsome, even dapper," and "gentlemanly." He makes a practice of taking a walk daily, and enjoys an occasional game of tennis. Fond of classic Chinese poetry, Rhee also finds relaxation in composing poems in Chinese. Since the

days of his prison torture, he has a habit, when excited, of blowing on his once-injured fingers.

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RICE, PAUL NORTH Feb. 9, 1888- Librarian

Address: b. c/o New York Public Library, 476 5th Ave., New York 18; h. 301 Cliff Ave., Pelham, N.Y.

Paul North Rice, chief of the reference department of the New York Public Library, was installed as president of the American Library Association on July 4, 1947. The American Library Association, which was founded in 1876 in Philadelphia at the United States Centennial Exposition, is a national organization for professional librarians; its most important problem, in the light of present-day affairs, is said by its new president to be the "promotion of international understanding" in the United States. Active in library work and organizations for many years, Rice was chairman of the committee of the Association of Research Libraries which prepared the 167-volume *Catalog of Books Represented by Library of Congress Printed Cards* (1942-46).

Born February 9, 1888, in Lowell, Massachusetts, Paul North Rice is the son of Charles and Miriam Owen (Jacobs) Rice. The paternal branch of his family has lived in Massachusetts since 1640, when Edmund Rice settled there. His grandfather was librarian of the Springfield (Massachusetts) Public Library for more than thirty years; his father, a Methodist minister, served in various churches in the Boston area. Two brothers of Rice's were to become lawyers.

Rice was reared in the Massachusetts towns of Lowell, Cambridge, and Springfield. "All of the male Rices for several generations," he has said, "have attended Wesleyan University, and a considerable number of them have been, at one time or another, connected with the teaching faculty." In keeping with family tradition, Paul North Rice entered that university, in Middletown, Connecticut, from which he received his B.A. degree in 1910. Choosing his grandfather's profession for himself, Rice became a student at the New York State Library School in Albany. In 1911 he became a reference assistant at the Ohio State University. He returned to the library school for a year's further study in 1913, the year in which he also received his New York State certificate as a librarian. The year 1914 marked his first employment in the New York Public Library, as a reference assistant at the information desk of the New York Public Library, in which library he was promoted to the post of chief of stacks in 1916.

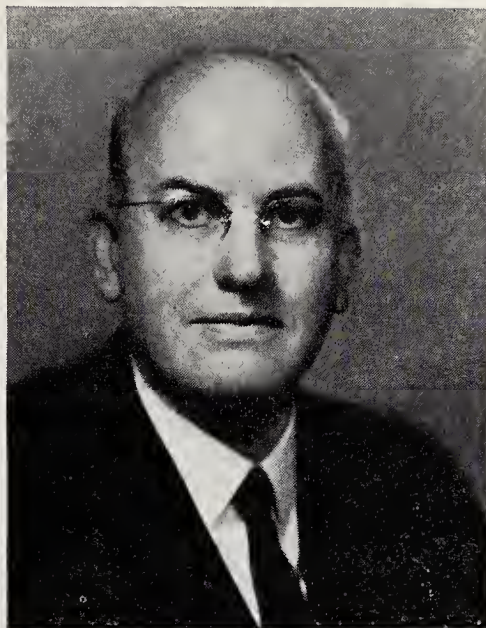
When the United States entered World War I, the librarian joined the United States Army, serving, successively, as a private, sergeant, and second lieutenant (1917-19). After his discharge from the Army he returned to the New York Public Library to become first assistant at the information desk (July-December 1919), chief of the accessions division (January-June 1920), and chief of the preparation division (1920-27).

In 1927 Rice went to Dayton, Ohio, as librarian of that city's public library. The depression years were particularly difficult for Ohio public libraries, owing to a change in the source of tax support in 1929. There were several months during his tenure in which the library was without operating funds and a longer period in which it was faced "with the loss of all tax support." Largely through Paul North Rice's administration of the office of president of the Ohio Library Association (1930-31) and of that of chairman of the association's legislative committee, these legislative financial difficulties were remedied. Upon his resignation in 1936 the library's board of trustees adopted a resolution which read, in part: "He has combined in his executive contribution the qualities of the scholar, the able businessman, and the expert librarian; he has made himself invaluable as a citizen of Dayton through his devotion to every high ideal of civic and community life."

The librarian left his Dayton post to become director of libraries at New York University. His new position was created by the demand for coordination of the various libraries serving the different schools of the university. By 1936 the growth in the student body and the expansion of the different schools of New York University demanded greater library facilities for the university. To give coordination to the various libraries serving the different schools, the office of director of libraries was created and Paul North Rice was called upon to administer it.

Then, in 1937 Rice entered upon a new post, as chief of the reference department of the New York Public Library. This department, which occupies most of the classical building on Fifth Avenue, serves about one and a half million readers a year. Its holdings consist of three and a half million books, pamphlets, and periodicals. Their housing requires eighty-five miles of shelves and the employment of 515 people. The public catalogue, with its six million reference cards, has been called "the most valuable scholastic tool in this hemisphere."

Rice was an instructor in public library administration at the Columbia University School of Library Service during the 1938-39 term, and he is the author of articles published in professional library periodicals. The *Catalog of Books Represented by Library of Congress Printed Cards*, prepared by a committee under his chairmanship and completed in 1946, is "a photographic reproduction of a series of nearly two million cards as they stand in a depository card catalogue." Archibald MacLeish⁴⁰, in the introductory remarks to the 167 volumes, states:



Fabian Bachrach

PAUL NORTH RICE

"This enormous work is not merely a catalogue of books, but a source book for the study of catalogues . . . a kind of kitchen midden of American librarianship." Of much importance to library administrators is the *Classification and Pay Plans for Municipal Libraries* (1938), which was prepared by the American Library Association board on salaries, staff, and tenure, on which Rice served as chairman (1937-40) and as member (until 1942).

As part of his work in the library field, the New York librarian is active in the American Library Association, which he had joined in 1912. During 1936-38 he was an ex-officio member of the A.L.A. council, serving from 1938 on as council member. He has also been executive assistant on the A.L.A. cooperative cataloging committee (1931-32); chairman of its second activities committee (1933-35), its committee on salaries, staff, and service (1936-37), its library buildings round table (1936-37). From 1942 to 1947 he was a member (and chairman from 1944 to 1945) of the A.L.A. board on resources of American libraries.

At the 1947 annual congress of the American Library Association, at which Rice took office as president, he expressed the belief that it might be necessary for librarians "to desert [their] boasted neutrality" in this atomic era. "American public libraries have always prided themselves on being neutral on all subjects. We have attempted to have the best books on both sides of controversial subjects. We are proud of our neutrality on matters of religion, politics and even the arts; and we may well be. Many of us believe that another war may mean the end of civilization. Many of us are sure that the only hope is international cooperation. If we believe that, do we dare make our libraries neutral as between an isolationist or an international point of view? Must we not follow the splendid example of the Enoch Free

RICE, PAUL NORTH—*Continued*

Library in helping to convince the people of Baltimore that in an atomic age the only choice is destruction or internationalism?"

At the same conference the A.L.A. council voted to support UNESCO in developing public libraries abroad, and urged Congress and Secretary of War Patterson to see that the Army library service's program was "supported from appropriated funds with librarians to be given civil service status." Of the UNESCO program, A.L.A.'s new president said: "It is natural that in matters of international cooperation we librarians view the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization with ardent hope. It is good to know that the United States National Commission for UNESCO will act with the A.L.A. in public library development and popularization."

Other positions Rice has held include that of treasurer (1916-17), vice-president (1938-39), and president (1939-40) of the New York Library Association; first vice-president of the New York State Library School Association, Inc. (1926-27). In 1938 he became a member of the American Library Institute's executive committee, in 1940 of the advisory committee, in 1942-46 was executive secretary of the Association of Research Libraries. He is a fellow of the American Library Institute, and a member of the New York Library Club, the Rotary and Grolier clubs, Phi Beta Kappa, and Phi Nu Theta. His church is the Methodist. As for his political affiliation, he has said: "I am a registered Republican but bolted the ticket with my first vote and voted for Theodore Roosevelt and the Bull Moose Progressives, and since then have bolted the ticket enough so that I never yet have voted for anyone who was elected President."

Paul North Rice was married to Genevieve Briggs on July 17, 1924. They and their children, Rachel, Lenore, Horace, and Charles (whose second names are Briggs) live in a New York suburb. Rice has been described as a man with "infectious enthusiasm, a hunger for work, a balance of judgment, and a wealth of ideals." Weighing 190 pounds, he is five feet seven and a half inches tall. His eyes are gray-blue; his once brown hair is white. Recreations of the librarian are reading, swimming, and walking. For twenty-five years he and several friends have taken an annual hike over three of the highest mountains of the Catskills. "With the years," says Rice, "the mountain trails have become less rugged, thus accommodating our less rugged physiques."

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RICHARDS, VINCENT Mar. 20, 1903-
Tennis commissioner; businessman

Address: b. c/o Dunlop Tire and Rubber Corp., 500 5th Ave., New York 3; h. 155 Garth Rd., Scarsdale, N.Y.

The first commissioner of the World's Professional Tennis League is Vincent Richards, who became a national tennis champion at the age of fifteen, and later was four times National Professional Singles Champion, and seven times Professional Doubles Champion. Richards, who is assistant to the president of the Dunlop Tire and Rubber Corporation, accepted the commissionership of the league on a non-salary basis in March 1947.

Vincent Richards, born in New York City on March 20, 1903, is the son of Welsh-descended Edward A. Richards and Irish-descended Mary (McQuade) Richards. Reared in the suburban city of Yonkers, where his father was a well-known contractor, young Vinnie earned spending money as a newspaper boy. He began to play tennis at the age of eight, entered his first tournament at twelve, and soon was traveling to other cities to play as a member of a boys' team representing New York. Richards attended Fordham Preparatory School, the Jesuit institution in New York, was a student at Fordham University for two years, and studied at the Columbia University School of Journalism in 1922.

At fourteen Vinnie Richards won the 1917 National Boys Outdoor Singles Tournament. Bill Tilden, ten years his senior, defeated the boy in a tournament and then asked him to be his partner in the next summer's contest for the adult National Doubles Championship. This doubles title, which was Tilden's first important victory, was held by Richards concurrently with several other national championships. In the wartime year of 1918, the fifteen-year-old schoolboy also won the Indoor Singles crown, the Junior Doubles (with Harold Taylor) and the Boys Outdoor Singles. In 1919, the year of his graduation from Fordham prep, he advanced to the Junior Outdoor Singles Championship, retained the Indoor Singles, and won the Men's Indoor Singles and three doubles titles—Junior Indoor Doubles with Frank Anderson, Mixed Doubles with Marion Zinderstein, and Indoor Doubles with Tilden.

Altogether, the New York student won the Indoor Doubles five times with three partners; the Indoor Singles and Men's Indoor Singles three times each; the National Doubles three times with Tilden and twice with R. Norris Williams; the Mixed Doubles twice (once with Helen Wills); and the National Clay Court Doubles once, with Ronald Roberts. Chosen for five Davis Cup squads, he competed for the highest team trophy in international tennis; and he won the Men's Singles and, with Francis Hunter, the Doubles title in the Olympic Games of 1924, at Paris. (Richards did not succeed, however, in reaching the finals of the National Singles Championship Tournament.) The *Outlook* remarked of Richards in October 1925, "He is noteworthy for his good sportsmanship in a game where good sportsmanship is taken for granted."

The author of many articles on tennis and tennis players, Richards had an eight-thousand-

dollar annual contract with Hearst's King Features syndicate in 1924-27, which enabled him to play tennis the year round—or, as he put it, to be "a first-class tennis bum." (He was also an Equitable Life Insurance agent in 1925-26.) Then the United States Lawn Tennis Association forbade players to report on tournaments in which they were competing, on pain of losing their amateur standing and being barred from further championship competition. "In the case of Richards," commented Herbert Reed two years later (in an article, "The Lost Leader"), "the rule was most exasperating. He was not one of those who sold 'ghosted' stories of the day's play. . . . [Journalism] was his profession. Tennis was his pleasure, and it is today. No amount of pay for his tennis play or his instruction can destroy the unmistakable amateurism that is in him."

In October 1926, after a season in which he and Tilden represented the United States on French tennis courts, and he and Williams won tournaments culminating in the National Doubles, twenty-three-year-old Richards signed a contract to play professional tennis for the promoter C. C. ("Cash and Carry") Pyle. As a result, the USLTA ranking committee refused to consider his 1926 amateur record for ranking. Contrary to predictions, the three-month exhibition tour Richards made with Suzanne Lenglen, Mary K. Browne, and three men stars was extremely profitable—Mlle. Lenglen's share was reported as a hundred thousand dollars, and Richards' as thirty-five thousand. This was the beginning of "big-time" professional tennis. The Professional Lawn Tennis Association of the United States was formed the following year, in September 1927, by Richards and thirteen other "prominent professional tennis educators."

Although prevented by illness from playing for two months early in 1927, Richards won the World's Professional Singles Championship by defeating finalist Howard Kinsey in straight sets that September. "He was over-tennis'd last year [1926] at Forest Hills in the National Singles Tournament," wrote John R. Tunis, "[but] yesterday he had that subtle sense of touch which makes him the greatest volleyer in the world." (Afterward he left for an exhibition tour of Japan.) When Richards successfully defended the title in 1928, Herbert Reed said, "Our lost leader now occupies the lonely eminence of an unbeatable player in his own class." The New Yorker was not entirely unbeatable, however. Runner-up Karel Kozeluh had defeated him decisively for the World's Championship in matches held in Prague, London, and the United States that summer and fall, and in 1929 Kozeluh proceeded to take the American title away from Richards. Then the pair joined forces to win the first National Professional Doubles crown, overcoming Kinsey and Wallace F. Johnson in the finals.

Richards, who recaptured the Singles championship in 1930, announced his retirement that October. Later he wrote, "The money made right after an amateur turns professional is the cream, and what he makes afterward comes



Dunlop Tire & Rubber Corp.

VINCENT RICHARDS

hard in comparison." In his case, however, an additional source of income presented itself. The Dunlop Tire and Rubber Corporation entered the tennis equipment field in 1931, and engaged Vincent Richards to be general manager of its sporting goods division. In 1947 Richards is assistant to the corporation's president, and the Dunlop catalogue lists the Maxply model tennis racket, designed by Richards, who "helped in every stage of its development."

Continuing to tour the professional circuit, the executive won both the Singles and Doubles titles in 1933, the latter, teamed with Charles Wood. When the "pro" rankings were issued that December, there were two lists, with Vincent Richards' name topping the ranking by records, and that of William T. Tilden 2d leading those ranked by "relative playing strength." Richards' other titles have included the 1934 Indoor Doubles, with Bruce Barnes, and the Outdoor Doubles, which he and George M. Lott, Jr., won from singles champion Kozeluh and runner-up Barnes in 1937, and which he and singles champion Fred Perry teamed to take in 1938. That October, when Richards and Perry won the first National Open Doubles Championship, it was calculated that the New York businessman had traveled 1,200,000 miles, played tennis on five continents, and won thirty titles. His name was to appear again on the list of national professional tennis champions as Tilden's doubles partner. In 1940 they were runners-up to Don Budge⁴¹ and Perry.

During World War II, Richards appeared in tennis matches for each of the bond drives, and in the Red Cross Benefit Tournament. He, Tilden, Alice Marble, and George Lyttleton Rogers gave forty-three exhibitions before some fifty thousand servicemen in the summer of 1945, and also played thirty-four times under the auspices of tennis clubs. Twenty-

RICHARDS, VINCENT—*Continued*

seven years, almost to the day, after the first Tilden-Richards doubles victory, the pair won the 1945 professional crown from young Welby Van Horn and Richard Skeen. (An article by Richards about Tilden and their 1936 tour, which had appeared in the August 1937 issue of *Esquire*, was reprinted in *Esquire's First Sports Reader* that year, 1945.) Then forty-three, the sporting goods executive was eliminated by Frank Kovacs in the quarter-finals of the July 1946 Professional Singles tournament; nevertheless, the New York Times's Allison Danzig wrote that Richards played "amazingly fine tennis" and "showed the younger generation . . . how a master takes the ball at a low level or on the half volley and puts it away with his first hit. His forehand was strong and deep, and his first service was almost as effective as it ever was." The next June's "pro" matches at Forest Hills found Richards "calling the play-by-play" for the CBS television system, rather than competing.

In March 1947, announcement was made that Vincent Richards had accepted a one-year contract, without salary, as commissioner of a new organization, the World Professional Tennis League, of which Tony Owen was president. The plan was to put as many as possible of the players under contract, take them off the exhibition circuit, and offer instead a series of thirty to forty regular yearly indoor and outdoor tournaments, similar to the professional golf tournaments. The new league took over the offices and personnel of the Professional Players Association, formed in May 1946 by players who were interested mainly in tournaments and exhibitions, rather than in teaching tennis. It also took over the administration of the National Professional Tennis Championships, which the PLTA and PPA had agreed to hold at the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, Long Island, for five years. Competition was open to members of either association. To enforce his rulings, Commissioner Richards was given the power to order fines and suspensions.

Married in January 1924, Vincent and Claremont (Gushee) Richards live in suburban Scarsdale with their tennis-playing sons, Vincent ("Ricky") and Dean. Their eldest child, Adriane, was formerly a Conover model. In religion, Richards is a Roman Catholic. He holds memberships in athletic and social clubs in New York and Westchester, and much of his leisure time is devoted to tennis, golf, and other sports. Al Laney wrote of the green eyed, light-haired tennis commissioner in 1944. "He is a roly-poly man now [Richards is five feet nine inches tall and weighs 172 pounds], but whenever he can get up there where volleying is done, he still has that lovely touch. You never lose the kind of artistry he has with a racket, because it is something that cannot be learned."

RIDGWAY, M(ATTHEW) B(UNKER)
Mar. 3, 1895- United States Army officer;
United Nations military official

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Long Island, N.Y.

The United States Army representative on the United Nations Military Staff Committee and senior United States delegate to the Inter-American Defense Committee, Lieutenant General M. B. Ridgway gained prominence during World War II as the commander of the Eighty-second Division, one of the first two air-borne divisions to be formed by the United States Army. His parachutists carried out the first large-scale air-borne operation in American Army history in the attack on Sicily, participated in the invasion of France, and crossed the Rhine "on bridges of silk." The General, who commanded the Eighteenth Air-borne Corps during the last year of the war, is regarded as an "outstanding authority on the use and command of air-borne troops."

From the time of his birth at Fort Monroe, Virginia, on March 3, 1895, Matthew Bunker Ridgway has led an Army life. The son of Thomas Ridgway, a United States Army colonel of English descent, and Ruth Starbuck (Bunker) Ridgway, he was reared at the various Army posts at which his father was stationed. Matthew attended the English High School in Boston, Massachusetts; after his graduation from there in 1912, he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, where he was undergraduate manager of football. On April 20, 1917, the day he received his B.S. degree from West Point, twenty-two-year-old Ridgway was appointed a second lieutenant of Infantry in the Regular Army. Less than a month later, on May 15, 1917, he became a first lieutenant, and on August 5 of the same year he was promoted to the temporary rank of captain, attaining the permanent rank of captain on July 18, 1919. The years that followed saw him rise to major on October 1, 1932; to lieutenant colonel on July 1, 1940; to colonel (temporary) on December 11, 1941; to brigadier general (temporary) on January 15, 1942; to major general (temporary) on August 6, 1942; to lieutenant general (temporary) on June 4, 1945; and to brigadier general of the line (permanent) on November 1, 1945. His nomination to the rank of permanent major general was awaiting Congressional approval at the end of 1947.

After fifteen months with the Third Infantry at Eagle Pass, Texas, where he served during World War I successively as a company commander, regimental adjutant, and as commander of the regimental headquarters company, Ridgway, in September 1918, returned to West Point as an instructor. He subsequently became the executive for athletics there (in September 1921), and then the graduate manager of athletics (August 1922). Later, from June 1924 to his graduation in May 1925 he was a student at the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Georgia, where he applied himself to the company officers course. Receiving his first

assignment overseas, he departed for Tientsin, China, in the summer of 1925 to assume command of a company of the Fifteenth Infantry. Upon his return to the United States the following summer, he was placed in command of Company E of the Ninth Infantry at Fort Sam Houston, Texas; he afterward became its regimental adjutant. From December 1927 to February 1929 he served under Major General Frank R. McCoy⁴⁵ on the American Electoral Commission in Nicaragua, returning to the Central American country in July 1930 for further duty with the commission. In December he proceeded to Fort Clayton in the Panama Canal Zone for service with the Thirty-third Infantry. Between his assignments in Nicaragua, Ridgway had been ordered to Washington, D.C., to work with the Commission of Inquiry and Conciliation, which was concerned with the Bolivia-Paraguay boundary dispute; he had also taken an advanced course at the Fort Benning Infantry School, from which he was graduated in June 1930.

From Panama, where he had been stationed for more than a year, Ridgway in the spring of 1932 was ordered to the Philippine Islands to act as liaison officer to the Insular Government. In this capacity he was technical adviser to Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., the Governor-General. The following year, in August, he was sent to study at the Command and General Staff School in Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. After completion of his studies in June 1935, came an assignment to the General Staff Corps as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, Sixth Corps Area, at Chicago, followed by several months of duty with the Second Army. Joining the Second Army as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3 (operations) in March 1936, he had become Deputy Chief of Staff by the time he left in August of that year for studies at the Army War College in Washington, D.C. Ridgway was graduated in June 1937 and ordered to the Presidio in San Francisco to serve as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, of the Fourth Army. Two years later, in May, he went to Brazil on a special mission with Brigadier General George C. Marshall⁴⁶, who was then the Chief of Staff-Designate.

In September 1939, the month that World War II began, Ridgway was detailed to the War Department General Staff in Washington, D.C., to work with the War Plans Division, where he was stationed until January 1942. Upon the activation of the Eighty-second Infantry Division in March 1942, he became assistant division commander and then commanding general of this unit, which held a distinguished World War I record. When the Eighty-second became an air-borne division in August 1942, Ridgway remained in command, accepting the challenge of heading one of the Army's first air-borne units. Flying to North Africa with his division in April 1943, he directed the planning and execution of "the first major night air-borne operation ever attempted by any army"—the invasion of Sicily in July 1943—then led the Eighty-second "in its rapid conquest of the Western half of that island" and "during its outstanding participation in the

Italian campaign" from September to November 1943. In the language of the citation accompanying the Distinguished Service Cross, which he was awarded, the General "from the earliest moments of the Sicilian invasion . . . displayed an uncanny ability for appearing during crucial moments in the advance, and by his compelling leadership and inspiring presence helped his command to hurdle their obstacles and once more to continue the victorious advance."

All had not gone well, however, in the air-borne attack on Sicily: "Antiaircraft gunners, both enemy and friendly, shot down more than a score of the Eighty-second's transport planes," was a *Time* account, and "all but one battalion landed in the wrong spot." Ridgway and others who believed in the possibilities of landing men and equipment by parachute and glider, were able to persuade skeptics not to eliminate the air-borne divisions, which subsequently proved their value in the invasion of France in June 1944. On D-Day Ridgway jumped by parachute to spearhead the assault of his parachutists on the Cotentin Peninsula. "His personal bravery and his heroism," read the citation accompanying the Oak Leaf Cluster added to his Distinguished Service Cross, "were deciding factors in the success" of the Eighty-second, which together with two other air-borne divisions, the 101st and the British Sixth, helped to secure the Normandy beachhead. Following the organization of the First Allied Air-borne Army, the General was placed in command of the Eighteenth Air-borne Corps in August 1944, and in the ensuing months directed operations in the vicinity of Eindhoven, Holland, in the Ardennes campaign in Belgium, in the crossing of the Rhine near Wesel, in the Ruhr "pocket," and in the crossing of the Elbe and the advance to junction with the Soviet troops on the Baltic on May 2, 1945.

In August 1945 General Ridgway returned to the United States with the Eighteenth Corps and shortly before the Japanese surrender that month was flown to the Philippines in advance of his troops to arrange details for its participation in an invasion of Japan. Then, in October of that year he was ordered to the Mediterranean theater of operations, where he remained in command until his appointment as representative of General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower⁴⁷ on the Military Staff Committee of the United Nations, the body created by the U. N. Charter to advise the Security Council on military matters. He went to London in this capacity (January 1946) and while there also served as an adviser to the United States civil delegation to the U. N. Assembly. As the United States Army representative on the Military Staff Committee during its New York meetings, Ridgway helped to formulate the eighty-page report, in which general principles for the organization of the armed forces to be placed at the disposal of the Security Council were recommended; it was submitted to the Council on April 30, 1947, after more than a year of committee work.

(Continued next page)



U. S. Army Signal Corps
LIEUT. GEN. M. B. RIDGWAY

The document, wrote Peter Kihss of the New York *Herald Tribune* (May 4, 1947), marked "the first, albeit faltering, step" toward the establishment of an "international police force." Observers pointed out that an international force would not be used against any of the Big Five or any nations supported by them, for as members of the Security Council, they have the right to veto military sanctions. Ridgway's own opinion of the U.N.'s present power to guarantee world peace was not optimistic. In a speech before the Metropolitan Club in New York, he warned Americans not to "think they can confide their military security today to the United Nations. It is our hope and objective for the future, but they must not think it can be done today." While carrying out his duties on the Military Staff Committee, Ridgway was also the senior United States delegate to the Inter-American Defense Board, a post for which he had been selected in March 1946. Small committees of this body were reported to be planning the standardization of the armies of the Western Hemisphere in organization, training procedures, and equipment. Another of Ridgway's duties in 1947 was to serve as military aide to President Miguel Alemán⁴⁶ of Mexico during that official's visit to the United States. At the Pan American Conference, held in Rio de Janeiro in the summer of 1947, Ridgway and Argentinian and Chilean experts defined the Western Hemisphere security zone.

General Ridgway has received thirty-three decorations in all: in addition to those already mentioned, he holds the Silver Star, Bronze Star, D.S.M., Legion of Merit, Purple Heart, and eleven foreign medals. The Army officer was married to the former Margaret Wilson (in June 1947 they were divorced). They have one daughter, Virginia Ann, who is now

Mrs. C. L. Crawford. As is typical of most high-ranking officers, Ridgway lists no political affiliation. His religion is the Episcopal. A *Time* description of the General: "Matt Ridgway looks like a Roman senator and lives like a Spartan hoplite. He is ruggedly built [six feet tall and 190 pounds in weight], has straight dark brown hair sprinkled with gray, dark brown eyes, expressive eyebrows. His face (variously described as 'distinguished', 'handsome,' or 'austere') is deeply tanned and crinkled with the lines natural to an outdoorsman." For recreation he turns to rifle-shooting and hiking. He also likes to fish, hunt, and play tennis. Kipling is one of his favorite authors.

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ROBBINS, JEROME Oct. 11, 1918-
Choreographer; dancer

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Choreographer Jerome Robbins expressed the principle which has guided the creation of his four ballets and two musical shows when he told an interviewer that he was striving toward the establishment of "a lyric theater," in which all forms of theater art, drama, music, art, and the dance, would be integrated. When he was twenty-six years old, his first work, *Fancy Free*, was presented by the Ballet Theatre, the New York and touring corps organized in 1940. Since that 1944 debut critics have discussed the originality, sensitivity, and high spirits which characterize his work.

Of Russian-Jewish and Spanish descent, Jerome Robbins was born Jerome Rabinowitz to Harry and Lena (Rips) Rabinowitz on October 11, 1918. (The family name was legally changed to Robbins in 1944.) While Jerome was a child, his parents moved from New York, where their son had been born, across the Hudson River to Weehawken, New Jersey. After graduation from Woodrow Wilson High School in the Jersey community in 1935, Robbins matriculated for a Bachelor of Arts degree at New York University. Lack of money, however, caused him to leave college after a year. At about this time, his sister, who had been trained in dancing while her brother had studied piano, introduced him to Gluck-Sandor, who, with Felicia Sorel, was director and choreographer of Dance Center, a group which gave studio performances of ballet in New York. Without having taken regular lessons in the dance before (he had occasionally attended a class with his sister), eighteen-year-old Robbins was accepted as an apprentice with Sandor and Sorel, and began a series of studies. These, in ten years, included interpretative dancing with Alyce Bentley; Spanish dancing with Hélène Veola; Oriental dancing with Nimura; body correc-

tion with Mensendeicke; ballet with Ella Daganova, Antony Tudor⁴⁵, Eugene Loring, and Platova; and modern dance at the New Dance League, to which he won a scholarship.

Robbins paid for his lessons and gained theatrical experience by appearing in several Broadway shows. In 1937 he had a one-line role in *Brothers Ashkenazi*; in 1938 he appeared in the dancing chorus of *Great Lady* and *Stars In Your Eyes*; in 1939 in the chorus of *Straw Hat Revue* with Danny Kaye⁴¹, and later, in *Keep Off The Grass*. During the summers of 1937-41, he was employed at a Pennsylvania adults' camp as a dancer and there designed and staged two ballets: a farce on classic ballet and a serious dance. In 1940 the dancer joined the corps de ballet of the newly formed Ballet Theatre, with which he made his first solo appearance when Agnes de Mille's⁴³ *Three Virgins* and *A Devil* was introduced in February 1941. In that same season, he was one of the Attendant Cavaliers in Tudor's *Gala Performance*; during ensuing seasons, he was seen as Alfonso in Michel Fokine's⁴² *Bluebeard*, Benvolio in Tudor's *Romeo and Juliet*; and with the corps de ballet in Tudor's *Pillar of Fire* and Léonide Massine's⁴⁰ *Aleko*. "Jerome Robbins was perhaps the single justification of *Helen of Troy* [David Lichine, choreographer], for he managed to carry its collegiate humors into real comedy," wrote John Martin (New York Times) of the young dancer's portrayal of Hermes in this parody on the classic myth.

In the fall of 1942 Robbins first appeared as Petrouchka in the Fokine ballet. Grace Robert in the *Borzoï Book of Ballets* reports thus of Robbins' "new and fascinating revelation of a familiar character": "His Petrouchka had shed some of its pathos for a spirit of protest. Where other Petrouchkas looked with sad submission at the pathetic rag-doll hands . . . Robbins' puppet had an angry bitterness that displayed nothing of resignation." The following fall Robbins appeared in the *Fair at Sorochinsk* and *Billy the Kid*.

On April 18, 1944, the ballet, *Fancy Free*, with music by Leonard Bernstein⁴⁴ and choreography by the twenty-six-year-old Robbins, opened at the Metropolitan Opera House. This "rare little genre masterpiece—young, human, tender, and funny" (so John Martin described it) was an immediate success. The reviewer thought of it as "utterly colloquial. . . . Though it employs jazz idioms at will, scorns nothing in the way of sidewalk gesture and dance hall practice, and utilizes the technique of the popular theater . . . it is, nevertheless, an artistic entity and a modern ballet in the best sense of the phrase."

The Bernstein-Robbins combination expanded early in 1945 to include two other newcomers to the theater, Betty Comden⁴⁵ and Adolph Green⁴⁵. Using the three-sailors-on-leave idea presented in *Fancy Free*, the four created, under the aegis of Paul Feigay and Oliver Smith, *On the Town*, "a kind of entertainment that is much too rare in New York," said Wolcott Gibbs, of the *New Yorker*. The *Herald Tribune* gave "a good



JEROME ROBBINS

portion of the credit [for the success of the show] . . . to Jerome Robbins for his choreography. The entire show is fused together by movement which not only ties scene after scene but which serves like a streamlined Greek chorus mutely setting the mood and pitch of an episode."

In June 1945 a new ballet, *Interplay*, by Robbins (with score by Hugh Martin) was included in Billy Rose's⁴⁰ *Concert Varieties*, and in October was added to the repertoire of the Ballet Theatre. "With *Interplay*, the young choreographer [carries] over the contemporary idiom, high spirits and distinctively American flavor . . . into a more formalized and abstract composition. . . . Robbins has succeeded in combining these elements [classic and jazz] in his dance patterns with an ease and seeming artlessness that is disarming," observed Robert Hague (*PM*) of the ballet. Jerome Robbins, Miss Comden and Green, making use of the music of Morton Gould⁴⁵, in December 1945 introduced *Billion Dollar Baby*, "a near hit" (*Newsweek*). While Wolcott Gibbs described Robbins' ballets as being "glumly moral," and was "seriously disappointed" in them, *PM*'s Louis Kronenberger⁴⁴, who, like others of his colleagues, saw some fault in the show as a whole, thought Robbins "probably the hero of the evening, having contrived a lot of lively and amusing dancing," an opinion in which two other critics concurred.

Jerome Robbins turned to the serious mood when he created *Facsimile*, which had its première with the Ballet Theatre in 1946. "He is working here with an idea more subtle and challenging than in his previous works, but he makes his points with clarity," was the opinion of Irving Kolodin (New York Sun). Not all critics were in accord as to *Facsimile*'s success in achieving its aim. John Martin commented that "in its terse, honest, and unrelieved morbidity, it shows itself to be a

ROBBINS, JEROME—*Continued*

youthful work." (The music for *Facsimile* was composed by Leonard Bernstein.)

In the spring of 1947 Robbins' *Pas de Trois*, a *divertissement*, was given its first performance by the Original Ballet Russe (the group presented by S. Hurok⁴¹.) A satire on ballet as "seen so keenly through his [Robbins'] gently malicious lenses," it "lampoons the figurations, attitudes and traipsings-about of classic adagio as indulged in by a seedily grand ballerina and her two-not-always helpful cavaliers." Robbins used as a score Berlioz' *Damnation of Faust*. Another satire on classic ballet, *Summer Day* (danced to Prokofiev's⁴² *Music for Children*) was "the hit of the evening" at *Theater Music of Two Lands*, a music and dance program sponsored by the American-Soviet Music Society. Choreographer Robbins danced the male lead.

Jerome Robbins, with Colonel Jay C. Flippen, also designed an eight-minute vaudeville episode for Edward Chodorov's⁴⁴ drama, *Common Ground*. Having signed with Samuel Goldwyn as a dance director and choreographer, Robbins plans to stage some dances for the films. At the end of 1947, rehearsals had begun for the stage presentation of *Look Ma, I'm Dancing*, based on a one-act ballet play by Robbins, and *'Bye 'Bye Jackie*, which the Theatre Guild had intended to produce. Robbins is choreographer, codirector, and co-author of the projected musical. Robbins staged the dances for *High Button Shoes*, which opened in the fall of 1947. With other critics concurring, Richard Watts, Jr., commented in the *New York Post*: "As one who has never been particularly hospitable to the ballet in musical comedy, I hasten to report that the hero of the evening is Jerome Robbins, who staged the dances. There is more humor and unconventional inventiveness and less stuffiness in Mr. Robbins than in most directors of the pirouette." Robbins was especially complimented for his satire on the Mack Sennett motion picture comedies; William Hawkins suggested that this should be added to the repertory of the Ballet Theatre.

For his choreography, in 1945 Robbins received the Donaldson award, based on the votes of *Billboard* readers. Like many ballet dancers, Jerome Robbins is "small and wiry". He has "bright" brown eyes and a "sharp face." Aside from swimming and traveling, his interests lean toward the artistic: visiting museums and galleries, and painting.

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ROBINSON, JACK ROOSEVELT See Robinson, Jackie

ROBINSON, JACKIE Jan. 31, 1919- Baseball player

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A twenty-four-letter athlete in his student days, Jackie Robinson is said to be the only person ever selected to play in the College All-Star games in both football and basketball. In 1945, at the age of twenty-six, ex-Lieutenant Robinson made baseball history as the first Negro to be offered a contract in modern-day Organized Baseball. In 1946 he ended his first season in the top-ranking minor International League as its batting champion and leading second baseman; and in 1947, as first baseman of the Brooklyn Dodgers, he was the "Rookie of the Year."

Born in Cairo, Georgia, on the last day of January 1919, the youngest child of Jerry and Mallie (McGriff) Robinson was named Jack Roosevelt Robinson. He has no memory of his father; he and his sister and three brothers were reared by their mother and uncle in Pasadena, California, to which they were taken when Jackie was eighteen months old. Mrs. Robinson worked at "odd domestic jobs." The boy delivered newspapers, collected junk, sold "hot dogs" at sporting events in near-by Rose Bowl, and did whatever other odd jobs he could find, to help in the family's support. In his free time he followed the example of his brother Mack, an athlete who once set a world's record for sprinting and was second in track to Jesse Owens at the 1936 Olympic Games.

Jackie Robinson starred in football, basketball, baseball, and track at the John Muir Technical High School until his graduation in February 1937, and then at Pasadena Junior College. To the disappointment of the youth's family, Robinson maintained only the minimum scholastic average necessary to be eligible for varsity athletics—but he set a record for the running broad jump of 25 feet 6½ inches; for basketball, of 28 points in one game (in which he did not play full time); and in his second year he had the highest batting average of all junior-college players, an extraordinary .466.

On the football team of the University of California at Los Angeles, which he entered on an athletic scholarship, Robinson averaged twelve yards' gain per carry and led the country in yardage of punts returned. Playing on the same team with All-American end Kenny Washington, he was mentioned in an article of Kyle Crichton's as the greatest prospect on the West Coast in 1939, and drew several nominations for All-America selections in 1940 and 1941. A football injury to Robinson's leg did not prevent him from scoring 148 points at right forward during the 1939-40 basketball season, nor from leading the Pacific Coast Conference scorers two successive years. In his first college baseball game, he stole five bases, including home. After brief tennis practice he went to the semifinals of a national competition for Negro players; and "the first time he ever picked up a golf club, he fired 99."

In 1940 Robinson won the Pacific Coast Conference broad jump title with 25 feet, and went on to take the National Collegiate championship with a leap $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches shorter.

Robinson left college in his junior year and took a job as assistant athletic director at an NYA camp to support his mother (Mack was married and an elder brother had died). After playing in the All-Star football game of August 1941, he turned professional and played a dozen-game tour with the Los Angeles Bulldogs—he heard the bombs fall on Pearl Harbor from the ship on which the team was returning from Hawaii.

Drafted into the Army in April 1942, the twenty-three-year-old athlete was transferred to the cavalry and enrolled in Officer Candidates School, winning his second lieutenant's bars in November. For thirty-one months he served overseas as a morale officer, having been assigned to limited service because of "football ankles." After his discharge from active service as a first lieutenant in early 1945, Robinson coached for a semester at the Samuel Houston College for Negroes in Austin, Texas; he set up its first complete physical training program and coached the basketball team to the city championship. Many of his athletic medals and trophies remained on exhibit there after Coach Robinson left to accept a four-hundred-dollar-a-month position with the Kansas City Monarchs of the Negro American Baseball League, which trained in near-by Houston.

With the Monarchs, shortstop Robinson batted .340 and fielded "sensationally" (adverb from *Time*, November 5, 1945) in 100 games of the 1945 season. In an exhibition game with Bob Feller's⁴¹ white All-Stars, Robinson hit the great pitcher for two doubles. Early in the season the shortstop was brought to Boston for a tryout with the major-league Red Sox. When Robinson received an offer from Organized Baseball that August, however, it was not from the Red Sox, but from Branch Rickey⁴² of the Brooklyn Dodgers, who proffered a contract with the Montreal Royals, the Dodger minor-league subsidiary, which is graded AAA. This first break in baseball's seventy-year-old exclusion policy was a momentous decision for both men, and Robinson gave the matter much serious thought before accepting the six-hundred-dollar-a-month contract and thirty-five-hundred-dollar bonus for signing (figures from Rickey).

Robinson's signing, coming as it did after a long campaign to end anti-Negro discrimination in the national game, attracted nation-wide attention, and articles and pictures of him appeared in a number of magazines. To observers who felt that players from Jim Crow States would resent the presence of a Negro among their teammates or opponents, Robinson pointed out that he and Kenny Washington had played football against Southern colleges without incident, and that he had found the several white Southerners of the 1941 All-Stars to be companionable teammates. Persons and periodicals which ordinarily gave little attention to sports commented favorably on Robinson's en-



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try into baseball, among them the editorial pages of the *New York Times* and the *Saturday Review of Literature* (November 24, 1945). Robinson himself, deeply conscious that future opportunities for Negroes in baseball would depend in large measure on his personal success as the pioneer, told an interviewer: "Anybody who says I can't make it doesn't know what I've gone through and what I'm prepared to go through to stay up" in the big leagues.

From November 1945 to January 1946 Robinson was in Venezuela, playing a twenty-four-game exhibition tour with the Negro All-Stars. When he arrived at the Royals' Florida training camp in March, reporters and cameramen from all over the country were waiting for him. Rickey had placed four more Negroes under contract, and one of them, pitcher John Wright, was also assigned to Montreal, but Robinson, as a "first," received far more public attention.

Robinson refused an offer of a higher salary from Jorge Pasquel's⁴³ Mexican League, although in Mexico he as a Negro would have faced no problem of possible embarrassment or segregation. Another source of pressure, besides the strain of being constantly in the full glare of publicity, was the fact that Robinson had to learn a new baseball trade: he was tried out at first and second base and assigned to second, "where spikes fly sharpest."

Of Jackie Robinson's International League debut, an exhibition game against the parent Dodgers in Florida, Bob Cooke wrote, "The customers viewed Robinson's appearance as though it were an everyday occurrence and seemed more anxious to cheer him than to find fault with any discrepancies in his ability." Before the end of the month, however, the Royals had canceled scheduled games because the towns of Jacksonville and Deland would not permit

ROBINSON, JACKIE—*Continued*

"mixed athletics," and the team would not play without Robinson.

When the Royals opened the season in Jersey City's Roosevelt Stadium on April 18, 1946, Jack Roosevelt Robinson made what one writer termed "a brilliant personal triumph." Another reporter called it "one of the most sensational debuts any ball player ever made in any ball game," and added that Robinson "dazzled a capacity crowd of twenty-five thousand," batted .800, scored four times, "faultlessly" handled six of seven chances, had a hand in seven of the fourteen Montreal runs, and "put on one of the most amazing exhibitions of baserunning to be seen in this Jersey ball park in many, many years."

After this good start, Robinson ran into a slump. "I was trying too hard," he has explained. Despite old football injuries which kept him out of thirty games, he pulled himself up to a .378 batting average later in the season, and ended with a season's average of .349, the highest in the league. He stole 40 bases, tied for scoring the most runs (113), and led the second basemen by fielding .985, making only 10 errors in 119 games. He and shortstop Al Campanis formed the league's top double-play combination. At headquarters in Montreal, sports writers dubbed him "the new Babe Ruth"⁴³ despite their dissimilarity in style of play. After taking the league championship in the "Shaughnessy System" playoffs, Montreal went on to the Junior World Series, in which, according to Arch Murray of the *New York Post*, Robinson "beat a powerful Louisville club all but singlehanded."

After the season, Robinson went barnstorming with his own team of leading Negro players and Montreal's Campanis and Marvin Rackley in a fourteen-game series with Charlie Dresen's star-studded All-National Leaguers. Back in Los Angeles that November, he joined the highly regarded Red Devils basketball team. In his first two professional basketball games, Robinson scored twenty-three points, two of them by a spectacular fifteen-foot basket thrown from the floor after he had fallen. Meanwhile, Dodger President Rickey announced his decision to shift the Dodger-Montreal training base to Havana in 1947, thus avoiding Florida's segregation law. "It is no secret," wrote a sportswriter in March 1947, "that the main purpose of Montreal's eleven games with the Dodgers this spring is to acquaint Brooklyn players with Robinson's talent and prove to them that he will be a valuable asset to the parent club." On April 11, 1947, Jackie Robinson affixed his signature to a National League contract, reportedly without a glance at the salary figures.

In his first official major-league game, Robinson drove in three runs while going hitless and handled fifteen chances without an error. All reports agreed that the rookie infielder had been so burdened with public attention that he had little chance to concentrate on his work. St. Louis was the one league city where the team's hotel refused to accommodate him. On the Dodgers' early-season trips to the

Midwest, attendance was so much higher than usual that Rickey reportedly hired a statistician to find out how much of it was due to Jackie Robinson. By September, when the Dodgers were considered certain to win the pennant, the hubbub created by Robinson as a novelty had largely died down, but he was much discussed as a ballplayer.

When Jackie Robinson was named "Rookie of the Year" by the *Sporting News*, the editor commented that the choice was made on the basis of "stark baseball values . . . his hitting, his running, his defensive play, his team value. The sociological experiment that Robinson represented, the trail-blazing he did, the barriers he broke down, did not enter into the decision." (Both Rickey and Robinson had been given awards for "dramatic contributions to the struggle of the Negro people for an all-embracing freedom." After the season, Robinson agreed to play in "Courage," an independently produced moving picture dealing with juvenile delinquency.)

Before the season closed, a "Jackie Robinson Day" was held at Ebbets Field. In discussing the Dodgers' achievement in winning the National League pennant, Tom Meany (*PM*) wrote, "It was Jackie Robinson who set the keynote for the Dodgers this year. The Negro flash is the most daring base-runner shown in the majors in many seasons. His antics when he gets on base so upset the pitcher that Jackie is worth ten or twenty points to the average of the fellow following him in the batting order." Grantland Rice asserted, "He is the best man on the bases that baseball knows today." In his first World Series (which the Dodgers lost 3-4) the rookie also distinguished himself. He was runner-up in the sportswriters selection for first baseman on the Associated Press's mythical All-Star baseball team.

Robinson, who in 1947 was at work on an autobiography and on another motion picture ("Brooklyn, USA"), was runner-up to Bing Crosby⁴⁴ in a poll taken by Jimmie Fidler to discover the most popular person in America. A well-built six-footer, Jack Robinson is described as "boyishly good-looking." His best playing weight is 185 pounds. Exceptionally large, strong hands and speedy, graceful motions contribute to his "flashy, eye-catching, crowd-pleasing" style of baseball. The athlete is described as high-strung but even-tempered, and as modest and intelligent. Los Angeles is the home of the Robinsons—the player, his wife, who was Rachel Annetta Isum, and their son, Jack Roosevelt, Jr. Mrs. Robinson's mother lives with them. Rachel Robinson, a U.C.L.A. graduate, worked as a trained nurse before their marriage in February 1946. Robinson, Sr., has memberships in the Pasadena branch of the American Legion and in the Pasadena Community Athletic Club. "Robbie," as he is also called, likes all sports in season and is proud of having played golf with his hero, Joe Louis⁴⁵. A Methodist, he does not drink or smoke. He hopes eventually to work with boys and feels that his activities have given him "an ideal background to help the boys." Above all, he has been influenced, in his words, by an "earnest desire to contribute

to the advancement and recognition of the Negro race."

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ROOKS, LOWELL W(ARD) Apr. 11, 1893- International relief official; former United States Army officer

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The operations and training director on General Eisenhower's⁴² staff during World War II, Major General Lowell W. Rooks, became in 1947 director general of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration with the task of bringing to a close the greatest relief program in history.

Lowell Ward Rooks is of American pioneer background. The forebears of his mother, who was Ruth Naomi Richardson, had traveled the Overland Trail from Indiana to the Oregon Territory in 1845; and four years later his paternal grandfather journeyed from Kentucky to California by way of the Panama Canal. Lowell's father, Albert Rooks, a farmer and miner, followed the pioneering tradition, going from California to the State of Washington, where Lowell was born in the small town of Colton on April 11, 1893. The Rookses moved again, to Alaska, when the boy was five years old. Lowell, however, was reared mainly in Walla Walla, Washington, and had, he says, the life normal to a small city in that Western farm belt.

At the Walla Walla High School, from which he was graduated in 1912, the youth played football and basketball and sang in the glee club. He studied in 1913-14 at the State College of Washington and transferred to the University of Washington at Seattle in 1914, the year of his brother Albert's graduation from Annapolis. (Captain Albert Rooks, USN, was to win, posthumously, the Congressional Medal of Honor in World War II.) Lowell Rooks, who joined Alpha Tau Omega fraternity, studied civil engineering, but never received his degree. In the middle of his senior year he left college to enter the World War I Army. On June 5, 1917, Rooks was commissioned and immediately promoted to first lieutenant of infantry on the basis of his college cadet corps training. Two months later he was a captain.

Assigned to the Fifty-first Infantry as a temporary captain he went to France in July 1918 and served as a company commander in the Gérardmer sector of the Vosges Mountains in September and October. After participating in the Meuse-Argonne offensive in November 1918, he served five months at Recy-

sur-Ourse, a month in Germany at Cochem and Coblenz, and three months at Paris and Brest before sailing for home in September 1919.

Remaining in the Army, Lowell W. Rooks spent the next seven years with the Twenty-fifth Infantry in an Arizona camp near the Mexican border town of Nogales. (In October 1920, at the age of twenty-seven, he was married to Martha Caroline Phillips, the daughter of a Nogales druggist.) After a nine-month course at the Infantry School (Fort Benning, Georgia) Rooks was ordered to Washington, D.C., in June 1927, for duty in the Office of the Chief of Infantry. Rooks's two months with a regiment in upstate New York were followed that December by his departure for the Philippines. There the officer spent two years with the Forty-fifth Infantry at Fort William McKinley.

Promoted to captain in July 1920 and to major in October 1934, Lowell Rooks spent a decade as teacher and student: he instructed at the Infantry School, 1930-33; studied at the Command and General Staff School (Fort Leavenworth, Kansas), 1933-35; was professor of military science and tactics at Washington State College, 1935-36; attended the Army War College in Washington, for the service's highest training, in 1936-37; he then went back to Kansas for four years of teaching at the staff school at Leavenworth. In the vast overhauling and expansion of the American military machine caused by the war in Europe, forty-eight-year-old Rooks was called to Washington in July 1941 to assist the General Staff's plans and training officer (G-3). He had been promoted to lieutenant colonel in July 1940, and seventeen days after Pearl Harbor was given a colonel's eagles.

Colonel Rooks, who had thus helped to plan the training of the peacetime draftees, in March 1942 was made chief of the Training Division at GHQ, later designated the Army Ground Forces. Three months later he was in Africa as chief of staff of the Second Corps, and in December, as a temporary brigadier general, was assigned to General Eisenhower's Allied Force Headquarters in North Africa as assistant chief of staff for G-3. Working under chief of staff Walter Bedell Smith⁴⁴, he had charge of training, of reviewing all possible future operations against the Nazis, of preparing battle plans to submit to Eisenhower, and of maintaining "liaison with the agents for conducting battles."

Given the second star of a major general in June 1943, Rooks was present at the signing of the Italian armistice in September. (In permanent rank he was still a lieutenant colonel.) When the combined Chiefs of Staff chose Eisenhower to be Supreme Commander of Allied forces in the invasion of northwest Europe, and he and his staff moved to England in January 1944, Rooks remained in Italy as deputy chief of staff to British Field Marshal Sir Henry Maitland Wilson⁴⁵, Eisenhower's successor in the Mediterranean command.

Staff officers traditionally yearn for field commands. General Rooks achieved one. He



U.S. Army Signal Corps
MAJ. GEN. LOWELL W. ROOKS (RET.)

commanded the Ninetieth Division in the Battle of the Bulge, Von Rundstedt's powerful German counteroffensive in the Ardennes sector of Belgium, which began December 16, 1944, raged unchecked for twelve days, and was brought to an end by what Rooks calls the rupture of the Siegfried Line in January 1945. Then, in March, the American general returned to his desk at Supreme Headquarters to head operations and training as deputy assistant chief of staff.

On May 12, 1945, four days after the official end of the war in Europe, General Rooks arrived in Flensburg, northern Germany. He had been designated to represent Eisenhower in dealing with the acting German Government of the High Command, headed by Hitler's heir as *Führer*, Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz⁴². Rooks's Allied mission allowed Doenitz to control the local radio so that he could broadcast surrender orders to the 170,000 German troops in the area, but became stricter after one day of "an apparent attempt to revive the World War I legend that the Reich's armed forces never were defeated." For fifteen days after the official surrender the Doenitz group continued to function as a government; Rooks and his mission used it as an intermediary in controlling the armed German troops, who far outnumbered their conquerors and circulated freely in the region on the Danish border. When Alfred Rosenberg⁴¹, leading philosopher of the Nazi party, was discovered in a hospital across the street from Doenitz' residence, doubt was cast upon the new *Führer*'s value to the Allies, and on May 23 General Rooks brought the anomalous "comic opera" situation to an end by placing the entire High Command under military arrest.

The name "L. W. Rooks" appeared in the news again at the year's end, when UNRRA

director-general Herbert Lehman⁴³ appointed him to be his deputy and chief executive officer. On the last day of 1945, the fifty-two-year-old officer retired from the Army with the rank of major general, after more than twenty-eight years of service. The next day Rooks entered upon his duties of coordinating the supply, financial, and distribution services of UNRRA and directing its day-to-day operations. F. H. La Guardia⁴⁰, who took over the UNRRA directorship in April 1946, sent Rooks to China to investigate relief conditions there. Sixteen million Chinese faced death by starvation, Rooks found, while the Kuomintang Government of Chiang Kai-shek⁴⁰ reportedly withheld UNRRA supplies from the people in areas controlled by the Communists. The UNRRA officials were handicapped in China and elsewhere by the world-wide food shortage and by the frequent deadlocks on the American-British-Canadian Combined Food Board over allocating such food as was available.

Although the relief and rehabilitation program for each country was decided upon by the nine-nation Central Committee, La Guardia, Rooks, or another deputy reviewed the time, quantity, and destination of each shipment before shipping licenses were requested. It fell to Rooks, in the director-general's absence, to divert to Yugoslavia a stock of steel rails which had been sent to China but returned because of the clogged condition of the Chinese ports. This was done with the approval of the State Department and before the Yugoslavs aroused American indignation by shooting down several United States planes in August 1946. About this time the multi-billion-dollar relief organization embarked on a process of liquidation planned for the "target dates" of March 31, 1947, in Europe and June 30 in the Orient. With La Guardia's resignation announced, deputy director-general Rooks was chosen to succeed him, and on December 14, 1946, La Guardia informally turned over to Rooks the task of translating the remaining fund and unshipped supplies totaling \$626,000,000 into food and goods shipped to stricken areas within the few months before UNRRA's dissolution.

Of this sum, \$269,119,000 was earmarked for China; but shipping strikes and the embargo which had been imposed because of the distribution scandals had put UNRRA's China program behind schedule. UNRRA, reported Rooks, therefore "redoubled its efforts to reach agreement with the Chinese Government and with the Communist authorities for an increased flow of supplies into Communist territory" in China. He was occupied, also, with negotiations with United States delegates to the U.N., who demanded a revision in relief methods. This ended in February with the setting up by UNRRA of a thirty-five-million-dollar emergency fund for Austria, Greece, and Poland. UNRRA policy, to quote director-general Rooks, was that supplies should be sold in receiving countries under "an adequate and effective rationing system combined with price control and free issues to indigents . . . so that all persons have an opportunity to

obtain their fair share." The money thus received was to be spent for permanent reconstruction projects or for further relief and rehabilitation work in the country of sale.

Christian Science Monitor correspondent Josephine Ripley wrote that the Refugee Defense Committee, which included Dorothy Thompson⁴⁰, Charles Poletti⁴³, and Robert M. La Follette⁴⁴, had charged that there was "a substantial pro-Communist infiltration" in UNRRA and that pressure was being used to persuade unwilling refugees to return to their homelands. This was denied by Rooks, who drew attention to the similarity between UNRRA policy and that of the American and British governments, and who said that not one substantial case of persecution had come before him since the end of the war.

Rooks's last tour of inspection took him and his wife to ten European countries in six weeks. After the closing of these missions in June 30, 1947, one man was left in each active port to handle the final shipments, accountants remained in each country, and a small staff remained in London to administer residual accounts and shipments. Some phases of UNRRA work and allotments of UNRRA funds were taken over by various U.N. organizations. The General's final statement, to the effect that UNRRA had completed a relief program three times the size of that which followed World War I, noted the honesty, effectiveness, and neutrality of the organization.

Late in September 1947 Rooks went to China to determine what recommendations regarding that country would be made to UNRRA's central committee, and to help the Chinese to formulate the plans for continuing the industrial projects begun under UNRRA. The Chinese Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, UNRRA's distribution agency in that country, had launched a group of long-range projects. In consultation with the Chinese Government, Rooks determined that these projects would continue to be administered after December 31, 1947, by a board of trustees composed of fifteen members—ten Chinese members from the Government and from civil life, and five foreign members.

Lowell W. Rooks received ten medals during the last two years of his Army career: the D.S.M. with Oak Leaf Cluster, Silver Star, Legion of Merit, and Bronze Star from his country, and decorations, from Great Britain, France, Belgium, and Brazil. In the Rookses' family there are two children, Martha Jane, and Shirley Caroline, who is Mrs. Nunziato. The brown-eyed, spectacled administrator is tall (just under five feet eleven inches), 160 pounds in weight, and his brown hair has a wide white streak. His religious affiliation is Protestant. Rooks is in some ways typical of high-ranking United States Army officers: he lists no political affiliation, his clubs are the Army-Navy Town and Army-Navy Country clubs of Washington, and his favorite recreations are golf, hunting, and fishing.

Reference

Who's Who in America, 1946-47

ROSENMAN, DOROTHY REUBEN *See* Rosenman, Mrs. S. I.

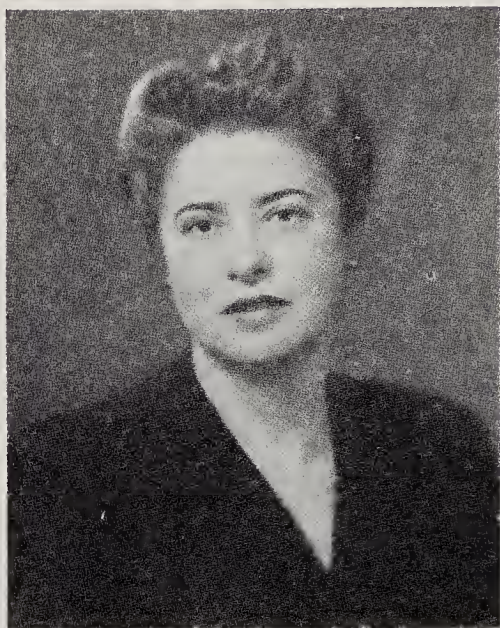
ROSENMAN, MRS. SAMUEL I(RVING)
Jan. 17, 1900- Housing expert

Address: b. c/o National Committee on Housing, Inc., 1 Madison Ave., New York 10; h. 160 Central Park S., New York 19

From the time of the early 1920's Mrs. Samuel I. Rosenman has been one of the foremost advocates of slum clearance and of low-cost housing, financed by private concerns and where necessary by the Government—municipal, State, and national. Mrs. Rosenman, as a member of various housing committees in her own city and State (both New York), has labored successfully by means of speeches and writings to make the public aware of the necessity for community improvement and planning, and the legislatures cognizant of their responsibility to provide aid for such undertakings. In the position of chairman, since 1941, of the National Committee on Housing, Inc., a private organization composed of business, professional, and civic leaders, she had directed this country-wide association in finding solutions to United States war housing problems and postwar housing shortages—in 1947 there is a dearth in available living quarters for more than three million persons. "Everyone," Mrs. Rosenman has stated in describing her views on the matter, "is entitled to a decent dwelling in a community which has ample facilities for fostering our American way of life." In April 1947 Mrs. Rosenman relinquished her office of chairman of the organization to become chairman of its board of directors.

Mrs. Samuel I. Rosenman was born Dorothy Reuben on January 17, 1900, in New York City, the only child of Solomon and Serena (Sickles) Reuben. As a student at Wadleigh High School (in her native city) from which she was graduated in 1917, Dorothy participated in the activities of such school organizations as the honorary Arista, and Scribes. For one year, because of her interest in children and in the education of the preschool child, she attended the Montessori Training School, of which she became a graduate in 1918. Then, from that year until 1921, the young teacher was director of the kindergarten of the Emmanuel Sisterhood Day Nursery, being selected director of its nursery school in 1921, a position which she held until 1924. In the meantime Dorothy Reuben had supplemented her earlier education courses with studies at Columbia University in nursery school training (1921). Since her work was largely of the settlement-house type, she had an opportunity to become acquainted with New York's slum areas. The appalling living conditions of the people dwelling in the poverty-stricken districts had originally influenced her, in 1920, to resolve to help obtain adequate and sanitary housing for families of low income.

The environs in which she first lived after her marriage have accounted, too, according to the *New Yorker* (May 25, 1946), for her



MRS. SAMUEL I. ROSENMAN

interest in better housing. In the middle of September 1924 Dorothy Reuben became the wife of Texas-born Samuel Irving Rosenman⁴², a lawyer who was to become a judge and afterward one of the closest advisers of the late President Roosevelt. (The Rosenmans are the parents of two sons, James and Robert.) Mrs. Rosenman in her brief interview with the *New Yorker* recalled that 1924 was a year of housing shortage almost as bad as the one following World War II and that the Rosenmans' first home "was a tiny apartment . . . with no light and very little air." She said, "The Judge told me I'd suffocate if I didn't find something to do outside the home. . . . I went ahead and took a course in juvenile-story writing at Columbia. I was coasting along, trying to think of a plot and not suffocate, when one evening at dinner Ira Robbins, chairman of the Housing Committee of United Neighborhood Houses, invited me to help him in a drive to amend the old-law-tenement laws."

That was the occasion which began Mrs. Rosenman's productive association with housing improvement programs for New York City and State. She joined the Housing Committee (later she became committee chairman and board member) of United Neighborhood Houses; about the same period she became affiliated with the social work of the Women's City Club housing committee, of which she was to become director. In 1934 she was one of the founders of the Citizen's Housing Council, serving (1937-39) as vice-chairman of the committee on old housing. While occupied with municipal tenement reforms, Mrs. Rosenman during the three years between 1936 and 1939 was influential in recommending State housing legislation. Some of the State measures—most of which had municipal ramifications—for which she campaigned were amendments to the Tenement House Law of 1901

providing for "structural changes for fire-safety and sanitary purposes" in old-law multiple dwellings or for demolition of the buildings.

Mrs. Rosenman is said to be a person who is not content solely to "sit at a desk and do the planning and organizing" but rather the "type of leader who gets out in front and leads the attack." In 1938, when an amendment to the New York State Constitution was under consideration, Mrs. Rosenman arranged and conducted tours of upstate members of the Legislature through New York City's slum districts, with which they had no first-hand acquaintance, so that she might impress upon them the need for the change. Ratified the following year, the amendment permitted the State "to borrow \$300,000,000 for the purpose of making loans to municipalities or local housing authorities for the clearance, replanning, and redevelopment of substandard areas and for the provision of homes for families of low income." The only housing program financed by a State, it was implemented in the same year (1939) by a bill which Mrs. Rosenman helped draft, the New York State Public Housing Law, patterned after the Federal Wagner⁴⁴-Steagall Act (1937).

Interested in all phases of community (suburb and country as well as city) beautification and development, she supported, in her capacity as chairman of the Citizens Housing Council's committee on investment housing, the adoption by the State of an investment housing program whereby middle-income workers would be enabled to build their own homes. (This committee was responsible to a large extent also for amendments [1940] to the State banking and insurance laws, allowing savings banks and insurance companies to furnish the total cost of this investment housing from their assets.) She served, too, on the same organization's committees working for enabling legislation and for the creation of the New York State Division on Housing, which was established in 1939.

In 1941 Mrs. Rosenman's work in the housing field assumed for the first time a nationwide character: she was given the chairmanship of the National Committee on Housing, Inc., (called originally the National Committee on the Housing Emergency), another organization whose founding she had aided. The Government, before and during World War II, was required to supervise construction and expansion of defense industries in sections of the country where there were often sparse living accommodations for the multitude of workers (usually brought in from elsewhere) needed to man the factories and shipyards. Mrs. Rosenman as head of the National Committee on Housing was among those who advocated substantial, not-too-expensive, attractive emergency housing for war workers. Prefabricated and regular dwellings erected to alleviate all housing shortages, she emphasized, should be well made and equipped with the most modern improvements so that if necessary they might become an integral part of a well-planned postwar community, or in the

case of prefabricated houses, could be transported facily to another community; this subject Mrs. Rosenman examined in articles by her appearing in the *Architectural Record* (April 1942), *Teachers College Record* (October 1942), and the *New York Times Magazine* (January 16, 1944). On the numerous occasions when residents in war-industry districts protested the influx of "foreigners" and emergency housing into their vicinity, they found in Mrs. Rosenman one of their most persuasive opponents. She was a proponent, however, of rent control which, she declared (*National Municipal Review*, March 1943), had effected a check on inflation. Much of Mrs. Rosenman's time in these years was spent in Washington, D.C., where she was to persuade the War Department to release critical materials for emergency housing. (Her husband in 1941 was partly responsible for the amalgamation of sixteen bureaus for the national defense housing program into the National Housing Agency.)

Mrs. Rosenman described her attitude toward community planning at a panel discussion before the Institute on Postwar Reconstruction in March 1944. Concerned primarily with the New York area, she declared that a city must be viewed "as a medium for people who . . . must have a place to live with their families where they can work, play, be educated, shop, and move about. . . . Every community should find out first of all how many people it can expect to employ in the future. The total acreage of usable land should then be measured into appropriate proportions for living, industry, commerce, shopping, recreation, education, and transportation in such a way that overcrowding is avoided and no section is left in a blighted condition."

The housing analyst has also extended her knowledge of housing into the foreign field: in July 1945 Mrs. Rosenman headed a National Committee on Housing mission invited by the British Ministry of Health to conferences with English and Scottish housing officials, and home construction, planning, and finance leaders. During its four-week visit the mission toured public and private housing developments in a number of cities and rural areas. Mrs. Rosenman, her three associates, and their hosts discussed immediate and long-term housing projects and learned that there was unanimity in both countries (England and Scotland) in the matter of providing low-rental housing for low-income families and of proceeding with blueprints for community planning. In post-war United States she has urged avoidance of "shoddy construction, wildcat finance, and haphazard or no planning which characterized the building boom" of World War I and has pleaded for "sound construction standards, uniform lending practices and overall community planning" in solving the housing dilemma for veterans and for other citizens.

In its attempts to rectify the conditions causing the housing shortage, the National Committee on Housing has made several proposals, which, stated the *Christian Science Monitor* (February 6, 1947), have been "close-

ly studied in Washington." The recommendations are those for "Congressional action permitting five-year amortization of rental housing projects and tax concessions to help this program along"; "immediate legislation to finance one hundred thousand dwelling units for veterans of low income"; "removal of all ceilings on new construction"; "prompt passage of the Wagner⁴¹-Ellender⁴²-Taft⁴³ bill"; "postponement of unessential, nonresidential construction"; and "special measures to encourage construction of housing for minority groups." While mounting costs are a chief cause of the housing shortage, Mrs. Rosenman has pointed out, they "present only in acute and aggravated form a condition which existed many years before the war and prevented construction of new homes for the mass of the population." In April 1947 Fred H. Ludwig of Reading, Pennsylvania, was elected to succeed Mrs. Rosenman as the head of the National Committee on Housing; Mrs. Rosenman became, at that time, chairman of the organization's board of directors. In October she received honorary membership in Hadassah and was presented with a certificate in recognition of her achievements.

Mrs. Rosenman's views on different phases of housing and city planning, real estate taxes, mortgages, and the like have appeared in issues of periodicals such as *House Beautiful*, *Woman's Home Companion*, and the *American Magazine*. In addition she is the author of the book *A Million Homes a Year* (1945) which was reviewed favorably by most critics, who liked its simple, colorful style and wealth of information and documentation on America's contemporary housing scene. Since 1943 she has contributed articles on housing and the building industry to the *Britannica Book of the Year*. For a time, from the year 1938 to 1942 her social welfare occupations included membership on the board of the Henry Street Settlement Committee. Mrs. Rosenman is of the Jewish faith, and a Democrat in political affiliation. She is a medium-sized woman, five feet five inches tall and weighing 140 pounds, with dark eyes and graying brown hair.

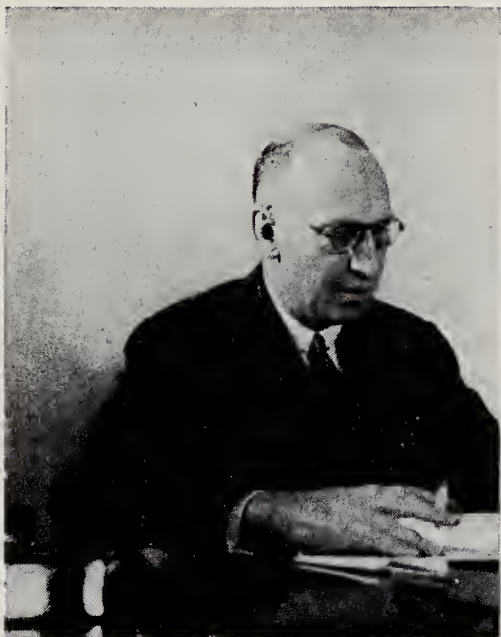
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Who's Who in America, 1946-47

ROSENWALD, LESSING J(ULIUS) Feb. 10, 1891- Philanthropist; former merchant
Address: h. "Alverthorpe," Jenkintown, Pa.

Philanthropist Lessing J. Rosenwald, as board of trustees chairman of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, carries on the work of his internationally known father, Julius Rosenwald, who endowed the fund to further interracial understanding. In 1943 Lessing Rosenwald organized the American Council for Judaism, of which he is president.

Born February 10, 1891, in Chicago, Lessing Julius Rosenwald was named after a civically active lawyer, Lessing Rosenthal. He is the eldest of five children; his only brother, William, is also active in Jewish philanthropies. Lessing's parents were Americans of Reformed Jewish faith; his grandparents on both sides



LESSING J. ROSENWALD

were merchants who had emigrated from Germany to the American Midwest. When the boy was four his father, then a middle-class clothier, purchased a quarter-interest in Sears, Roebuck, and Company, the mail-order house, for \$37,500, and became vice-president. The tremendous expansion of the mail-order business around the turn of the century made Julius Rosenwald a rich man.

M. R. Werner tells in his biography *Julius Rosenwald* that the children of the servants played with the children of the house as equals, because Rosenwald "tolerated no social distinctions." The family gave parties for the adults and children of the whole neighborhood, and at Christmas prepared thousands of pounds of candy for distribution to children in Chicago institutions. Mrs. Rosenwald, the former Augusta Nusbaum, had encouraged her husband's charitable activities from the first, and was herself active in civic movements—later, on annual visits to Tuskegee Institute, she taught the girl students how to cook, bake, and turn their dresses. At the family dinner table, the five young Rosenwalds were permitted to join in lively discussions with guests in all walks of life, bankers, actresses, rabbis, and social workers, including Jane Addams. They did not have much spending money, despite their father's lavishness with gifts: fearing that wealth would demoralize his children, Julius Rosenwald tried to instill in them his own small economies.

After graduation from the University of Chicago's elementary and high schools, Lessing Rosenwald went to New York State in 1908 to study chemistry at Cornell University. He left in 1911 without graduating, however, and returned to Chicago, where in September he entered Sears, Roebuck as a shipping clerk. Julius Rosenwald, then in his third year as president of the firm, took steps to see that his eldest child received no special favors

and that Lessing's advancement depended entirely upon his own abilities. Young Rosenwald learned the business "from the ground up," working in many departments, and rose through the ranks of the operations department before entering the World War I Navy. While his father was chairman of President Wilson's Committee on Supplies and a member of the War Industries Board, Lessing Rosenwald served as a seaman, second class, at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

After the war, in October 1920 Sears opened its first eastern plant in Philadelphia, with twenty-nine-year-old Lessing Rosenwald as general manager. In January 1928 he became executive vice-president of the Sears corporation, and that February he also became a director of the Stanley Corporation of America, a moving picture theater chain. From Los Angeles, where he happened to be at the time of the stock market crash in October 1929, Rosenwald telegraphed to all the retail stores personally guaranteeing the credit of any Sears employees who might be in financial difficulties and require such help. When his father heard this he, in turn, telephoned to all the stockbrokers to guarantee the employees' margin accounts and thus protect from ruin any who had been speculating. The Rosenwald fortune was reduced by an estimated hundred million dollars that day, but Julius Rosenwald borrowed nearly eight million dollars to take over his employees' accounts from the brokerage houses.

At his father's death in January 1932, Lessing Rosenwald succeeded to the chairmanship of the board of Sears, Roebuck. While a vice-president, young Rosenwald had served from January 1931 as board vice-chairman and from July 1931 as chairman of the executive committee, and control was in his hands during his father's illness. After, Rosenwald remained in his Philadelphia office, flying to the Chicago headquarters at least once a week to confer with the company president, General Robert E. Wood.⁴⁴ In 1939, as Wood reached the Sears retirement age of sixty, forty-eight-year-old Lessing Rosenwald resigned the board chairmanship in his favor.

In 1932, Julius Rosenwald left an estate of less than \$17,500,000, of which six and one-half million was divided among his children and eleven million was bequeathed to the Rosenwald Family Association, formed by the children in December 1931 to carry on his contributions to organizations. (Lessing Rosenwald is a trustee and past president of the Association.) The largest of all the elder Rosenwald's philanthropies had been the Julius Rosenwald Fund. As chairman of the board of trustees of the fund, Lessing Rosenwald thus continues the work his father had begun in the field of race relations. The fund distributes about half a million dollars annually through grants to agencies concerned with Negroes and Negro-white relations in the United States, through annual fellowships to Negroes, white Southerners, and race-relations workers. It also finances the preparation of studies and reports, distributes books and pamphlets, arranges conferences and consultations, all with the goal of

spreading the principles of democracy through church, labor, and scholastic channels.

Although the *New York Times* in September 1940 reported that Rosenwald had joined the isolationist National Committee of America First, of which Wood was board chairman, he was a member only until December 1940. He was to serve on two boards of national defense as the need arose. When the Selective Service peacetime military draft was set up in October 1940, Rosenwald served as a member of the local Board of Appeal. In August 1941 he moved to Washington at the request of Director of Purchases Donald M. Nelson⁴¹, an old Sears, Roebuck associate, to head the Office of Production Management's silk commodity section. In the reorganized defense set-up that September, Rosenwald was made chief of the Bureau of Industrial Conservation, and when it was raised to a division, he was given the title of director.

In his capacity of national conservation head, Rosenwald was responsible for reducing waste of scarce materials. By agreement with the Standards Section of the OPA, Rosenwald assumed, in his words, responsibility for "the reduction in the number of various styles, types, or grades of products manufactured" while OPA was to handle "standards, grades, and quality-identifying labels"; however, he allowed OPA to retain several simplification projects which were already under way. He was responsible also for the various scrap drives, perhaps most notable being those for metal and fats—he hoped to bring in annually at least thirty-two million tons of scrap iron and steel, and five hundred million pounds of used kitchen fat. When the various agencies were regrouped in the new War Production Board in January 1943, Rosenwald handed in his resignation. After the war had ended, he was one of the prominent persons signing an Americans United for World Organization document urging "a world security parliament under which the U.N. would rid itself of the veto power and an elected assembly would have the power to act under world law against aggressors."

While his work with the fund is concerned principally with interracial relations, Rosenwald has been active in Jewish affairs as well: in April 1943 he took the lead in organizing the American Council for Judaism, Inc., of which he has remained president. Its declaration of principles—principles which Rosenwald has enunciated in speeches, articles, paid advertisements, and testimony before official bodies—reads, in part, "We oppose the effort to establish a national Jewish state in Palestine or anywhere else as a philosophy of defeatism and one which does not offer a practical solution of the Jewish problem. We dissent from all those related doctrines that stress the racialism, the nationalism, and the theoretical homelessness of the Jews. . . . We ask only this [for them]: equality of rights and obligations with their fellow-nationals" the world over.

In accordance with this view, Rosenwald protested in 1944 the British decision to form "a so-called Jewish Brigade" under "a so-called

Jewish flag," urging instead the "accurate designation of Zionist Brigade and Zionist flag." Started with about a thousand members, of whom ninety were Reformed rabbis, the council later lost half of the rabbis by resignation; in late 1946, however, it claimed twelve thousand members in forty cities, and "some of the country's leading business and cultural leaders" were council members. In September 1946 Rosenwald told a reporter that the council did not oppose further development of Palestine, nor President Truman's⁴² plea that 100,000 displaced Jews be allowed to enter the Holy Land. Rosenwald and twenty-five other civic leaders called on Congress to vote the loan to Britain, denying that "groups in this country which oppose certain acts of our wartime ally intend to use hunger as a political weapon and as a means of punishing an entire people."

The American Council for Judaism sponsored the Stratton bill to allow immigration into the United States of a total of four hundred thousand displaced persons. In June 1947 it submitted to the U.N. Committee of Inquiry on Palestine a twenty-seven-page pamphlet, signed by Lessing Rosenwald, arguing against the establishment of a Jewish nation. A month earlier, Rosenwald was one of the fourteen leading businessmen who made a two-week tour of Germany and Austria, at the request of Secretary of War Patterson⁴³, to study German industry and the Military Government program. In the fall of 1947 Rosenwald urged that the U.N. be appointed trustee for Palestine "without delay," in order to foster self-government of that country; he also, at this time, reiterated his opposition to the partition of Palestine.

Rosenwald had served the Government previously, in 1934, when he was appointed an industry representative on the Regional Labor Board of the short-lived NRA. Following his retirement in January 1939, Rosenwald, a member of the Philadelphia Labor Mediation Tribunal, has arbitrated several labor disputes, and has established the Lessing J. Rosenwald Foundation. He is now (1947) active in countless civic organizations and serves on many boards, including those of the University of Chicago and the Princeton Institute for Advanced Study. He is a director of the American Research and Development Company. Rosenwald's clubs are the Locust, Cornell, Philmont Country and the Standard of Chicago.

Through one of his hobbies, the Philadelphian made a different kind of philanthropic news in 1943, by presenting his collection of about sixty-five hundred prints and drawings—including 236 Rembrandts and many Hogarths and Blakes—to the National Gallery of Art, in Washington. He also presented a collection of illustrated books and cognate reference materials to the Library of Congress. "American art museum directors who have counted on the generosity of Lessing J. Rosenwald to augment their annual exhibition schedules with loans from his incomparable print collection . . . may still join in the general cheering," wrote the *Magazine of Art*, pointing out that the terms of the gift provided for such loans, The Library of Congress devoted

ROSENWALD, LESSING J.—*Continued*

an entire issue of its *Quarterly Journal* to a selection of the Rosenwald books exhibited from October 1945 to January 1946, and included an article by Lessing Rosenwald telling of his career as a collector of prints who became a collector of books.

The Library of Congress' Rosenwald Collection has continued to grow; by May 1947 he had given an additional eighty titles, among them, A. S. W. Rosenbach⁴⁶ said, "some of the most important volumes ever issued by the presses of Europe and America," and of the Philippines. The donor, who was elected to the council of the American Philosophical Society in April, was awarded an honorary doctorate of humane letters by the University of Pennsylvania in June. His name was also mentioned among those of the purchasers of the 102-year-old monthly, *The Scientific American*.

In November 1913 Rosenwald married Edith Goodkind, whose mother was married to Rosenwald's widowed father seventeen years later. The Rosenwalds' five children are Julius 2d, Robert, Janet, Helen (Mrs. Snellenburg), and Joan (Mrs. Scott). During World War II, the elder son was a marine, and the younger a sailor. Politically, Rosenwald records no party affiliation; he championed Willkie⁴⁰ in 1940. Rosenwald is just under five feet ten inches tall, weighs 185 pounds, and his brown eyes are framed by heavy-rimmed spectacles; his gray hair is thinning. *Time* has called him "shy, esthetic."

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Who's Who in America 1946-47

Who's Who in American Jewry (1937)

ROWE, L(EO) S(TANTON) (rō) Sept. 17, 1871—Dec. 5, 1946 Director-general of the Pan American Union since 1920 until his death; member of many Pan American commissions and congresses; professor of political science at the University of Pennsylvania (1904-17); president of the American Academy of Political and Social Science from 1902 until 1930. See *Current Biography* 1945 Yearbook.

Obituary

N Y Times p25 D 6 '46 por

ROYALL, KENNETH C(LAIBORNE) July 24, 1894- United States Secretary of the Army

Address: b. Office of the Secretary of Defense, Washington 25, D.C.; h. Goldsboro, N.C.

A successful North Carolina lawyer who served in both world wars, Kenneth C. Royall was appointed Under Secretary of War by President Truman in October 1945 and Secretary of War in July 1947 to succeed the retiring Secretary, Robert P. Patterson⁴¹. Secretary Royall is the holder of one of the most important posts in the Army, he has been principally concerned with surplus Army property, national preparedness for a future "emergency," and the Army's courts-martial system.

With the reorganization of the United States armed forces, Royall in August 1947 was designated Secretary of the Army.

Descended from Joseph Royall of Turkey Island, Virginia, and from George Durant, a colonial Governor of North Carolina, Kenneth Claiborne Royall was born July 24, 1894, in Goldsboro, North Carolina. His parents were George Claiborne Royall, a manufacturer, and Clara H. (Jones) Royall. The family included Kenneth's brother, George, Jr., and his two half sisters. Growing up in Goldsboro, which is still his legal home, Kenneth attended the Goldsboro high school at first. He was graduated at fifteen from the Episcopal High School in Alexandria, Virginia. At the University of North Carolina, as in high school, he participated in debating and athletics. He majored in mathematics, won election to Phi Beta Kappa, and in 1914 received his Bachelor of Arts degree. Young Royall next studied at the Harvard University Law School. From 1915 until 1917, when he received the LL.B. degree, Royall was associate editor of the *Harvard Law Review*.

In May 1917, a month after the entry of the United States into World War I, Royall joined the Army. Trained at Fort Oglethorpe, he became a second lieutenant in the Field Artillery Reserve on August 15, 1917. He was assigned to the 317th Field Artillery at Camp Jackson, South Carolina. After receiving a temporary promotion to first lieutenant in 1918, he attended the Field Artillery School at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, from April until June 1918, when he returned to the 317th Field Artillery. He was also trained at the Eighty-first Division Liaison School at Camp Jackson. From August 1918 until February 25, 1919, he served with the 317th Field Artillery in France, where he was wounded in action.

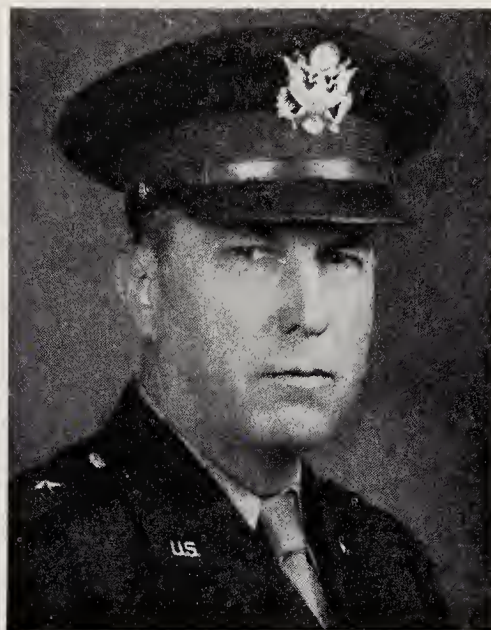
Returning home in 1919, Royall gained admittance to the North Carolina bar and began to practice law in Goldsboro. Eleven years later, in 1930, he also opened offices in Raleigh, North Carolina. And in 1937 he joined with other lawyers in forming Ehringhaus, Royall, Gosney, and Smith. The firm became Royall, Gosney, and Smith in 1939. Royall served as State senator in 1927, as president of the North Carolina Bar Association in 1929-30, and as a Democratic Presidential elector in 1940. By 1942 he had a fifty-thousand-dollar-a-year law practice in Goldsboro and Raleigh, and a reputation for being "one of the State's best trial lawyers."

Six months after Pearl Harbor, on June 5, 1942, Royall went into the Army again at the request of Robert P. Patterson, then Under Secretary of War. Commissioned a colonel, Royall became chief of the Army Service Forces legal section. The following month President Franklin Roosevelt⁴² appointed him counsel for eight Nazi saboteurs who had been landed on American shores by submarine. "As a professional," he "got a big kick" out of that task, enjoying especially his debate with Attorney General Francis Biddle⁴¹ before the Supreme Court, which included Justice Felix Frankfurter⁴¹, once Royall's professor at Harvard.

In May 1943 Royall became Deputy Fiscal Director of Army Service Forces, and in November 1943 he was promoted to brigadier general. He organized the Office of Fiscal Director, rendering "highly valuable assistance," according to the citation accompanying his Distinguished Service Medal, in "the formulation and execution of basic policies and operational procedures." The citation, which he received in November 1945, also noted his "exceptionally meritorious" service from April to November 1945 as special assistant to Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson: "He maintained contact with the Department of Justice in fraud cases involving war contractors, coordinated proposals for legislation and executive orders affecting procurement and related matters . . . represented the War Department at Congressional hearings . . . maintained liaison between the War Department and Congressional committees investigating . . . procurement." General Royall, together with William Marbury, a Baltimore lawyer, drafted the atomic control bill which came out of the House Military Affairs Committee at the end of October as the May⁴¹-Johnson⁴⁶ bill, but which was later superseded by other atomic control legislation.

In October 1945 President Truman named General Royall Under Secretary of War to succeed Patterson, who had become Secretary when Stimson resigned. The nomination was confirmed by the Senate on November 8. Royall was expected to be chiefly concerned with the handling of the terminations of war contracts. He was acting secretary, however, in January during what was called by a *New York Times* reporter "the worst administrative and morale crisis that the Army has faced." American soldiers overseas held mass meetings and demonstrations in protest against the slowness of demobilization. While some Senators blamed the unrest on the War Department, Royall held the American people to account. The Acting Secretary warned that nation-wide "hysteria to get the boys back home" was endangering American occupation policy and consequently "the victory so recently won." He added that a philosophy of "me and my son, John" was flooding Congress with criticism "in spite of the most remarkable record of orderly demobilization . . . in the history of the world."

As the Army's "top ranking civilian observer of surplus Army property," in March and April 1946 Royall toured the world to study the disposition of surplus matériel. On his return he reported, "On the whole the Army has done a pretty fair job." He said all charges of "wanton destruction" had been carefully investigated, and had been found to be unsupported by the facts. Royall also inspected cemeteries abroad where American soldiers were buried. (At the end of April he sponsored a \$100,000,000 program to provide for the return to the United States for reburial of most of the 328,000 war dead in foreign cemeteries.) On the same tour Royall inspected "every disciplinary detention installation" in every theater he visited, because he realized, he said, that public interest in military justice was very high, as it is after every war.



Press Assn., Inc.

KENNETH C. ROYALL

In a series of articles on military justice Roger Stuart of the *New York World-Telegram* called Royall "the chief apologist for the system as it now operates . . . also the War Department's No. 1 bulldog—its main attacker of those who criticize the system." Royall had termed criticism of the courts-martial system "wild and inaccurate," and had said the system was "one of the most misunderstood and misrepresented of all Army activities." He charged on April 20 that the report of a subcommittee of the House urging fundamental reform of the courts-martial system contained incorrect statements, unjustified criticism, and unsupported conclusions. Later, in the fall of 1946 clemency reviews, under Royall's direction, took place at the rate of over one hundred a day. This was because it was felt that under wartime conditions investigations might have been hasty and punishments unnecessarily harsh. Several months later, in April 1947, following an intensive study by the House Committee on Armed Services, the Under Secretary announced his agreement to the revision of the Army's courts-martial system.

On July 19, within twenty-four hours of his nomination by President Truman, subsequent to the resignation of Secretary Patterson, the Senate confirmed Kenneth C. Royall as Secretary of War. Almost concurrently there was enacted the unification of the armed forces. Late in July 1947 Secretary Royall flew to Germany to consult with General Lucius D. Clay⁴⁵ on the project for raising the level of production in western Germany. Returning to the United States, he announced Army plans to build an underground aircraft factory, part of a comprehensive design for maintaining American preparedness at all times. Toward the end of August, Royall returned to Europe where he approved a draft of a foreign trade policy for the United States zones of Germany and Austria and for Japan, to be presented to

ROYALL, KENNETH C.—*Continued*

the International Trade Organization in Geneva. Subsequently, he formed part of the American delegation to a conference on Ruhr coal production held in Washington, D.C. Another fuel problem was considered at a meeting to discuss United States petroleum reserves in mid-August 1947, at which Royall and his colleagues in the Cabinet and military services were assured by representatives of the oil industry that the petroleum needs of the armed forces would be met.

When the reorganization of the defense departments was completed at the end of that month, Royall continued to serve as Secretary of the Army under Defense Secretary Forrestal⁴². One of his first actions in this post was to supervise the drafting of a series of formal agreements dividing personnel and operations of the Army and the United States Air Force, to be submitted to Secretary Forrestal for approval. Under Royall's direction, a request for \$500,000,000 additional funds for the support of American occupation troops in Europe was presented to Congress late in September. In other appearances before various Congressional committees that fall and winter, the Secretary gave his opinion on air power (which he considered less important than the industrial potential in the defense of the country) and on extension of the European Recovery Plan to include western Germany.

In speeches, before his appointment as Secretary, Royall denounced "unjust criticism" of the Army, "based on gossip or on exaggeration or on plain falsehood," and has asked for constructive criticism and public support to stop the growth of partisan attack by "demolitionists." "The potential warlike strength of America is the greatest guarantee of tranquillity among the nations of the world," Royall once said in urging that the United States be prepared to use any weapon at her disposal, including the atomic bomb. In a talk before the CIO Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, Royall called on labor to "purge its ranks of Communists," and thus, he said, halt the growth of disunity before it became a factor which would aid a potential enemy. Early in 1947, while still Under Secretary, Royall had been a member of the six-man Presidential Temporary Commission on Employee Loyalty, which recommended a systematic loyalty test for all Federal employment candidates.

Civilian employees of the Army had already been subject to such a loyalty test under the Summary Removal Act (Public Law 808) passed by Congress in 1942, which applied to those persons proved to have had Communist, Nazi, or other subversive affiliations. Nine employees were dismissed between August and November 1947, their employment being terminated by the Secretary of the Army. Another action of Secretary Royall's in November was the enlargement of the United States military mission in Greece.

The Army Secretary could hardly be "overlooked," a columnist once noted, since he is six feet five inches tall, and weighs 250 pounds,

A deep-voiced Southerner, who plays golf for recreation, he has black hair and brown eyes and, according to *Time* magazine, a "placid" disposition. Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity chose him as its honorary president in December 1947. He is Episcopalian. Mrs. Royall, to whom he was married in August 1917, was Margaret Best. Their son Kenneth Claiborne, Jr., was a lieutenant in the Marine Corps during the war; another son, George Pender, is deceased. Their daughter, named Margaret, is now Mrs. James E. Davis. *Time* quotes the Army Secretary as saying at the time of his appointment, "I'd kind of like to go back to my home town."

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Who's Who in America, 1946-47

RUNYON, ALFRED DAMON *See* Runyon, D.

RUNYON, DAMON (rŭn'yŭn). Oct. 4, 1884—Dec. 10, 1946 Author and journalist; feature writer for King Features, International News Service from 1918; after establishing a reputation as a sports reporter and news writer he became a columnist; wrote short stories about Broadway; produced films after 1941; wrote *A Slight Case of Murder* with Howard Lindsay in 1935. *See Current Biography* 1942 Yearbook.

Obituary

N Y Times p31 D 11 '46 por

RUSSELL, WILLIAM F(LETCHER)
May 18, 1890- College dean

Address: b. c/o Teachers College, 525 W. 120th St., New York 27; h. 409 W. 117th St., New York 27

In the course of the last half-century, Teachers College, the school of education of Columbia University, has trained more than sixty thousand educators and is looked upon as perhaps the strongest single influence in progressive education in the United States. The New York institution, founded in 1888, has since 1928 been headed by William F. Russell (he succeeded his late father, who had been dean from 1897).

The son of James Earl and Agnes (Fletcher) Russell, William Fletcher Russell was born in Delhi, Delaware County, New York, on May 18, 1890, the year his father became principal of Cascadilla School in Ithaca. (Of William's three brothers, a younger one, Charles, also became an educator.) William Russell received the first of his many degrees in 1910 when he was awarded a B.A. degree by Cornell University in Ithaca, graduating with Phi Beta Kappa honors. That year also saw the beginning of his pedagogical career, as a teacher of

history and economics in the College High School at Greeley, Colorado. Russell then accepted an assistant professorship in history and sociology at the Colorado State Teachers College the following year.

In 1912 the young professor returned to the East to pursue graduate work at Teachers College, Columbia University. During 1913-14 he was honorary fellow and assistant in philosophy of education at that institution. After he received his Ph.D. degree from Columbia in 1914, Russell held the positions of associate professor (1914-15) and then of professor of secondary education (1915-17) in Nashville, at Tennessee's George Peabody College for Teachers. In this period Russell wrote *The Early Teaching of History in New York and Massachusetts* (1915), *Economy in Secondary Education* (1916), and the section on "Education in the United States" in Sandiford's *Comparative Education* (1917).

From 1917 to 1923 Russell was dean of the College of Education at the University of Iowa. (Russell's knowledge of educational facilities in the State of Iowa was incorporated into his books *School of Finance in Iowa Cities*, 1921, and *The Financing of Education in Iowa*, 1925.) His educational activities took on international scope when he journeyed to Russia as director of the Educational Section of the Russian Division of the Committee on Public Information from July 1918 to February 1919. Russell's *Education in a Democracy* was published in Russian at Vladivostok in 1918, and his *Schools in Siberia* in the next year. He was a member of the China Educational Commission in 1921 and 1922. During this period Russell also was one of the authors of *Christian Education in China* (1922) and of *Schools in Bulgaria*, which appeared a year later.

Russell returned to Teachers College in 1923 to assume the duties of professor of education. During the years between 1923 and 1927 he was also associate director of its newly established International Institute. One of the units by which Teachers College fosters research and experimentation, the International Institute has served the triple purpose of giving special instruction and professional aid to the ever-increasing number of students and teachers from foreign lands, of bringing the schools of the United States into contact with the best of foreign theory and practice, and, upon request, of rendering direct aid to foreign educational authorities. In 1924 the director began a term as educational adviser to the American Library Association, a post he filled until 1930. For two years (1925-27), in addition to his other duties, Russell was chairman of the American delegation to the World Federation of Educational Associations.

When William Russell succeeded his father as dean of Teachers College in 1927 (he was installed in his new post in April 1928), the institution was the largest teacher-training school in the world; and it is still "considered by many the leading school of education in the United States." The Columbia college drew students from everywhere. A few years later, however, confronted by the increasing eminence of other schools of education and by economic



•Leja Gorska

WILLIAM F. RUSSELL

difficulties engendered by the depression, Teachers College found itself in growing financial straits. Aside from financial questions during the 1930's, Russell was faced with numerous other problems as chief administrator of Teachers College. The views of George S. Counts⁴¹ and of other "progressive faculty members" caused Teachers College to be nicknamed in some quarters "the big Red schoolhouse"; and there were accusations from other sources that Teachers College was being unduly influenced by "major business and financial interests." These different charges were answered by a Teachers College faculty advisory committee chosen by secret ballot. The committee's statement, printed in *School and Society* (February 4, 1939), condemned the garbling of stories concerning Teachers College by both radical and reactionary groups, who "have promoted such publicity in order to get prestige for themselves or for their own causes." Russell himself both in his speeches and writings has assailed nazism, fascism, and communism, insisting that democracy can be preserved and totalitarianism prevented in the United States by the establishment of better economic and social conditions for all the people. He has asserted, too, that a subversive idea should be met not with condemnation, but with a better idea.

Meanwhile, Russell and his colleagues continued to develop and expand the educational facilities at Teachers College. The year 1931 saw the establishment of New College, a pioneer experimental school used as a testing ground for the many new ideas concerning improvements in teacher education. Eight years later, however, it was closed for financial reasons. In the spring of 1934 Russell went to Europe. When he returned he was inspired to start at Teachers College an Advanced School of Education patterned after the *Ecole Normale Supérieure* of Paris, at which rigidly

RUSSELL, WILLIAM F.—*Continued*

selected graduate students would be trained for leadership in education, without cost and with assurance of a "permanent post for life." The Advanced School of Education was opened in 1935. Dean Russell in 1936 was made Barnard professor of education at Teachers College.

Dean Russell helped to originate and develop the Congress on Education for Democracy, a group which was convened at Teachers College in August 1939 to discuss education's responsibility in the defense and advance of democracy in America. (The congress—at first it was named the World Congress, a title which later was modified since the conference was to deal primarily with United States educational problems—was the outgrowth of a movement begun originally a few years previous at Teachers College to heal the rift, brought on by financial and social problems, between the lay public, including business groups, and the school authorities.) The three-day conclave was attended by some four hundred representatives of twenty-eight national organizations in the fields of business, labor, religion, agriculture, and education. Representatives came from four European nations—Great Britain, France, Sweden, and Poland.

Russell has engaged in numerous other activities of national scope outside the Columbia campus. A member of the National Advisory Committee on Education from 1928 to 1931, he was chairman of the American Council on Education from 1933 to 1935, when he entered the ranks of the American Youth Commission of the American Council on Education. In 1934, while warning against the beginnings of educational despotism, he advocated Federal aid to education during the emergency, based on the principles of equality of educational opportunity and efficiency. In 1941 Russell began serving as a member of the wartime committee of the United States Office of Education, and as director of the National Citizenship Education Program of the United States Department of Justice, the functions of which consisted of educating aliens for citizenship and providing means whereby the foreign born may become an integral part of the community. (Russell's *The New Common Sense* appeared in that year.) In 1943 the New York dean appeared before the Senate Education and Labor Committee in support of a bill to appropriate three hundred million dollars to stamp out illiteracy in the nation's poorer states.

At a meeting sponsored by the N.E.A. in February 1944 Dean Russell warned that the United States was a likely place for the "reactionary in education" and for "a trust in the 'good old days'" to take root in—that Americans should not "talk of educational imperialism." America could best aid the reconstruction of educational facilities abroad through physical and financial resources. Russell based his conclusion on his experience in Europe and Asia during World War I and shortly thereafter, and at the World Federation of Education Associations meetings in Edinburgh (1925), Toronto (1927), and Geneva (1929), which he attended as chairman of the

American delegation and of the committee on international cooperation, from 1925 to 1929, of the National Education Association. Later, speaking at the ceremonies marking the fiftieth anniversary of Teachers College (November 1944), Russell observed that education for peace demanded the re-education of the American people as well as of the enemy. He advocated in part a program teaching better understanding of human nature and inveighed against any American isolationist policy. Russell, who favors compulsory military training but solely as a means of national defense, was to declare in February 1947 in his annual report that the United States should oppose what he termed the despotic aims of Soviet Russia. Later in the same year he was to accuse the Soviet Union of attempting to keep the European people "ignorant", "servile", "hungry" (New York *World-Telegram*, August 13, 1947). The Marshall Plan, he believed, was the "most direct and least costly reply . . . to the Bolsheviks." Dean Russell declared, too, that it was the task of education in the United States to teach children "to look Bolshevism in the eye . . . and [to understand] what its tactics are."

In April 1945, a curriculum service bureau for international studies was inaugurated at Teachers College by a group of eminent educators from all parts of the United States. Russell was one of the sponsors of this organization, which numbers among its plans the preparation and publication of textbooks acquainting children in American elementary and secondary schools with the culture of other nations. In July of the same year the educator, in an address at the opening of the 1945 summer session at the college, reiterated his conviction that "conformity and flexibility must be taught side by side at every level in the school system if education is to produce a people so disciplined . . . and temperate as to survive and at the same time so supple as to adjust to the mighty changes of a technological world." The Institute of Studies of Comparative Government and Education, an organization designed "to study with scientific precision the relations between education and democracy," was established at Teachers College in November 1946. It will draw its lecturers from among American and European scholars. In August 1947 the dean of Teachers College attended in Glasgow the World Organization of the Teaching Profession, of which he was elected president.

Aside from his concern with national and international problems of education, Dean Russell has had an active interest in the New York City schools. A member of a 1934 committee to survey the municipal public school system, Russell was requested for a second time, late in 1945, to serve the city in an educational capacity. As chairman of the Board of Education's advisory committee on human relations succeeding Frank E. Karelson, Jr., who resigned charging "chaotic" conditions in the city schools, Russell undertook to reorganize the committee and report to the public the work being accomplished. The dean also has supported the projected closing in June 1948 of

the Teachers College experimental, private Horace Mann-Lincoln School so that its funds might be better used for "public schools, many of which were eager to experiment, and whose students were more representative."

The spectacled dean of Teachers College was married in June 1913 to Clotilde Desjardins. Their three children are William Fletcher, Jr., James Earl II, and Robert. Dean Russell is an Episcopalian and a thirty-second-degree Mason (Knight Templar). A vice-president of the Société d'Histoire de la Révolution Française and president of the American Institute of France, Inc., since its founding in March 1947, the educator is also a member of the Columbia University Club and the Century Association in New York, Fairfield Country Club, Cosmos Club (Washington), and the Union Interalliée in Paris. Phi Delta Kappa (Columbia) and Phi Gamma Delta are other societies to which he belongs. In addition to his authorship of other publications, including *Liberty vs. Equality* (1936), Russell is editor of *The Rise of a University*, volume I (1937), and has collaborated on *The Short Constitution*, with M. J. Wade (1921), and *The Meaning of Democracy*, with T. H. Briggs (1941). A recipient of the Butler silver medal from Columbia (1928) and the Horace Mann School Alumni Association medal for distinguished achievement (1939), the dean has also had conferred upon him the LL.D and Ed.D degrees by a number of universities and has been honored by Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, and France.

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ST. GEORGE, MRS. GEORGE B(AKER)
See St. George, K.D.P.C.

ST. GEORGE, KATHARINE (DELANO PRICE COLLIER) July 12, 1896- United States Representative from New York; business executive

Address: b. House Office Bldg., Washington, D.C.; St. George Coal Co., 2 Wall St., New York 5; h. Tuxedo Park, N.Y.; 10 Gracie Sq., New York 28

In January 1947 civically active Mrs. George B. St. George became Representative Katharine St. George of New York's rural Twenty-ninth District. Known as a breeder of prize-winning dogs, a worker in philanthropic causes, and as executive vice-president and treasurer of her husband's coal brokerage company, the Republican Congresswoman was soon dubbed by newsmen "the natural successor to Clare Boothe Luce."

Mrs. George Baker St. George was born Katharine Delano Price Collier on July 12, 1896. She is a first cousin of President Frank-

lin D. Roosevelt through her mother, the former Katharine Delano, sister of Sara Delano Roosevelt. Katharine Delano was a daughter of Warren Delano, the importer; and a descendant of Isaac Allerton, the Pilgrims' business agent, and of Philippe de la Noye, a Huguenot who arrived in Plymouth in 1621. Katharine Delano was married to Price Collier, Iowa-born writer and editor. (After her husband's death, she used the hyphenated name of Price-Collier.) Collier, who had been educated in Geneva and Leipzig before taking his B.D. degree at Harvard University, was a Unitarian minister for nine years prior to becoming European editor of *Forum* magazine. It was during the latter period that Katharine, the third child—and second daughter—of the Colliers' four children, was born, in England.

From Katharine's second year to her eleventh, the Colliers lived in the Ramapo Hills colony of Tuxedo Park near New York. At the age of eleven she was taken back to England, to finish her schooling there and in France, Switzerland, and in Germany, where young Miss Collier and her mother were presented at the Kaiser's court. After Price Collier's death in November 1913, his debutante daughter returned to Tuxedo to become a permanent resident there. In April 1917, a few days after the United States entered World War I, twenty-year-old "Cassie" Collier was married to twenty-five-year-old George St. George, whose parents lived in England. St. George, educated at Eton and Cambridge, was then working as a clerk for J. P. Morgan and Company. (His maternal grandfather was George F. Baker, president of the First National Bank of New York.)

In 1919 a Wall Street wholesale coal brokerage concern, later to be called the St. George Coal Company, became the property of George St. George, who in 1947 was chairman of its board, while Mrs. St. George was executive vice-president and treasurer. (His other interests include directorship of a number of banks, and a vice-presidency of the Empire Trust Company.) The St. Georges have one child, Priscilla ("Prune") Avonel Baker, the wife of former New York State Senator Allan A. Ryan, Jr., a mining executive. Mrs. St. George is co-owner with her daughter of the Prune's Own Kennels, established about 1923, which breeds English setters and pointers, a large number of which have been champions. President of the English Setter Club of America, Katharine St. George heads the State chapter of the American Women's Dog Breeders Association, and has for years been secretary of the Tuxedo Kennel Club.

As a resident of Tuxedo Park, Mrs. St. George has been active in local civic affairs. An officer of her Red Cross chapter since 1926 and chairman since 1936, she has served on the elective local board of education since 1926 and was, by 1946, its president. Since 1931 she has served on the Tuxedo Town Board. In these and in other committee offices, wrote the *Walden Citizen Herald* in May 1946, "she enjoys and has well earned the confidence and respect of her fellow townsmen." The name



Dorothy Wilding

KATHARINE ST. GEORGE

of Mrs. George St. George appeared in newspapers, in October 1934, as chairman of the women's division of the Henry Street Visiting Nurse Service fund drive; in March 1940, as chairman of a benefit in aid of Finland; in December 1941, as co-chairman of a Manhattan women's special gifts committee for the New York War Fund; and in 1945-46, as head of a similar group which raised the largest amount of any committee for the Memorial Hospital Cancer Center. During World War II she served as a civilian representative of WAC recruitment and as a governor of the Women's Military Services Club of New York City.

A Republican in a Republican district, Katharine St. George advanced in the party organization to become president of the Tuxedo Republican Club and a governor of the Woman's National Republican Club. When her cousin Governor Franklin Roosevelt became the Democratic party's candidate for President in 1932, Mrs. St. George withdrew from the Republican county committee and "remained withdrawn" for six years, according to the *Independent Woman*. When the suggestion of a third term for Roosevelt was broached, however, she reentered the ranks of active Republican workers, to become treasurer of the Orange County Republican Committee and in 1940, its vice-chairman.

Unable to win her party's endorsement of her candidacy for the State Assembly, in September 1942 Mrs. St. George accepted the chairmanship of the county campaign committee which worked for the election of eleventh-term Representative Hamilton Fish⁴¹, and other Republican candidates. She is credited with being the first woman to hold such a post in New York State. In 1943 the "political dynamo," as Elsa Maxwell⁴² called her, went on to county chairmanship; and the next year she was one of the first county chairmen to ad-

vocate the nomination of Governor Thomas E. Dewey⁴³ to run against Roosevelt, a choice she still held as a delegate to the national convention that summer.

Not long after the convention, according to the *New York Times*, Dewey repudiated Fish's support, on the ground that the Congressman had injected a racial issue into the campaign. In reference to this, county chairman St. George stated her interest in the campaign was chiefly concerned with Dewey's election to the Presidency, but that she considered the repudiation would "do him a great deal of harm in Orange County." Her county was the only one of four in that district to vote by a majority for every Republican candidate in that election, which saw Fish replaced as Congressman by Augustus W. Bennet, a Republican lawyer running on a "Good Government" coalition ticket.

When the 1946 election year arrived, Mrs. St. George herself opened a campaign to win the Republican nomination from Bennet, who was running in the Republican primaries. Her aim, she told an interviewer, was to "rid the party of subversive elements of every stripe." Mrs. St. George won the Republican nomination amidst much controversy concerning her receiving support from Fish. During her ensuing campaign for office, she characterized as erroneous the reports that she was a protégée of Fish: a statement issued in her name by her secretary read, "Hamilton Fish is merely a member of the Orange County Republican Committee, and as such was committed to help elect me as the regular Republican candidate." Her platform was based on promises of both homes and jobs for veterans, of improvement in the agricultural situation for farmers, and of preserving the status quo of labor's gains. "The ultimate goal," she said, "is to have every union member a capitalist."

After her election to the Eightieth Congress as one of seven women Representatives, Mrs. St. George told a reporter that her major objectives were to obtain the relaxing of Government controls over private enterprise and the strengthening of American foreign policy: "We cannot hope to win the respect of the Russians until our foreign policy is as definite as theirs." "It won't get us anywhere for us to go off half-cocked against labor," she also said, citing the Railroad Brotherhoods as an example of good labor-management relations—"It is every working man's right to strike." As for taxes, she told reporters that income taxes should be reduced in the lower brackets first, then "fan out" towards the top.

According to Mrs. St. George, who had asked to be assigned to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, her second choice was the Committee on Agriculture, because she represented four important dairy counties, and her third choice the Military Affairs Committee, because her district included West Point. As announced on January 13, the Republican Committee on Committees assigned her to the Post Office and Civil Service Committee. The Representative from New York told reporters that foreign policy was still her major interest, and made it the subject of her first speech that

February. She asked that the country keep the secret of the atomic bomb "until perhaps by the grace of God we find a defense against it." Later that month Mrs. St. George questioned the State Department's motives in appointing a son-in-law of Sidney Hillman⁴⁰ as a labor attaché in the foreign service. Mrs. St. George's signature was affixed to a formal request, presented in April by a group of Representatives to Secretary of State Marshall⁴¹, demanding a statement of the Administration's policy on Palestine. When the first session of the Eightieth Congress ended, in July 1947, Josephine Ripley wrote in the *Christian Science Monitor*, "Mrs. St. George has been active and vocal on occasion, during her first session in Congress, conducting herself with the confidence of long experience in political life." Representative St. George's recommendations in the field of foreign policy, made in November 1947, touched upon the distribution of food in Europe, which she recommended should be made only by American agencies; the creation of a "United States of Europe"; and the banning of shipments of durable goods and petroleum to the Soviet Union.

Topics chosen by Mrs. St. George for a series of lectures have included "Has the Government Failed Labor?", "Problems Confronting the Next Administration", "Our Unfinished Work", "A Woman Views Washington," and "Forward to a Better Government." A fine rider, Katharine St. George belongs to the American Association of Horse Shows and the Newburgh Saddle and Bridle Club. Other associations of which she is a member are the New York State Agricultural Society, the Orange County Home Bureau, and the Orange County Chamber of Commerce. Her church is the Episcopal. Reporters who have interviewed the Representative have noticed Republican elephants on the lapels of her dressmaker suits and in several parts of her Washington office, which was also hung with family portraits. The brown-eyed, auburn-haired legislator is five feet two inches tall, weighs 110 pounds. Mrs. St. George once pointed out that one good thing about women in politics is, "They are not continually comparing themselves to the Great Emancipator."

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SALTZMAN, CHARLES E(SKRIDGE)
Sept. 19, 1903- United States Government official

Address: b. c/o Department of State, Washington, D.C.; h. 3133 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D.C.

Charles E. Saltzman, vice-president of the New York Stock Exchange, obtained a leave of absence from his Wall Street position in June 1947 in order to enter the United States Department of State as Assistant Secretary

for Occupied Areas. Under his supervision was the administration of the American zones in Europe (Germany and Austria) and in Asia (Japan and Korea).

The son of Major General Charles McKinley Saltzman and his wife, the former Mary Peyton Eskridge, Charles Eskridge Saltzman was born in Zamboanga, on the island of Mindinao in the Philippines, on September 19, 1903. Most of his early life was spent in the various Army posts to which his father was ordered, so that he received his elementary education in the public schools of such widely separated places as New York City and the Panama Canal Zone. In 1920 he was graduated from Central High School in Washington, D.C., where he had reached the rank of captain in the school cadet corps and had served as associate editor of the school's monthly magazine. For the succeeding year he was enrolled in classes at the Sibley College of Engineering at Cornell University.

Saltzman received his appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1921. At the commencement four years later, he received, besides his Bachelor of Science degree, the title of "Distinguished Graduate." He had distinguished himself at the academy as the president of his class, manager of the football and the swimming teams, and as associate editor of the student yearbook, *The Howitzer*. The newly commissioned second lieutenant was one of the first three West Point graduates to receive a Rhodes Scholarship in 1925, which enabled him to spend the ensuing three years at Oxford University. As a student at Magdalen College of that university, Saltzman was matriculated in the Honor School of Modern Languages, which bestowed the Bachelor and Master of Arts degrees upon him. His interest in athletics undiminished, Saltzman rowed on the Magdalen College crew which participated in the Henley regatta in 1928.

During his residence in England, Saltzman had retained his commission in the Corps of Engineers of the United States Regular Army. On his return to the United States in 1928, he was assigned to duty at Fort Humphreys, Virginia, where he acted as a company officer before being appointed a military aide to President Hoover⁴². (At this time Saltzman's father was Federal Radio Commissioner.) With the intention of entering private industry, he resigned from his Regular Army commission in 1930, but remained in the service of the New York National Guard. After receiving his first lieutenantancy in the National Guard that year, he continued to advance through the grades to the rank of lieutenant colonel (1940).

Meanwhile, the former Army officer had joined the staff of the New York Telephone Company, with which he was to remain for five years. He began as an assistant engineer, and successively held the positions of engineer, assistant commercial manager, commercial manager, and, finally, directory production manager. After August 1935 he became associated with the New York Stock Exchange, where he occupied a variety of posts. At first an



Press Assn., Inc.

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assistant to the executive vice-president, Saltzman later served as assistant to the chairman of the business conduct committee and secretary to the committee on "odd lots and specialists." In time he became special assistant to the director of the department of member firms; following the reorganization of the exchange, he was made secretary and, in 1939, vice-president.

When the entry of the United States into World War II seemed imminent, in 1940 Saltzman obtained a leave of absence from the Stock Exchange and re-entered the Army. Assigned to active duty with the rank of lieutenant colonel, he served in territorial United States for two years before being sent overseas. Saltzman saw duty in England, participated in the North African invasion, and took part in the Italian campaign as Deputy Chief of Staff of the Fifth Army and of the Fifteenth Army group until he received an appointment as director of public administration and acting director of public economy, with the United States Occupation Forces in Austria. A brigadier general by this time (1945), he served in those occupation force capacities from July 1945 until February 1946, while stationed in the American-occupied area of Austria. "Our job was rehabilitation," he told a New York *Post* interviewer, "and there wasn't one of us in Austria who didn't come away with a strong sense of the importance of international affairs to the United States now, of the meaning of public service."

Early in 1946 Brigadier General Saltzman returned to private life and to his position as vice-president of the New York Stock Exchange. A year later, in June 1947, he was appointed Assistant Secretary of State for Occupied Areas to succeed former Major General John H. Hilldring⁴⁷. The areas under his administration are the American-occupied

zones in Germany, Austria, Japan, and Korea.

The first public address made by the Assistant Secretary of State after the assumption of his office was to the September 1947 meeting of the International Council of Women. He then said that the United States was about to implement the Potsdam agreement "to treat Germany as a single economic unit and improve the level of industrial production." At the beginning of October Saltzman became chairman of the American delegation participating in the Anglo-American discussions held in Washington on the bi-zonal administration of Germany and on the role of German coal production in the Marshall Plan. Subsequently he formed part of the fifty-man delegation to the Foreign Ministers Conference in London in November.

The State Department official is a member of the board of managers of the Seamen's Church Institute of New York, and a member of the board of directors of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America. In 1947 he acted as chairman of the two-million-dollar-fund-raising campaign of the Planned Parenthood Federation. That same year he was named a member of the board of governors of the American Red Cross. When he is in New York, he frequents the University Club, the Lambs, and the Leash; in Washington he belongs to the Army and Navy Club. His fraternity is Kappa Alpha. For his military record he has received the United States Legion of Merit and the Distinguished Service Medal, the Order of the British Empire, the Brazilian War Medal, the Polish Cross of Merit, the Italian Bronze Medal for Valor, and the degree of Grand Officer of the Order of the Crown of Italy, the French Croix de Guerre, and the Order of the Army Corps; and the Moroccan Ouissam Alouitte with the degree of Commander.

Saltzman is five feet ten inches tall, weighs 156 pounds, and has hazel eyes and dark brown hair. He was married in 1931 to Gertrude Lamont, daughter of former Secretary of Commerce Robert P. Lamont, and is the father of one son, Charles McKinley. This marriage was terminated by divorce in the summer of 1947. By his second marriage, later that year, the Assistant Secretary of State became the husband of Cynthia S. Myrick. Saltzman enjoys opera, plays, Gilbert and Sullivan operettas, and motion pictures. The books he prefers to read are in the nonfiction and current events categories. His favorite sport is tennis—he considers himself a fair player. "My real hobby," he told Sylvia F. Porter of the New York *Post*, "is being with my friends. I'm gregarious. And when I'm with them, I don't like playing bridge or other games. I just like to talk."

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SANDOR, GYORGY (shän'dôr dyûrd'y')
Sept. 21, 1912- Concert pianist

Address: b. c/o Haensel and Jones, Columbia
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h. 150 W. 55th St., New York 19

One of the piano virtuosos of international reputation is György Sándor. Following his debut in 1930, he has concertized in Europe and in North and South America. He is particularly noted for his interpretations of the compositions of Béla Bartók⁴⁰, under whom he studied in Hungary.

György Sándor was born in Budapest on September 21, 1912. He was one of four sons—there was also one daughter—of Ignác and Jenka (Czipszer) Sándor. The five children, all of whom had inherited their mother's love of music, played together in a chamber music ensemble which they formed. György was the only one of them to gain international renown in the field of music. Young Sándor received his secondary school education at the *Gymnasium* at Madach, continuing at the Royal Academy of Music in Budapest. He received his diploma in piano and composition in 1933.

Although Sándor gave evidence of being a child prodigy, he waited until the age of eighteen to begin his professional career, making his debut in 1930 as a concert pianist in a recital at Budapest. Following this successful first appearance, he performed as soloist with the leading symphony orchestras of Europe. For seven years (1931-38) he concertized in the principal cities of the central European, Baltic, and Scandinavian countries, and in the British Isles. Sándor arrived in the United States in 1938 for his American debut, which took place in New York's Carnegie Hall in February of the following year. The pianist, whose initial appearance had been greeted with enthusiasm by the press and the public, was to give subsequent recitals there in 1941 and 1942. After half a year of concert performances in the United States, Sándor began his first South American tour (1939-40), giving about 110 recitals and concerts in Colombia, Peru, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, and Mexico, as well as in the West Indies; he was to return to these countries in 1941, 1945, and 1946. Following the first trip south, the artist toured Canada in 1941, thus dividing his time that year between the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.

Sándor's concert career was interrupted by World War II, in which he saw military service. After his enlistment in the United States Army in October 1942, Sándor was assigned to the Signal Corps, the Intelligence Service, and lastly to a Special Service School before receiving his discharge in 1944. It was while serving in the armed forces that the Hungarian-born pianist became a citizen of the United States (in 1943). After the war ended, Sándor returned to the piano to present two Carnegie Hall recitals and to give an extensive concert series in South America in his first year (1944-45). He was to be recalled each summer for tours in North and South America, for appearances as soloist with the New York Philharmonic, Miami Symphony,



GYORGY SANDOR

National Symphony (of Washington, D.C.), Scranton, Philadelphia, and Ottawa philharmonic orchestras. In one season (1945-46) Sándor filled twelve orchestral engagements, including an appearance with the New York Philharmonic. His plans for 1947, following his fourth South American tour of sixty concerts, include a series in Mexico (March and April), in Central and South America (May and June), in Europe (August through November) and in the United States and Canada (January through May 1948).

In his musically formative years Sándor had studied composition with the Hungarian composer Zoltán Kodály and piano with Béla Bartók. Sándor played the world première of Bartók's *Dance Suite*, which, first written for orchestra, was transcribed by Bartók for the piano. Sándor also performed the world première of the composer's posthumous Third Piano Concerto which Bartók wrote shortly before his death, the pianist introducing the work on February 8, 1946, with the Philadelphia Orchestra under the direction of Eugene Ormandy⁴¹. When the performance was repeated at Carnegie Hall later that month, Louis Biancolli of the New York *World-Telegram* wrote: "Mr. Sándor's reading was tense and dynamic throughout. . . . You felt a special fervor too—the special pleading of a friend and countryman." Other reviewers cited his "tonal beauty" and "virtuosity." Earlier in Sándor's career a critic in *Musical America* noted that while the pianist "has deft fingers and boundless technical equipment, at present, his playing lacks spiritual appeal and he frequently strives for more tone than any piano is capable of producing musically." Two years later Biancolli was to praise "the strict pianism of his playing," his interpretations being "fitted to the timbre and limits of the piano"; Virgil Thomson of the New York

SANDOR, GYORGY—*Continued*

Herald Tribune called him "a master of his instrument."

While Sándor's endurance and speed are praised, together with his technical skill, some reviewers have felt that he lacked sufficient warmth. A New York *Sun* critic described one performance: "Much of it was beautiful to hear, merely as instrumental sound, but it had little expressive meaning." Of his Columbia recording of Rachmaninoff's Second Piano Concerto in C Minor (made in April 1946) another reviewer said, "Eloquently discoursed and invested with the necessary virtuosity"; his first record album, "The Piano Music of Liszt," was released a month before. Several of Sándor's concert pieces have been of his own arrangement, and his adaptation of a dance from *The Golden Age* by Shostakovich⁴¹ was considered "skillful piano writing."

Having received favorable notice from the Mexican press, Sándor was to receive an elaborate obituary at the hands of the journalists of El Redondel in 1944, after false rumors of his death reached them. The news spread to the Central American countries as well, and in 1945 Sándor was welcomed back as the *pianista resucitado*—the pianist who came back to life. On one of the anniversaries of his "demise," he received a skull made of sugar (a *calavera*) from a Mexican admirer. Of the differences between North and South American concert audiences, Sándor has found the Latin Americans less susceptible to advertising and news features, being influenced more by the actual performance. An artist's first South American concert audience is necessarily small until he receives a critical stamp of approval, after which the audience may double in size for the second recital and, if the artist lives up to expectations, redouble for the third performance. Sándor believes that "with the ever-increasing exchange of artists between its countries and ours, our neighbor to the south is fast becoming of tremendous musical importance." An honorary member of the Ateneo Musical Association of Mexico, the pianist belongs also to several other Latin-American musical societies.

At a series of six one-hour lectures (delivered in Spanish) at the University of Mexico City (1940), on musical interpretation and piano technique, and at the University of Bogotá in Colombia (1941) on the kinetics in piano technique, Sándor was able to teach students his philosophy of music interpretation: "Every movement a pianist makes at the keyboard has a definite effect upon the tone produced," says Sándor. "Naturally this means that any mannerisms an artist might be tempted to use solely for their visual effect must be outlawed . . . for they cannot help but introduce tonal effects which do not belong in the music. . . . The interpreter does not have to put anything into music not originally intended by the composer. . . . If truly revealed, the art of the composer is all-encompassing, and each artist must search out its meanings for himself." On one occasion, during a concert in Costa Rica, Sándor found that the piano was

shaking under his touch, in spite of the fact that he was not violating his philosophic precepts regarding extraneous physical motion—it was an earthquake that rocked the auditorium.

In a newspaper article John Briggs of the New York *Post* reported the gray-eyed musician as "wearing his [brown] hair long and having a generally soulful look that made you think of Liszt in his Parisian days." Sándor is five feet eleven, keeps his weight at 145 pounds by skating, skiing, swimming, and playing tennis. The bachelor pianist has a strong interest in the peoples, customs, and languages of many nations. In addition to Hungarian, he speaks French, German, English, Spanish, and Portuguese, which he is still (in 1947) studying. The easiest way for him to learn a new language, Sándor says, is to read reviews of his concerts in foreign newspapers—he thus learns the adjectives first.

SARTRE, JEAN-PAUL (sär'tr' zhän pôl)
June 21, 1905— French writer and philosopher

Jean-Paul Sartre, French philosopher, novelist, and playwright is the most productive of the younger French writers who came to the fore during the Nazi occupation. He rose to fame as the author of *Les Mouches* ("The Flies"), a play of veiled propaganda which was produced under the very nose of the conqueror in 1943 and which brought a subtle message of heroism and hope to the French people. His only previous literary work, a novel, *La Nausée* ("Nausea"), and a few short stories now collected under the title *Le Mur* ("The Wall"), formed the chief link between him and the outside world throughout the war.

Born in Paris on June 21, 1905, Jean-Paul Sartre spent his entire childhood and youth in that city. After completing his studies at the Ecole Normale Supérieure in 1929 and winning first place in the nation-wide competitive examinations for teachers in the secondary schools (the degree of "agrégé" which he received is slightly more advanced than the American doctorate), he spent several years teaching philosophy in a lycée in Le Havre. While living in this harbor city, he began to articulate his philosophy in terms of actual experience; the novel that resulted, *La Nausée*, is considered by many to be the work in which his philosophy and art are most successfully integrated. "La Nausée," said one French critic, "must be read if one is to understand to what depths of anguish and misery man must descend in his blind search for the notion of being. . . . In it, too, one finds the modern world with all its scars and deficiencies." Sartre himself describes it as representing a synthesis of the philosophical approach of the German thinkers Husserl and Heidegger, under whom he studied in 1933 and 1934.

Hitler's rise to power made Germany unsympathetic to the young Frenchman, and by 1935 he was back in Paris, teaching philosophy at the Lycée Condorcet and living at a small hotel in the Latin Quarter. By frequenting the cafes and nightclubs of the neighborhood, he

was able to study at firsthand the types with which he was to people his later plays and novels. He was at this time a contributor to *La Nouvelle revue française*, and did much to popularize Faulkner, Caldwell, Hemingway, Dos Passos, Steinbeck, and other young American novelists of the day. It was during this period, also, that the groundwork was laid for his major work on Existentialism, *L'Être et le néant* ("Being and Nonbeing"), published in 1943. By some critics *L'Être et le néant* is considered less an original work than an adaptation of Heidegger's *Sein und Zeit* ("Being and Time").

Existentialism, as developed from its Danish and Germanic origins in *L'Être et le néant*, is a philosophy of pessimism, which holds that man's destiny on earth is absurd, that freedom of will determines his actions, and that each individual exists only in order to confirm the existence of other people. "Man can will nothing," says Sartre, "unless he has first understood that he must count on no one but himself; that he is alone, abandoned on earth in the midst of his infinite responsibilities, without help, with no other aim than the one he sets himself, with no other destiny than the one he forges for himself on this earth." Howard A. Johnson, writing in *The American-Scandinavian Review* of the derivation of Sartre's thought from that of his Danish predecessor, Søren Kierkegaard, observed: "But still, how Kierkegaardian is Sartre? He knows the problem as Kierkegaard knows it, but he does not know Kierkegaard's solution. . . . In a word, Sartre is Kierkegaard without God." (The French thinker himself has written of his basic conception in *Theatre Arts* of June 1946. This magazine, and *Partisan Review*, have printed translations of other selections from his works. Sartre's philosophical study, *Existentialism*, was published in an English edition in 1947.)

In World War II Sartre became first a private in the Army and soon after a prisoner in Germany for nine months. He served his apprenticeship as a dramatist by composing and directing plays for fellow prisoners in the prison camp. On his release in 1941, he returned to Paris and was active, as a journalist, in the Resistance movement, contributing to the important underground publications, *Les Lettres françaises*, *Combat*, and others. He was a member of the National Committee of Writers and aided in establishing contact between underground writers and in circulating clandestine publications. "Sartre, among others," wrote *Pour la victoire*, "is a shining example of the moral and intellectual revival of France after the dark night of the Occupation."

Les Mouches, Sartre's play based on the classic Orestes theme, was submitted to the German censor in 1943, and, since its contemporary political message was not discernible in the reading, licensed for production. Eric Russell Bentley, in *The Playwright as Thinker*, describes it as a drama "of resistance to tyranny, of belief in freedom. One can imagine what force some of the lines must have had in oc-



JEAN-PAUL SARTRE

cupied France: the arguments for freedom, the recurrence of the word *liberté*, the fascistic ugliness of all the symbols of authority, the libertarian audacity of Orestes. Yet the political meaning of the piece is strictly secondary; for political freedom is portrayed as the product of a prior freedom more difficult both to conceive and to realize . . . the freedom that comes of finding and realizing the self."

It was late in 1943, with the production of his second play, *Huis clos* ("No Exit"), that a larger public began to be concerned about the meaning of Existentialism, of which Sartre had now become the acknowledged leader. One of his critics has said: "His characters behave as if they had read 'Being and Nonbeing,'" and it is generally agreed that, despite the real creative talent of Sartre, an insight into the chief tenets of Existentialism is essential to the proper understanding of his works. (Both *Les Mouches* and *Huis clos* are available in English translations. The first production of *Les Mouches* in the United States was presented in March 1947 by the Dramatic Workshop of the New School for Social Research in New York City.)

Unlike the American production, seen on Broadway in the fall of 1946, *Huis clos* enjoyed a long run in Paris. *Huis clos*, however, was cited in the Donaldson awards made by *Billboard* magazine in 1947 as the best first play of the year 1946. In the meantime, Sartre, with the assistance of his close friend and disciple Simone de Beauvoir, continued to popularize the doctrines of Existentialism in well-patronized lectures and in much-reviewed tracts. By December 1944, the charges and countercharges had become so heated that Sartre saw fit to publish an article of "Corrections" (*Mise au point*) in the Paris weekly *Action*. This is written in relatively simple language and is the source of most of the notions cur-

SARTRE, JEAN-PAUL—*Continued*

rent about the philosophy which he represents. A pamphlet, *Existentialism is a Humanism*, followed soon after, provoked by what Sartre considered to be unfair inferences on the part of Leftist spokesmen. In 1946, two volumes of a trilogy entitled *Chemins de la liberté* ("Roads to Freedom") were published. *Age de raison* ("Age of Reason") deals realistically with the moral and intellectual dilemmas of a typical group of Left-Bankers, while *Sursis* ("The Reprieve") "resurrects" minutely the political drama of the weeks before Munich. (An English edition of *Chemins de la liberté* was published in the spring of 1947. In reviewing the novel for the New York *Sun*, John Cournos found it "the best French novel since Duhamel's *Pasquier Chronicles*." Orville Prescott, the New York *Times* critic, considered *Age of Reason* a "tedious disappointment," while Lewis Gannett discovered an "erratic brilliance" in it. *Newsweek's* reviewer remarked that the book lacked "originality of plot or situation, but as a study of three or four inconsequential persons lost in the emptiness of their rather meaningless lives it is not entirely lacking in interest." This was followed in November 1947 by the English translation of *Sursis*, which provoked much the same variety of response in the reviewers.

The year before Sartre had visited the United States as a member of a group of French journalists who toured the country under the auspices of the OWI in order to inspect and report on the American war effort. On his second visit, in 1946, sponsored by the service of Cultural Relations of the French Government, he lectured in New York and at Harvard, Columbia, Yale, and Princeton universities. Recently Sartre has been the founder and editor of a monthly, *Les Temps modernes*, at whose offices in the rue Sebastian-Bottin he is said to receive daily a steady stream of visitors of every description, especially the young, from among whom he has recruited his most ardent admirers. Sartre was one of several Frenchmen to address members of UNESCO during the sessions held in Paris.

Two of his later plays, produced in Paris in 1947, were the objects of unusual interest in the public press. One, *La Putain respectueuse*, ("The Deferential Prostitute"), inspired by his visit to the United States, was reviewed by the Paris police as an offense to the "great American democracy" as well as to public morals. *Les Morts sans sépulture* ("The Unburied Dead") likewise stirred up feeling because of its realistic portrayal of the torture inflicted by the Vichy militia on members of the Resistance. As in his earlier plays, the situations are grimly drawn and the dialogue is pared to the bone. "The very severity of these plays," says Sartre, "is in keeping with the severity of French life: their moral and metaphysical topics reflect the preoccupations of a nation which must at one and the same time reconstruct and recreate, and which is searching for new principles." These plays were followed by the 1947 production of *Les Jeux sont faits* ("The Bets

Are Placed"), a film based on a script by Sartre.

In an article in the New York *Times Magazine*, John L. Brown described Sartre as a "short figure, beginning to grow bald, a man pale, blondish, blinking behind horn-rimmed glasses . . . His glance is sharp, analytical, responsive. He is bundled up in a coat acquired during his lecture tour in the United States and in an enormous knitted scarf of a type that is a uniform along the Boul' Mich'. His coat pockets bulge with papers. As he talks, rapidly and well, he gestures with his pipe."

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SCHEMM, MRS. FERDINAND RIPLEY
See Walker, M.

SCHOENEMAN, GEORGE J (EREMIAH) (shōn'ě-măn) Mar. 4, 1889- United States Government official

Address: b. c/o Bureau of Internal Revenue, United States Treasury Department, Washington, D.C.; h. 1609 Noyes Dr., Silver Spring, Md.

The collecting of forty billion dollars in Federal taxes for 1947 constitutes the largest business operation in the world. The individual responsible for this task is George J. Schoeneman, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who has been described in *Collier's* as "a quiet, informed man who knows all about your income tax . . . if that's any comfort to you." Schoeneman was sworn into office July 1, 1947, after serving as Administrative Assistant and Executive Assistant to President Truman for two years. A Presidential appointee, he heads, in his new position, the bureau to which he has devoted much of his career: he has had twenty-five years of experience in improving and building up the procedures of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

George Jeremiah Schoeneman was born March 4, 1889, in a Newport (Rhode Island) lighthouse of which his father was the keeper. (In later life, when Schoeneman became Executive Assistant to the President, his career was described as "from lighthouse to White House.") Charles and Catherine (Shea) Schoeneman were his parents. George was reared in Newport, where he attended the public schools. At the age of twenty-two, in 1911 he entered Government service, as a stenographer in the Post Office Department in Washington. He had come to the nation's capital planning to study law, "but his rapid promotions to increasingly responsible positions left him no time to pursue this ambition." While in the postal service, he held the position of executive clerk to the Postmaster General, and also was assistant superintendent of the Division of Supplies and Equipment. On November 16, 1919,

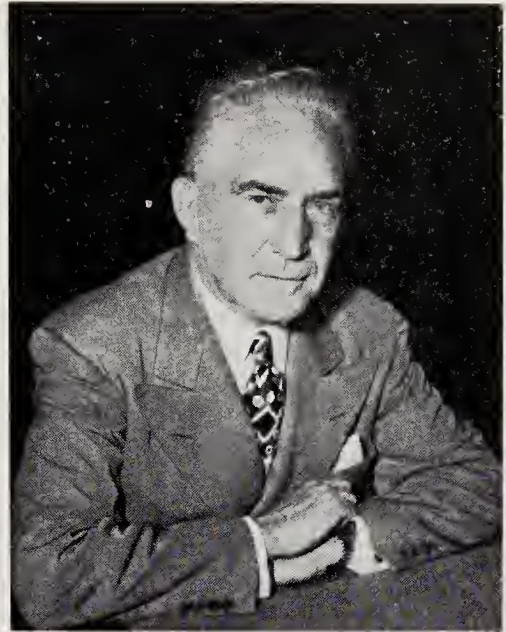
he left the Post Office Department to become secretary to one of the members of the Federal Reserve Board.

Schoeneman's career with the Bureau of Internal Revenue began a year later, on September 1, 1920, when he was appointed chief of the Bureau's Personnel and Field Procedure Division. During the next quarter of a century, Schoeneman and his staff brought into the Treasury approximately one hundred and ten billion dollars in taxes, and handled more than three hundred million tax returns. In the course of those years Schoeneman was appointed Supervisor of Accounts and Collections on February 1, 1923; Assistant Deputy Commissioner of Accounts and Collections, January 1, 1924; Deputy Commissioner, Accounts and Collections, August 1, 1929; and Assistant Commissioner of Internal Revenue, May 11, 1944.

As a result of his record as an administrator, Schoeneman was appointed Administrative Assistant to the President on May 10, 1945. In his White House office Schoeneman supervised the broad personnel and civil service problems of the Government service. Shortly afterward he was promoted to Executive Assistant to the President, with responsibility for the supervision and coordination of the work of the White House staff.

Upon the resignation of Commissioner Joseph D. Nunan, Jr., who had, a few years earlier, designated Schoeneman as Assistant Commissioner, President Truman nominated (May 15, 1947) Schoeneman to be the new Commissioner of Internal Revenue. His appointment was confirmed by the Senate on June 13, 1947. For the first time in its history, according to a Bureau of Internal Revenue account, the Bureau was placed under the direction of a career executive, a man "fully experienced in the duties and procedures of the service prior to his appointment." "As a career man," *Business Week* commented, "Schoeneman is welcomed by tax lawyers, who respect his knowledge of BIR's functionings."

Schoeneman, who will supervise the collection of forty billion dollars in 1947 Federal taxes, earns ten thousand dollars a year, and must operate his Bureau on a budget of 188,000,000 dollars, a cost of less than fifty cents per hundred dollars collected. His big problem in 1947-48 is to fit the operations of the Bureau into the reduced appropriations granted by Congress. The Bureau estimated that it would need 208,000,000 dollars to collect 1947 taxes; it received 20,000,000 less, and was forced to give dismissal notices to 4,400 employees on the day before the new Commissioner was sworn in. In addition, the Bureau has not been able to fill 2,200 other vacancies in its staff, because of budget cuts. As of August 31, 1947, the Bureau's staff numbered approximately 48,600 persons, and was composed largely of bookkeepers, clerical workers, and investigators. Besides enforcing internal revenue laws, Schoeneman supervises the determination, assessment, and collection of all internal taxes. These include taxes on income and profits, alcoholic beverages and industrial alcohol, employment



Official Coast Guard Photo.

GEORGE J. SCHOENEMAN

taxes, and other forms of internal revenue. His Bureau also prepares and distributes the forms and instructions for the filing of tax returns.

When Schoeneman accepted his appointment, two Congressional investigations of the Bureau of Internal Revenue were scheduled for 1947-48. One investigation, conducted by the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives, is determining whether the reduction in appropriations for the fiscal year 1947-48 is being properly applied. The other investigation, conducted by the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, is determining how large a basic organization is needed in order to enforce the tax laws properly.

Schoeneman himself must make the decisions in regard to the application of the tax laws. Of particular interest in 1947 are taxes on the undistributed profits of large corporations. Under Section 102 of the Internal Revenue Code, penalty taxes may be imposed against corporations that withhold profits "beyond the reasonable needs of the business." Just what the "reasonable needs of a business" are, is a question that Schoeneman must decide on a case-by-case basis. "Mr. Schoeneman's appointment to the top revenue post is not likely to mean any softening of tax collection policy, either under Section 102, or any other provision of the tax laws," the *United States News* observed. "The new Commissioner disclaims any intention of going out on a witch hunt under Section 102. . . . Corporate tax payers have nothing to fear as long as they can show a reasonable business need for the earnings they withhold from stockholders."

George J. Schoeneman was married to Lorena Rouse in 1916; their two daughters are Ruth (Mrs. Charles W. Adams) and Bettymae (Mrs. Robert M. Moore). The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is five feet eight inches tall, has gray hair and blue-gray eyes. His time

SCHOENEMAN, GEORGE J.—*Continued*
for recreation is limited, but he enjoys an occasional game of golf.

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SEIF-UL-ISLAM ABDULLAH, PRINCE
(sā-ēf'ūl īs-lām āb-dōol-lā') 1912- Yemen Government official; diplomat

Address: b. The Sherry-Netherland Hotel, Fifth Ave. and 59th St., New York 22; Royal Palace, San'a, Yemen

As chairman of the Yemen delegation to the second session of the United Nations General Assembly, His Royal Highness Prince Seif-ul-Islam Abdullah represents one of the least-known nations in the world. For years the country, situated on the fertile Red Sea plateau, has been virtually closed to outsiders. Estimates of the population contained in its 75,000 square miles range from three and a half to four and a half million persons, who are ruled by an absolute monarch. The delegation took their seats in the U.N. on September 20, 1947, when Yemen became the fifty-sixth member nation.



Official United Nations Photo.

PRINCE SEIF-UL-ISLAM ABDULLAH

Of his full title, Seif-ul-Islam Abdullah bin Yehia Hamiduddin, only "Abdullah" is really the Prince's name. "Seif-ul-Islam" is a title borne by every son of the King of Yemen, equivalent to "prince." Prince Abdullah prefers to be known as Prince Seif-ul-Islam Abdullah, however, to avoid confusion with the other royal Abdullahs of Arabia. The remaining three words indicate that Abdullah is the son of His Majesty the Imam Yehia (or Yahya) Hamiduddin, head of the Zaidi sect of Islam. The sixth of Yehia's thirteen

sons, Seif-ul-Islam Abdullah was born in Kef-leh, Yemen, in 1331, by the Moslem calendar—1912 by the Julian calendar; he does not know the Western equivalent of the month and day of his birth. His father, a "poet, philosopher, theologian, and fierce desert warrior," is directly descended from the Prophet Mohammed through the Prophet's daughter, Fatima, and son-in-law Ali, the fourth caliph.

Eight years before Abdullah's birth, Yehia had assumed leadership of the imamate and begun the fight to free Yemen from Turkish rule. The Prince was about two years old when the Turks were finally expelled, just before World War I, in which war Yemen fought against the British. The fact that defeated Yemen retained her independence was described by *Time* as "an extraordinary diplomatic triumph for a chancellery headed by a twenty-two-dollar-a-month Foreign Minister."

Reared in the capital city, San'a, Prince Abdullah was graduated from secondary school in 1926, the year in which Yemen signed its first treaty (with Italy), and in which an American technical adviser, Charles R. Crane, was installed in the palace. Married in 1929, when he was sixteen or seventeen, Seif-ul-Islam Abdullah continued his studies in Moslem theology at the College of Islamic Law and Arabic Literature in San'a, and took part in athletics. He received the highest degree given there in 1934, the year in which his father lost a boundary war against his powerful neighbor Ibn Saud⁴³ but was recognized by Ibn Saud and by Britain and India as the King of Yemen, which state had formerly been known only as an imamate, not a kingdom.

The young man's first experience in governing came when he was made Minister of Education in his father's Cabinet. Next, with the title of Emir, he became governor of Touhama, one of the five districts into which Yemen is divided, with Hodeida as its capital. Abdullah is reported to be desirous of modernizing his nation (he wants, among other things, schools, hospitals, roads), which now lives according to "deep and simple lines . . . laid thirteen centuries ago" (to quote Freya Stark). While retaining the title of Emir, he has represented his father at conferences of the leaders of Arab states, including the conferences of Blou-dan, Inshas, and the Jordan Round Table discussions of Palestine.

From the year 1944 the Prince has devoted his time to travel for the purpose of establishing friendly relations between Yemen and other countries. (One writer called him "Yemen's link with the outside world.") Abdullah concluded a treaty of friendship with Egypt, an extradition treaty with Iraq, and commercial agreements with both nations. (Yemen exports hides, raisins, and the famous mocha coffee.) His visits to Iraq, Lebanon, and Syria were made at the invitation of their respective governments. Since 1945 Seif-ul-Islam Abdullah represented his country in the League of Arab States, and in 1946-47 headed a delegation to the London Conference on Palestine. He also represented his father's Government at the coronation of King Abdullah of Transjordan.

The Arab Prince, who had also visited France, accepted President Truman's⁴⁵ invitation to visit the United States, arriving in July 1947. (A treaty of friendship with the United States had been signed by the Yemen King and a United States mission to Yemen in 1946.) On his tour of New York, Pittsburgh, and the TVA area, Abdullah was accompanied by Karl Twitchell, who, as Charles Crane's engineer, had supervised installation of a steel truss bridge in Yemen two decades earlier. While in the United States capital, the Prince visited Arlington Cemetery, Mount Vernon, Congress, and the Lincoln Memorial. Having pressed for Yemen's application for membership in the United Nations, the Prince won approval for his country as the fifty-sixth member nation on August 18, 1947, and signed the instrument of admission. Yemen was seated on September 20, and the Prince thus became chairman of the Yemen delegation to the second session of the U. N. General Assembly.

With his colorful Yemen costume, which consists of a turban, a long silk robe, beautiful shawls and belts, and a jeweled dagger in his waistband, the Prince of Yemen might wear Western-style sports shoes and Argyle plaid socks. Evelyn G. Kessel, who interviewed the Arab Prince for the November, 1947 *United Nations World*, wrote: "His eyes are kindly behind glasses, his smile is wide, and his curly black beard circles his face like an inverted halo." His Highness' religion requires that he abstain from wine, music, and dancing; his wife, the Princess, lives in their modern, air-conditioned San'a home. Prince Abdullah approves of education for women, "but on certain fixed lines."

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SELFRIDGE, H(ARRY) GORDON Jan. 11, 1864(?)—May 8, 1947 American-born British department store executive; an employee, afterward junior partner of Marshall Field and Company (Chicago), he retired in 1903; went to London to found, in 1909, the firm of Selfridge and Company, Ltd., one of the largest department stores in Europe; helped to revolutionize the British department store industry; author of *The Romance of Commerce* (1913). See *Current Biography* 1941 Yearbook.

Obituary

- N Y Times p21 My 9 '47 por

SHERRILL, HENRY KNOX, BISHOP
Nov. 6, 1890- Protestant Episcopal bishop
Address: b. c/o Church Missions House, 281 4th Ave., New York 10

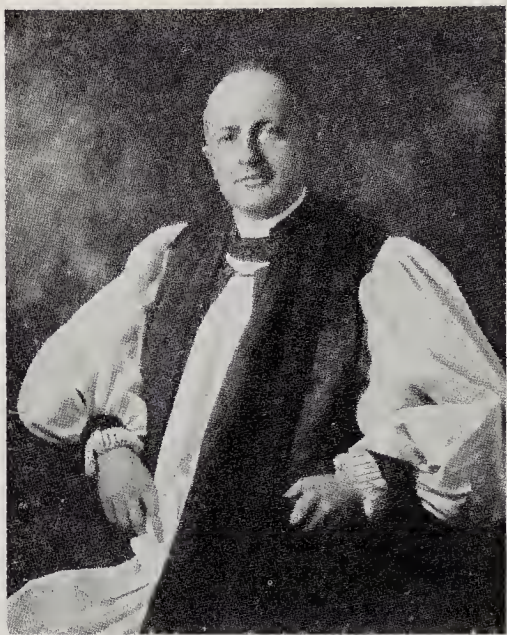
One of the first statements made by Doctor Henry Knox Sherrill soon after he was inducted as Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America in January 1947 concerned the vital question of the unity of the Christian Church. "Progress cannot be at-

tained," said Bishop Sherrill, "by sporadic, intermittent, individualistic action, or by churches working as separate and distinct units, but only by a well-planned and effective strategy backed by the pressure of Christian consciences and purposes in all churches." As Bishop of Massachusetts, Doctor Sherrill had worked toward interdenominational harmony by serving on the Governor of Massachusetts' Committee on Racial and Religious Understanding and by acting as chairman for the board set up by the Army and the Navy to select chaplains of all denominations, except the Roman Catholic, for the armed forces.

Henry Knox Sherrill, a descendant of a Devonshire Englishman who settled in East Hampton, Long Island, in the seventeenth century, was born in Brooklyn, New York, on November 6, 1890. His parents were Henry Williams and Maria Knox (Mills) Sherrill. Until 1906, when he was graduated from Brooklyn Polytechnic Preparatory School, he was educated in his native borough. For a year before entering Yale University he was a student at the Hotchkiss School at Lakeville, Connecticut, where he earned part of his tuition by waiting at table. At Yale Sherrill's extracurricular work of teaching a church school class at St. Paul's, New Haven, soon made him known among his classmates as a quiet and hardworking student. Sherrill, already planning to enter the ministry, received his B.A. from Yale in 1911 and went on to the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where, *Time* related, "he was the most respected, although youngest, member of his class." About a month after his July 1914 graduation from the seminary as Bachelor of Divinity, he was ordained a deacon of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and a priest the following year by Bishop William Lawrence of Massachusetts.

Sherrill entered upon his first curacy in 1914 at Boston's Trinity Church (once the parish of Phillips Brooks) under Dr. Alexander Mann. From July 1917 until 1919, the young clergyman served overseas as a chaplain, first with Base Hospital Number Six (recruited from the Massachusetts General Hospital) of the AEF, and later with the First Army at its French headquarters at Bar-sur-Aube. Soldiers were drawn to the chaplain by his amiable umpiring of their baseball games (Sherrill had been the mainstay of the team at the Episcopal Theological School and was a fervent admirer of the Boston Braves) and his sharing of discomforts. "He has made a real parish of the unit," observed Bishop James De Wolf Perry (then chief of the Red Cross Chaplains' Service) while on an inspection tour of the front: "He is an ideal chaplain. . . . Massachusetts should be proud of what it has done to set the standard for hospitalization in France, and Sherrill is responsible for much of the success of it."

On his return from war duty, Sherrill was made rector of the Church of Our Saviour in Brookline, Massachusetts, where he remained until he was called to succeed Doctor Mann as rector of Trinity in 1923. During his seven



Kalden-Keystone

BISHOP HENRY KNOX SHERRILL

years at Trinity, Sherrill acquired the reputation of being a liberal, "Low Church" minister, an enemy of intolerance and national isolationism, and a vigorous speaker whose pulpit manner caused one parishioner to complain: "I don't like him. He keeps me awake." At the unprecedentedly young age of thirty-nine he was elected Bishop of Massachusetts, to succeed the late Bishop Charles G. Slattery. (Previously, Sherrill had been elected Bishop Coadjutor of Pennsylvania, but he had declined the nomination.) The consecration of the new Bishop was performed on October 14, 1930, in his own parish church, Trinity, on the anniversary of the consecration of Phillips Brooks.

For the next six years Bishop Sherrill was the representative of the First Province at the national council of the Episcopal Church. At two general conventions of the Church, that at Atlantic City in 1934 and the one at Cincinnati in 1937, he officiated as chairman of the Committee on Dispatch of Business of the House of Bishops. In 1938 the Massachusetts Bishop was appointed assessor to the Presiding Bishop, Henry St. George Tucker⁴⁸. Less than nine years later, at the fifty-fifth triennial convention of the Episcopal Church held in Philadelphia at the end of September 1946, Sherrill was unanimously elected Presiding Bishop to succeed Virginia-born Bishop Tucker, thus becoming the first Massachusetts clergyman to hold that office in a hundred years. As presiding Bishop, Sherrill is to the Protestant Episcopal Church in United States what the Archbishop of Canterbury is to the Anglican Church; he will hold the \$15,000-a-year position until the retirement age of sixty-eight. After election he restated his liberal stand on Church policy by endorsing the liberalized marriage canon of the Church, which refers the remarriage of divorced Episcopalians to the discretion of their diocesan Bishop, and the

proposed plan of union of the Episcopal and the Presbyterian Churches.

The plan of union had long been under consideration by a commission appointed by the presiding bodies of the two Churches. On September 14, 1946, during the same session of the Episcopal convention which saw Bishop Sherrill elected to the highest office in his Church, a minority group of the joint commission persuaded the House of Deputies (the laical representatives at the convention) not to consider the coalition proposals. In rejecting the measure the House of Deputies thanked the Presbyterians for their cooperation and suggested that the stipulations of the Lambeth Quadrilateral be incorporated into any new plan formulated. Equality of governments, ministries, communicants, and standards of faith were provided for in the proposed plan of union, so that there would be no implication of the superiority of one church and its practices over the other, and so that it would form the rallying point for a more inclusive union of churches. It is believed that opposition from Anglo-Catholic votes helped to defeat the measure.

Bishop Sherrill, who supports the proposed Presbyterian union and interdenominational cooperation, regretted the convention's decision to defer action on the union plan. Throughout World War II he had contributed to ecumenical unanimity by serving as chairman of the General Commission on Army and Navy Chaplains, an interdenominational group which supervised the selection of chaplains from thirty-odd denominations (other than the Roman Catholic) for the armed services. While acting in this capacity, as well as that of chairman of the Army and Navy Commission of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Bishop traveled thirty-thousand miles by plane, visiting the European front on two occasions and the Aleutians. Shortly after the end of the war, he was a member of a committee chosen by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ to consult with German religious leaders.

The beginning of Bishop Sherrill's presidency of the Protestant Episcopal Church was marked by the purchase of the Satterlee estate in Greenwich, Connecticut, for use as a conference center and home by the presiding bishop. (It was opened early in October 1947.) Two months later, upon the inauguration of an evangelical campaign directed toward enrolling members of the Episcopal Church from among the sixty million citizens of the United States who have no church affiliations, Bishop Sherrill assumed the direction of the campaign. A budget of more than three million dollars for the 1948 activities of the Episcopal Church was approved by the church's national council, with Bishop Sherrill presiding, in September 1947. Bishop Sherrill convened a special meeting of the House of Bishops of his Church in November 1947, at which the Philippine Independent Church was granted communion with the Protestant Episcopal and the privilege of receiving Episcopal consecration for its bishops.

The Episcopal clergyman is the author of the biography, *William Lawrence, Later Years of a Happy Life*, and he has contributed articles, sermons, and editorials to the *Church Militant*, and an article entitled "Commonwealth for the King" to *Christ the King*, the presiding Bishop's Lenten Book for 1935; and "Why Go to Church?" appeared in the "Faith and Life" series of the Pilgrim Press. In recognition of his social service, the Bishop has been made a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and he has received honorary degrees from Yale (D.D., 1929), Harvard (D.D., 1936), Princeton (D.D., 1947), and Boston (LL.D., 1930) universities, as well as from Trinity College (D.D., 1936) and from General Theological Seminary (S.T.D., 1947). In 1947 he also received the Medal for Merit from Secretary of War Robert Patterson. He is also a trustee of several educational institutions, including Boston University, General Theological Seminary, Brooks, Groton, and Rogers Hall schools; the chairman of the board at Massachusetts General Hospital; president of the board of trustees of Saint Mark's School; and a fellow of the corporation of Yale University. For six years (1932-37) he was also a trustee of Wellesley College. From 1928 to 1930 the Bishop was president of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches, and from 1927 to 1930, a member of the board of preachers at Harvard University. At about the same time he lectured on homiletics at the Episcopal Theological School (1926) and at the Boston University School of Theology (1928). In 1947 he is director of the New England Grenfell Association. The missionary work of the Church also falls under his supervision: he is president of the National Council and the board of directors of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society. The Presiding Bishop was elected an honorary president of the Episcopal Actors' Guild during the spring of 1947. In August he joined the sponsors of the American Memorial to Six Million Jews of Europe, to be erected in New York. At a meeting of the Grenfell Association of America in November 1947, Bishop Sherrill was elected one of its sponsors.

In recent years the Bishop has foresworn baseball for golf and fishing, although he still retains his loyalty to the Boston Braves. According to a close friend, however, his "real hobby and enthusiasm is his family and home life." Bishop Sherrill was married to Barbara Harris of Brookline, Massachusetts, on September 6, 1921. The Sherrills have four children: in 1947 the two eldest sons, Henry Williams and Edmund Knox, both war veterans, are studying at Yale with the intention of preparing for holy orders; their younger son, Franklin Goldthwaite, is also a Yale undergraduate, while their only daughter Barbara Prue, is at home with her parents. The tall (five-feet-ten), gray-haired, and gray-eyed Bishop has been described as looking "every inch a bishop and every inch an exceptionally friendly and able man." He has "a handsome and impressive personality, erect carriage, a

ringing clear voice that carries conviction to his hearers . . . a ready wit."

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SHIPLEY, RUTH B(IELASKI) 1885-
United States State Department official

Address: b. c/o Passport Division, Department of State, Washington, D.C.; h. 5508 39th St., Chevy Chase, Md.

The formulation and coordination of policy affecting American citizens on their entrance into, and departure from, United States and its Territories is under the direction of Ruth B. Shipley, chief of the Passport Division of the United States Department of State. This division, which forms a part of the State Department's Office of Controls, came under the administration of Mrs. Shipley, a Civil Service career official, in 1928, thus making her the first woman to head a State Department division.

Ruth Bielaski, whose surname became Shipley through marriage in 1909, was born in 1885 to the Reverend Alexander Bielaski, a Methodist minister, and his wife, Roselle Woodward (Israel) Bielaski. Her paternal grandfather, a native of Poland and a friend of Abraham Lincoln, fell in a battle of the Civil War. From Ruth Bielaski's birthplace in Montgomery County, Maryland, the family later moved to Washington, D.C., where she attended high school and received her secondary school diploma. In 1903, at the age of eighteen, Ruth Bielaski secured her first position with the Civil Service, as a clerk in the Patent Office.

After her marriage to Frederick William van Dorn Shipley in 1909, Ruth B. Shipley lived in the Panama Canal Zone for a while, then returned to Washington when her husband's illness made it imperative for her to find employment. In 1914 Mrs. Shipley was appointed to a temporary position in the State Department, with an annual salary of \$1,200. (Her brother, Bruce Bielaski, was the head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at that time.) In 1921 Mrs. Shipley had received a change in status (to that of drafting officer), and a \$1,300-a-year increase in salary. Three years later her Civil Service rating was assistant chief of the Office of Coordination and Review and her salary \$3,200 a year. Upon her assignment to head the Passport Division of the State Department in 1928, she received a salary increase to \$3,600. Her subsequent salary ratings were reported, by the *New York Times* in 1944, as \$5,600, and by *Fortune* in 1945, as \$8,000. Her familiarity with the tech-



Press Assn., Inc.

RUTH B. SHIPLEY

nicalities of citizenship caused her to be appointed a delegate to the 1930 Conference on the Codification of International Law held at The Hague.

The functions of Mrs. Shipley's division fall into eight categories: administration (of passport regulations in the United States and its Territories), limitation (of American travel abroad), determination (of citizenship or nationality as a basis for eligibility), prevention (of fraudulent acquisition or use of passports), issuance, territorial administration (passport control in overseas areas controlled by the United States), supervision (of passport agencies other than that in Washington), and the direction of 3,900 clerks of Federal courts who handle passport matters. Maxine Davis reported in a 1940 issue of the *Saturday Evening Post* that the five agencies of the Passport Division (Washington, Boston, New York, Chicago, and San Francisco), employing 250 people, earned more than a million dollars in fees in 1939 while operating on a budget of \$284,000.

With the passage of the Neutrality Act, and later, the entrance of the United States into World War II, the major part of Mrs. Shipley's work was to discourage, rather than facilitate, foreign travel by American citizens. Full details of the background and business of the applicant were required before a passport was issued; nor was it possible to travel to belligerent countries or the combat zones. By issuing passports to United States citizens, Mrs. Shipley acts as proxy for the Secretary of State, who, through several administrations, has referred all final decisions on passport matters to her. When interpretations of the Passport Division's rules (which were drawn up by Mrs. Shipley with the aid of State Department legal advisers and Assistant Secretaries of State) are found difficult, the Division chief

consults lawyers in the State Department and other officials.

At the beginning of World War II in 1939 the Passport Division ordered the invalidation of all American passports which were then in use. These were replaced throughout the world (by a process of distribution that Mrs. Shipley cannot reveal) by passports of new color, format, paper, and type, as nearly counterfeit-proof as could be devised. The *New York Times* quoted Mrs. Shipley as saying, "The vast majority of the American public has a conscientious and rather prideful attitude toward passports. And the precautions taken to prevent counterfeiting of them are close to those taken with American currency. They are duplicated successfully about as often as money is, and the rate of convictions for such offenses is surprisingly high."

After the end of the war, Mrs. Shipley permitted the resumption of tourist travel by United States citizens to Europe, subject to the marginal accommodations available after all essential travel requirements had been fulfilled. To be granted a passport, a tourist had to present affidavits showing that he could guarantee return transportation, hotel reservations abroad, intra-European transportation, and military permission for travel to the Occupied Zones. Issuance of 188,938 passports during 1946 had made that the peak year for travel since 1930. "As an evidence of increasing travel abroad," Mrs. Shipley stated in February 1947, "the number of passports for January of this year exceeds that of a corresponding month last year by 68 per cent."

For more than twenty-five years Mrs. Shipley, who is now a widow, has lived in Chevy Chase, Maryland. Her immediate family consists of a son, Frederick William, three brothers, and two sisters. Her principal interests outside the office are various welfare activities, and music. She belongs to the League of Women Voters and the Quota Club, and her church is the Methodist. A gray-haired woman, Mrs. Shipley has been described by *Fortune* as "good-looking . . . her alert gray eyes appraise you long and thoughtfully."

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SHREVE, EARL OWEN (shrēv) Oct. 31, 1881- Corporation executive; chamber of commerce official

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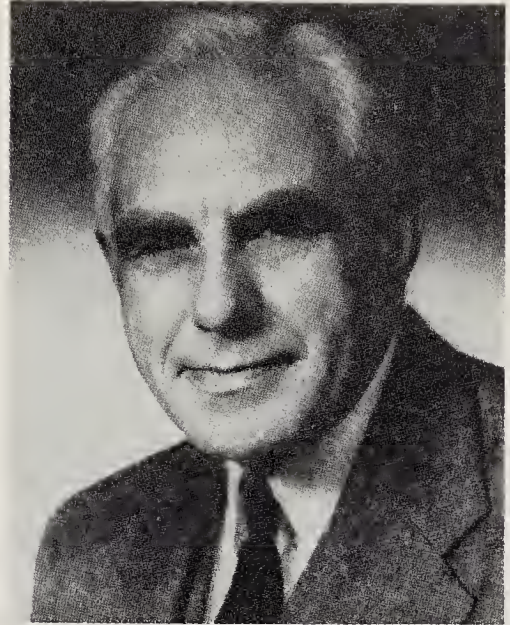
At the thirty-fifth annual convention in April-May 1947 of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Earl Owen Shreve, vice-president of the General Electric Company, was elected to succeed William K. Jackson⁴⁸ as president of the chamber. According to

Newsweek (May 12, 1947), the Chamber of Commerce "gave its new president a big order to fill." Some of the organization's objectives, the attainment of which Shreve is to strive for during his term, include new labor legislation, a general overhauling of the existing tax structure, and support of the American free enterprise system in all domestic and foreign transactions.

Earl Owen Shreve, one of two sons of James Elmer and Addie Alma (Cone) Shreve, was born October 31, 1881, in Mapleton, Iowa. His father was a building contractor. After being graduated from the Charter Oak High School in Iowa in 1897, he got his first job as a railroad station agent and telegraph operator at Harrisburg, South Dakota. He later returned to Marshalltown in his native State as assistant to an electrical contractor. Becoming interested in the promising field of electricity, he enrolled as a student in electrical engineering at Iowa State College, where he played baseball, captained the second football team. He received his B.S. degree in 1904. That same year he was chosen by the General Electric Company from among college graduates as an engineer recruit and given a two-year period of "indoctrination, training, and practice" at the company's plants in Lynn, Massachusetts, and in Schenectady. In 1906 he was made salesman of carbon filament bulbs and electrical attachments for General Electric's San Francisco office. Arriving there not long after the earthquake and fire, he dug postholes for the fence being built around the company warehouse in the midst of the rubble before starting out on his sales territory. In those days his territory required three months of travel for a single swing.

For a time Shreve was the company's resident agent for the State of Nevada (1907-8). In 1909 he was reassigned to San Francisco as turbine sales specialist; he became an apparatus salesman in 1911, three years later he was advanced to the position of manager of apparatus sales, and in 1917, after a years as an assistant manager, he was named manager of the General Electric office there. He continued at this position until 1926, when he was promoted to the managership of the General Electric industrial department in Schenectady. Then, in 1929, he became assistant vice-president of the corporation, attached to the staff of the vice-president in charge of sales, and in 1934 he became a vice-president in charge of heavy industry sales. In the year 1945 he was appointed to head the customer relations work, having won the reputation of being a "good man in a crisis," considerate in his criticism of others and generous in his praise.

Meanwhile, Shreve had been active in organizations such as the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York and the Schenectady Chamber of Commerce. He has also taken part in the work of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. As director of the national Chamber of Commerce of the United States since 1943, as vice-president in 1944, and as the new 1947-48 president, Shreve has helped to formulate the policies and pro-



Chase Studios

EARL OWEN SHREVE

grams of that organization and will, during his one-year term, help to further the organization's aims. As expressed at the thirty-fifth annual convention in April-May 1947, at which Shreve was elected to office, these aims involve the removal of Governmental controls over industry and commerce, the adoption of new labor legislation, and the development of the advertising methods for "selling" advantages of the American free enterprise system, methods used in the sale of commodities.

On the question of reduction of Governmental controls, the chamber has urged the abolition of Federal activities it considers no longer necessary, reduction in the number of Government employees, the postponement of all new enterprises "until taxes and the national debt are considerably reduced," and the liquidation of Government corporations. The Chamber of Commerce also urged business organizations and State and local authorities to refrain from bringing pressure to bear on Congress for funds to benefit individual States and communities. The organization's tax program includes a tax ceiling of 50 per cent on income taxes, with corresponding decreases in the surtax schedules and an eventual scrapping of the capital-gains tax; an excise tax on widely used articles to supplement income taxes; the reduction of corporate tax rates to less than 25 per cent; and amelioration of the "destructive effects" of heavy estate and gift taxes.

On the labor question, the Chamber of Commerce adopted a policy which, according to the *New York Times* (May 2, 1947), is "parallel with the more conservative sentiment in the Congress," and is considered by "qualified observers" as an "anathema to the leadership of organized labor." The labor resolutions were: outlawing of the closed shop; prohibition of sympathy strikes and secondary boycotts; for-

SHREVE, EARL OWEN—*Continued*

bidding of strikes against the Government or those that disrupt essential public services; banning of "monopolistic practices," including the imposition of "industry-wide bargaining, involuntary royalty payments by management to unions, or interference with the movement of goods"; and requirement of secret balloting by employees before any strike. In general, the speakers at the conference expressed the view that "Government should not attempt to control labor or the methods by which industrial disputes are settled." The function of Government was considered by them to be "to define limits beyond which neither industry nor labor should have special advantages."

Chamber of Commerce conventioners approved President Truman's program of financial aid to Greece and Turkey; among their other actions, both international and domestic, were motions to discourage other nations from adopting excessive tariffs and trade barriers, "coordination of Government agencies dealing with soil and water conservation," permission to "carriers to make conference agreements approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission without being subjected to the antitrust laws," and "retention of State public employment services under State jurisdiction." Both the delegates and Shreve objected to the President's "moral suasion" campaign to reduce prices. In his acceptance speech, the president of the Chamber of Commerce said that businessmen were willing to acknowledge a responsibility to "dispel the inflationary cloud," but stated that the "curing of high prices calls for intelligent restraint by 'Government, business, labor, agriculture, the consumer.'" He also declared that the American people "will not be fooled by attempts to make businessmen scapegoats and blame business alone for the wage-price spiral." "An ounce of production will weigh more in the price scales than a pound of words," he said at the press conference following his election, and added that President Truman should have qualified his appeal to industry delegates at the convention to cut prices "by pointing out that some businesses were not in a position to comply," "particularly in the face of wage increases."

In a radio speech delivered later in May, Earl Shreve commented that the Congressional decision to introduce new labor legislation was merely "heeding the voice" of the American people and that existing labor legislation was "keyed to the conditions of another era." Since he became president of the national Chamber of Commerce, Shreve has also supported the Congressional tax-reduction bill and the Taft-Hartley labor bill, although after passage into law of the latter, he requested business "to bend backward to avoid misuse or distortion" of it (*New York World-Telegram*, August 12, 1947). In the field of foreign relations, he has criticized Soviet Russia for "spurning" the Marshall Plan. He has opposed the granting of authority to the United Nations to "control world oil resources" as contrary to United States free enterprise policies; and at an August meeting of the Na-

tional Institute of Commercial and Trade Organization Executives, he opposed a program of international reconstruction based on charity. "Nations, like individuals, can be weakened and corrupted by 'handouts.' Charity is an exceedingly flimsy foundation on which to base reconstruction. We shall be serving nobody if we deplete our resources beyond the point of safety . . . if we make commitments that may impair our own economic health."

Shreve, in a statement to the press in the fall of 1947 (*New York Times*, October 20, 1947), explained further his views on inflation. He placed the blame for "spiraling prices" upon the "current superabundance of money." Dollars, he stated, were bidding "fiercely and aggressively" for commodities. He saw "more and more production" as the only solution to the decline in value of the dollar, and added: "It [reduction of the excessive money supply] means more economy in governmental expenditures . . . abolition of nonessential governmental services and performance of the essential services with less waste, with less money outlays."

On his return to the United States after a visit to France, where he had been chairman of the American delegation at the meetings in Paris of the council of the International Chamber of Commerce, Shreve said, "The stopgap or interim phase of extending relief to the needy nations should be set in motion with all speed consistent with the necessary legislative action by our Congress." In December 1947 Shreve praised the Marshall Plan, calling it "America's first attempt at thinking and planning on engineering lines instead of acting on hunches" in the problem of European restoration.

In addition to his career at the General Electric Company (he is also director of General Electric Supply Corporation) and his work in the various chambers of commerce, Shreve was formerly president, and board of governors member, of the National Electrical Manufacturers Association; is a member of the American Management Association, and a director of the Schenectady Trust Company. He is vice-president and member of the board of the National Fire Protection Association, was chairman of the contracts advisory committee of the United States Navy Industrial Association. His clubs are the Mohawk and Mohawk Golf (non-resident), Edison, Union League, Rotary (New York), and the Electrical Manufacturers'; his fraternities, of which he is honorary member, Tau Beta Pi and Eta Kappa Nu. Shreve was honored for his work in the field of electricity in 1938 when he received the first award of the Marston Medal for engineering accomplishment. In 1943, for "outstanding service," he was presented with the Chicago Merit Award by the Iowa State Alumni in Chicago. The corporation executive for many years has also been active in boys' and young people's social and educational work: he is a member of the Boys Work Committee of the Rotary Club of New York, an executive member of Junior Achievement, Inc., and a national representative and member of the

executive board of the Schenectady Council of the Boy Scouts of America.

Shreve was married to Annabelle Thomson of Massachusetts on September 9, 1908; they have two sons, Robert T. and Earl O., Jr., one daughter, Natalie (Shreve) Crow, and five grandchildren. The gray-haired executive, whose height is six feet two inches, frequents the golf links for recreation. Descriptions of him mention his "smiling" green eyes, "leo-nine" head, and "Western vitality and good humor"—his favorite expression of approval is "640 per cent perfect."

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SIMONSON, LEE (sī'mūn-s'n) June 26, 1888- Stage designer; art critic
 Address: 411 E. 50th St., New York 22

"As a designer, Lee Simonson is a practical man, a craftsman not a dreamer, a doer not a theorist," John Mason Brown has written. Simonson, a director of the Theatre Guild from 1919 to 1940, was the artist who created the sets for some of the history-making productions of the American theater. His book on stage design, *The Stage Is Set*, is a starred book in bibliographies of the theater. Simonson is also known as an art critic, and he has been editor of an art magazine. Other artistic fields in which he is known are those of art exhibition design and interior decoration.

Born June 26, 1888, in New York City, the son of Sali and Augusta (Goldenberg) Simonson, Lee Simonson, who is of German descent, was early influenced by his parents' interest in music, the theater, and literature. "Shortly after my mother's death when I was fourteen," Simonson wrote in his autobiography, *Part of a Lifetime*, "I became [my father's] companion when he went to the Irving Place Theatre"; there the boy saw performances of the plays of Schnitzler, Schiller, Goethe (he related that he could quote *Faust* before he read it). Young Lee failed to be impressed by the modern theater until, in 1904, he saw Arnold Daly in *Candida* and, in 1905, the first American performance of *Man and Superman*. His decision to become an artist and his attraction to color, which is a characteristic of his work, stem from a December 1898 issue of *St. Nicholas*, displaying a frontispiece by Maxfield Parrish. In 1901 Simonson, after attending the Ethical Culture Primary and Grammar School (then called the Workingman's School), entered Ethical Culture High School; by the time he was graduated in 1905 he had succeeded Deems Taylor⁴⁰ as art editor of *Inklings*, the school paper, and had sold a set of short-story illustrations to *Good Housekeeping*.

Simonson entered Harvard in 1905. There he studied under the noted George Pierce Baker and contributed to the *Harvard Month-*

ly; his disappointment at not being elected to membership on its editorial board led indirectly to his writing of the essay criticizing Aristotle's *Poetics*—for the essay the student was awarded the First Bowdoin Prize. Simonson, a philosophy major, completed the requirements for a B.A. degree in three years; the diploma, awarded *magna cum laude*, was dated 1909, however. Simonson had also been elected to Phi Beta Kappa and had helped to found the Harvard Dramatic Club. After graduation the young man went to Paris for art study. In those early days he thought he might become a mural painter, but, he says, "with my passion for galaxies of brilliant color, I realized that any hope of becoming a mural decorator when I returned to the United States was a forlorn one."

"My first sense of modern *décor* and what painters' and designers' vision could do to revivify the theater," Simonson has reported in his autobiography, "came during the summer of 1909 with the first season of the Ballet Russe in Paris and a week of Reinhardt's repertory at the Kunstlertheater in Munich." It was in 1915, three years after he had returned to the United States, that Simonson was called upon by Philip Moeller to design the sets for a production, *Love of One's Neighbor*, presented by the Washington Square Players. Thereafter Simonson planned several settings for the group. Service as a second lieutenant in the Corps of Interpreters took him from his work with the players during World War I.

When Simonson returned to civilian life he joined a group of five other designers, directors, and actors, called together by Lawrence Langner⁴⁴ to form the Theatre Guild. (Simonson became one of six directors on its managing board.) In its first season (1919) the guild's plays were designed by Rollo Peters. Simonson, in the meantime, did two settings for Henry Miller's production of *Molière*, his first work for a Broadway audience. Miller thought the sets too colorful and, subsequently, had them repainted with what Simonson calls "a cast of particularly muddy gray." By mutual consent Simonson's name was disassociated from the production.

Simonson's first designs for the Theatre Guild were for *The Faithful* (1919). In the following year he was the artist for *The Power of Darkness*, *Jane Clegg*, *The Dance of Death*, and *Heartbreak House*. After designing *Mr. Pim Passes By* in 1921, Simonson planned *Liliom*, the settings for which Sheldon Cheney has considered "plastic design at its best." In 1922 Simonson designed the Theatre Guild's production of *He Who Gets Slapped*, *Back to Methuselah*, *From Morn to Midnight*, *R.U.R.*, and *The Tidings Brought To Mary*, the last in collaboration with Feodor Komisarshesky (of this he has said, "Komisarshesky and I . . . made all the scenic changes by a play of light on a platform containing nothing more than a single block"). Among his other Theatre Guild designs are *Peer Gynt*, *The Adding Machine*, *Les Ratés* ("The Failures") in 1923; *Fata Morgana* in 1924; *The Goat Song* in 1927; *Marco Millions*, *Volpone*, *Faust* in 1928; *Dynamo* in 1929; *Roar China*, *The Apple Cart*,



Vandamm Studio

LEE SIMONSON

Hotel Universe, *Elizabeth the Queen* in 1931; *The Good Earth* in 1932; *The School for Husbands* in 1933; *Days Without End*, *Rain From Heaven* in 1934; *Idiot's Delight* in 1936; *Masque of Kings*, *Amphytrion 38* in 1937. In 1924 Simonson had both designed and directed Ernest Toller's *Massenmensch* ("Man and the Masses"); "I . . . reduced the stage picture almost entirely to the mass movements of thirty actors." In 1940 Simonson resigned as a director of the Theatre Guild.

During his twenty-one years with the Theatre Guild, Simonson had, and has subsequently, designed plays for other producers: these include *Road to Rome* (1927), *The World We Live In* (*The Insect Comedy*) (1931), *As You Like It* (1931), a ballet *Pas d'Acier* (1931), *Virginia* (1937), *Lorelie* (1938), *Joan of Lorraine* (1946). According to *Who's Who in America*, he had by 1946 designed more than seventy-five productions. Other of his sets during the years from 1938 to 1946 include those for *The Streets Were Guarded*, *Foxhole in the Parlor*, for several plays which did not reach New York, and for two ballets, *Swan Lake* and *Voices of Spring*.

In 1932 Simonson set forth his views on scenic design in *The Stage Is Set*, an "attempt to deflate some of the pretensions lent to the scene designer by his mentors and well-wishers." Perhaps the best summary of Simonson's theories of stage design are to be found in his definition of scenic art as "the creation of plastic forms and spaces that are an integral part of the acting of any play and project its meaning," and in three statements from *The Stage Is Set*: "A play occurs first of all when it is written. . . . A play becomes real to the degree that any audience succeeds in identifying itself with the lives and deeds portrayed. . . . The business of the stage designer is not to create a work of art that can be

judged as having a life of its own as a more or less beautiful picture but to bring to life the world as pictured by the play." With these ideas in mind, Simonson, who impresses Norris Houghton as an architect in his method, solves the technical problems presented by a new play and consults with the director as to his desired acting areas (although, sometimes, Houghton has pointed out, Simonson's suggestions for a set have influenced the direction of a play), before he considers the aesthetic problem set before him. His first plans are ground plans, he rarely makes models, and often finds he does not have time to render colored sketches of the set ("Drawings for the theater are desires," Simonson writes. "They should be signed with a question mark"). Simonson's contributions to the theater have been discussed by John Gassner⁴⁷, Kenneth Macgowan, George Freedley⁴⁷, John A. Reeves, Norris Houghton, John Dolman, Sheldon Cheney, and others in their books on the theater and theatrical history.

Effective stage lighting, says Simonson, is essential to good designing: he has called the switchboard the "nerve center of a modern stage." In a 1944 article for *The Studio*, Simonson reviewed the history of American stage design. "In a surprisingly short time," he said, "the designer learned to make lighting his second brush, and by the balance of planes of light of varying intensities emphasized the plastic forms of his background and created the illusion of depth, the poetry of distance and enveloping atmosphere by way of overcoming the physical limitations of the small stages. . . . At the same time he gave dramatic emphasis to his actors and by the progression of the light plot . . . achieved successive changes of mood to accompany the play's action."

In 1940, called upon by *Theatre Arts* to voice his opinion in a forum "Broadway Takes Stock," Simonson declared, "The perennial and endemic ailments that afflict play production in New York are due to the fact that it is unavoidably speculative, and the further fact that it is almost impossible to organize systematic gambling on an intelligent basis." Looking back to the turn of the century when most small American towns had some sort of civic theater, Simonson has called for the re-establishment of a system of community theaters. In 1943 he proposed a voluntary taxation of theater owners, playwrights, and producers of "hit shows" to pay for nonprofit theaters throughout the country (placed in towns not visited by commercial road companies) which would "serve as workshops for playwrights and directors as well as training schools for younger actors."

In 1947 Simonson turned to opera design, having been commissioned by the Metropolitan Opera Association to design sets for the four operas of *The Ring of the Nibelung*. (They will be seen early in 1948.) Lester Bernstein told *New York Times* readers: "In the scenic art they will mark as complete a break with the past as the tradition-steeped opera could make. Apart from implementing Wagner's sweeping imagination with all the poetry and

magic of modern stagecraft they are likely, in the opinion of the Met's stage director Dr. Herbert Graf, to strengthen the dramatic coherence of the cycle." Simonson's sets reportedly will use three dimensional set pieces rather than flat planes, gauze translucent backdrops, and a cyclorama as aid to achieving lighting effects through spot and tonal lighting and through light projection. The New York *Times Magazine* of November 2, 1947, reproduced two of Simonson's sketches for the *Ring*.

The designer has also been concerned with the architecture of the theater. In the May 1930 issue of the *Architectural Record* he set forth basic requirements for auditoriums and stage areas. He was able to carry out these ideas when he served, during 1939 and 1940, as theater consultant to the University of Wisconsin, the University of Indiana, and Hunter College, at the time when they were building new auditoriums.

During his early years Simonson was an easel painter and, later, he wrote numerous articles of artistic criticism; in 1940 his name again began to appear more frequently in art magazines. The arranger of many exhibits in art museums (among them the International Theater Exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art for which he prepared sketches for *Hamlet* as he would design and direct it, and a "Ways of Seeing" exposition in 1940 at the Worcester Art Museum), Simonson has called for a new plan for art exhibits. (At Worcester Simonson demonstrated the relation of form, space, and color, with lighted plastic models, and explanations from low-level loudspeakers were synchronized with the changing lights.) He would like to see the placement of each picture in a sympathetic environment (e.g., a Japanese print would be placed in a room with Japanese *décor*). Simonson would also design an art museum as a skyscraper so that the visitor might travel by elevator directly to the exhibit he wished to view, thus eliminating the distraction of passing motley items before he reached his goal. Of art criticism, Simonson asserted, "Criticism throughout the last century failed to perform one of its most essential functions: that of relating the creative artist to his potential public effectively enough to enable him to make a livelihood and so to be free to create." In 1927-28 Simonson was editor of *Creative Art*, the American edition of *London Studio*. His other writings on art include *Minor Prophecies* (1927) and "Art Today" (in preparation). The autobiographical *Part of a Lifetime*, published in 1943, contains an analysis of art and stage design. He edited *Theatre Art*, the catalogue of the 1934 exhibit of stage design of the Museum of Modern Art.

Simonson is also known as an interior architect (he has prepared exhibitions for R. H. Macy & Company, and the Bigelow Hartford Carpet Company, and designed a piano without "piano legs" for the Hardman Peck Company); and as an interior decorator (he planned an apartment with built-in furniture for William S. Paley, president of the Columbia Broadcasting System). He has written articles on

decoration, on fashion, and, for *Vogue*, on cooking. His venture into the field of poetry with the 1946 publication of *Untended Groves* was the least successful of his work. Many colleges and universities have heard him as a lecturer, and he is a director of the Municipal Art Society and of the American National Theater and Academy. In 1944 and 1945 he was a consultant on costume exhibitions at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and in the latter year staged a widely publicized fashion show there, employing American-designed fabrics that were inspired by objects in the Metropolitan's collection. Simonson also designed the settings for a motion picture, *Show Shop*, which was filmed at the Hearst Studios in New York City.

A year after Simonson's 1926 divorce from Helen Strauss (to whom he had been married in 1916), Simonson was married to Carolyn Hancock, a designer who was one of his assistants. Their children are Jody and Karl. (His daughter, Elinor, by his first marriage, is deceased.) Simonson considers himself a liberal, usually agreeing with the labor viewpoint and voting as a Democrat in national elections. At one time he enjoyed gardening as a recreation. A colored reproduction of a self-portrait of the brown-eyed, black-haired artist, who is of medium stature (five feet seven, present weight 165 pounds), is the frontispiece for *Part of a Lifetime*. A dry sense of humor, sometimes self-appraising, is inherent in his writing.

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SINGHER, MARTIAL (săng-gâr mâr"-syâl') Aug. 14, 1904- Operatic and concert baritone

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Martial Singher, the French baritone who made his Metropolitan Opera debut in December 1943 after eleven seasons with the Paris Opéra and numerous guest appearances in Europe and South America, has in three seasons established himself as a leading American operatic and concert artist.

Until after his twentieth year, although his father was famous as an amateur baritone in the Basque region and Singher himself had been a boy soprano in the church choir in Biarritz, Martial Jean Paul Singher was preparing for a teaching rather than a musical career. He was born to Joseph Paul and Marie (Dubourg) Singher on August 14, 1904, in the small town of Oloron-Sainte-Marie in the department Basses-Pyrénées, where his father, a civil engineer in charge of railways in southern



J. Abresch

MARTIAL SINGHER

France, was working temporarily. He received his early schooling in Biarritz and later in Bayonne, and training as a public school teacher in Dax, where he was graduated in 1924 with the additional diploma of a teacher of physical education. Then, after another year of training at the Ecole Normale de Toulouse, he became one of a limited group entering the Ecole Normale Supérieure de Saint-Cloud to prepare for normal school teaching.

It was at about this time that Singher became increasingly interested in music and acting, frequently singing as soloist in concerts given by the last-named institution. A few weeks before he was to graduate in 1927, one such concert was given with Edouard Herriot and Paul Painlevé, Ministers of Public Instruction and War respectively, present. The two statesmen, both lovers of music, urged the young man, who was already taking lessons in music, to become a professional singer. After being graduated from the Ecole Normale Supérieure de Saint-Cloud with the highest honors of the year, Martial Singher won admission to the Paris Conservatoire. For three years he studied voice with the Paris Opéra basso André Gresse, stage technique with the Opéra's stage director Pierre Chéreau, and repertory with Maurice Faure, in 1947 an assistant conductor at the Metropolitan in New York. In 1929 he was awarded the Conservatoire's first prize in singing; in 1930 its first prizes for both grand and light opera singing and the highest honor, the Grand Prix Osiris de l'Institut de France, for his performance as Iago in the second act of Verdi's *Otello*, which he had prepared as his last assignment as a student.

This led almost immediately to his engagement by the Paris Opéra, with a contract dated as of September 15, 1930. But Singher, still skeptical about his preparation, took further

vocal lessons with Juliette Fourestier, the noted voice teacher and wife of the famous French conductor Louis Fourestier, and placed himself in the hands of Signor Tanara of La Scala of Milan and Hans Bruck for coaching in the Italian and German repertory and languages. Meanwhile, Pierre Chéreau recommended him to Pierre Monteux⁴⁶ for the part of Orestes in Gluck's *Iphigénie en Tauride*, and in November 1930 the young baritone appeared for the first time on the professional stage at a gala performance of the Amsterdam Wagner Society, the Amsterdam Concertgebouw orchestra being under the baton of Monteux and Germaine Lubin singing the title role of *Iphigénie*. One month later he made his Paris debut as the monk Athanaël in Massenet's *Thaïs*, the Opéra orchestra being led by Gabriel Grovlez. His success in this second role brought him a guest engagement with the Bordeaux Opera for fourteen performances in *Perkain*, a new opera, based on Basque and Pyrenean folk tunes, by the contemporary composer Jean Poucigh.

After continuing to receive minor assignments in Paris for the next several months, while Vanni Marcoux and John Brownlee shared the major baritone roles, Singher was given his big opportunity in May 1931, when Marcoux became indisposed a few days before a scheduled performance of *Otello* starring Lauritz Melchior⁴¹. Although he knew only the second act—from his Conservatoire days—Singher was assigned Iago on three days' notice. "There were eleven curtain calls after the second act," he recalled for an *Opera News* interviewer in 1943, "only I was almost too bruised to enjoy them, for Mr. Melchior hurled me bodily into the footlights during our passionate dialogue. He was not used to so light an Iago. But he was so kind to me as we took our bows that of course I forgave him. After that performance I was given a new contract as a leading baritone. My worries were over."

During the next ten years at the Opéra (and at the Opéra-Comique from 1938 to 1941) Singher appeared in performances ranging from Bizet's *Carmen*, Rossini's *Barber of Seville*, and Verdi's *Rigoletto* to Rameau's *Castor et Pollux* (revived in April 1935 and taken to the Florence Festival that May), Wagner's *Parsifal*, and the contemporary *Maximilien* of Darius Milhaud⁴¹ (which had its première on January 6, 1932). He was Orestes in the first Paris performance of Richard Strauss's *Elektra* (January 1932); sang Telramund when Margjorie Lawrence⁴⁰ made her Paris debut (as Ortrud, in 1932); made twenty-three appearances in an unexpectedly successful, experimental revival of Thomas' *Hamlet* which used lighting effects in place of scenery (1933); sang the baritone leads in the world premières of Witkowski's *La Princesse Lointaine* (March 26, 1934) and Reynaldo Hahn's *Merchant of Venice* (March 29, 1935); and sang the title role in the first performance at the Opéra of Wagner's *Flying Dutchman* (1937).

In addition, in the decade between 1930 and 1940, Singher appeared as a guest artist in

opera houses in Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Sweden, Denmark, Rumania, and Portugal; during the George VI coronation in 1937 at Covent Garden; in oratorio, as a soloist with symphony orchestras, and as a recitalist. He came to be regarded as one of the foremost oratorio singers in France and with the aid of Mme. Fourestier, the vocal teacher with whom he continued to study until he left France, slowly acquired a large repertoire of concert songs. In 1936 he was engaged for his first season at the Teatro Colón in Buenos Aires, singing in Massenet's *Werther* and for the first time in Italian and German—Almaviva in *The Marriage of Figaro* and Amfortas in *Parsifal*. During his second season at the Colón he sang in the first Argentine performance of *Hamlet* since Titta Ruffo's retirement and in his first German *Tannhäuser* and *Elektra*; during his third, in *The Magic Flute* and *Ariadne auf Naxos*. In his later repertoire at the Colón were *Carmen*, *Manon*, Rabaud's *Mârouf*, Gluck's *Armide*, Beethoven's *Fidelio*.

When World War II broke out in 1939, Singher was rejected for military service and given his orders instead by the Ministry of Fine Arts. Until the spring of 1940 he was still allowed to sing abroad, and it was on January 10, 1940, between a rehearsal with the Danish Broadcasting Company in Copenhagen and a performance with the Royal Opera in Stockholm that he was finally able to marry Margareta Rut ("Eta") Busch, whom he had met when her father, Fritz Busch⁴⁰, directed him in *Parsifal* in Buenos Aires. In June 1940, however, when the couple were preparing for their first trip to South America together, visas were suddenly canceled. There followed for the Singhers eighteen difficult months, while the baritone continued to sing at the Opéra, but with no heart for the work, he says, and later lay ill with an infection which almost blinded and paralyzed him. Finally, in November 1941, the Singhers arrived in the United States on a four-month visitors' permit on their way to South America, and it was during this interlude that Singher sang as a guest on the *Metropolitan Auditions of the Air* and was promised a contract by Metropolitan manager Edward Johnson⁴³ as soon as he should be free from his South American commitments. Because of further immigration difficulties, however, it was still another two years before Singher's Metropolitan debut took place, on December 10, 1943.

The baritone made his Metropolitan debut in 1943 in the relatively minor role of Dappertutto in Offenbach's *Tales of Hoffmann* under the baton of Sir Thomas Beecham⁴¹. Virgil Thomson⁴⁰ of the New York *Herald Tribune* was enthusiastic about his stage performance of "incomparable elegance" and his "perfection of vocal style," but other critics were somewhat less favorable. Robert Bagar of the *World-Telegram* praised the authority of his acting and his use of his voice, but found that voice, though strong, "wooden" and "not a particularly musical sounding one." Oscar Thompson of the *Sun* thought Dappertutto "not the part to make clear his particular gifts as a singing actor." For his next appearances, as

Escamillo in *Carmen* and Valentin in *Faust*, he received similar mixed notices, but with *Pelléas* on January 26, 1944, he came into his own at the Metropolitan. It was the first time that he had sung the role anywhere, it was noted, and the first time that the role, associated at the Metropolitan primarily with Edward Johnson, had been sung there by a baritone rather than a tenor, as Debussy intended. Typical of the reviews of this performance was Oscar Thompson's judgment that this was a "suave but impassioned Pelléas . . . easily and expressively [sung] in a voice that colored to the words and their emotional inflections."

Two days later Singher gave his first New York recital in Town Hall and scored what Henry Simon of *PM* called a "triumph of mind over voice." With this his colleagues, of the press agreed, Virgil Thomson writing: "Though his voice is not one of unusual natural majesty, his vocal mastery is definitely unusual. . . . A great singing style and a great musical understanding, assurance, dramatic power, and impeccable taste all go into his interpretations. But beneath everything, animating the grand line and sustaining his delicate phraseology, are a rhythmic tension and flexibility of rapier steel. . . . A performance of breath-taking artistry and elegance all round." These successes brought Singher enough engagements for his first coast-to-coast tour and resulted in his revival of *Pelléas* in Montreal, Toronto, Chicago, and in other large cities. During the 1943-44 season at the Metropolitan he also appeared as Wolfram in *Tannhäuser* and Amfortas in *Parsifal*; in 1944-45 adding Mozart's Figaro and repeating Pelléas; in 1945-46 adding Marcello in *La Bohème*, Mercutio in Gounod's *Romeo and Juliet*, Figaro in *The Barber of Seville* and the four parts in *Tales of Hoffmann*. In the 1946-47 season he appeared as Frédéric in *Lakmé*, Valentin in *Faust*, Escamillo in *Carmen*, Figaro in *The Marriage of Figaro*, and Mercutio in *Roméo et Juliette*. His recitals both in and out of New York continued to bring him high praise and a first engagement with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, on October 25 and 26, 1945, under Désiré Defauw, made other symphonic organizations, such as the Minneapolis, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New York Philharmonic, engage him. His artistic credo—that it is the "mosaic pattern of complete, well-rounded artistry" allowing "interpretative flexibility to reach the hearers' hearts," and not merely unusual vocal equipment—he has elaborated in an interview printed in *Etude* of January 1947.

Martial and Eta (Busch) Singher are the parents of two sons, Charles Michel and Jean Pierre Aimé. The baritone has blue eyes and brown hair, and an athletic figure (five feet eight inches tall, 155 pounds). In his student days he was an enthusiastic player of tennis, rugby, and *pelote basque*, a game similar to tennis. Today his recreations are less strenuous, but ball games still predominate and photographs of him throwing a beach ball are numerous. He likes intimate, gay company, dislikes large social events and dancing. What he calls his hobbies are two: the reading of

SINGHER, MARTIAL—*Continued*

good books and poetry, and family life, by which he means primarily play or work with his two little boys.

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SKELTON, RED July 18, 1913- Radio and motion picture comedian

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Red Skelton, the "limber-legged, rubber-faced" radio and motion picture comedian, has worked in "every branch of show business except carnivals." His professional career, which began when he was ten years old, has included work as a medicine-show singer, a tent-show performer, a circus clown, and a showboat comedian. At sixteen he was the youngest of burlesque comedians.



RED SKELTON

Born in Vincennes, Indiana, on July 18, 1913, Red Skelton, the fourth son of Joseph and Ida Mae Skelton, was named Richard Bernard. The only redhead in the family he soon acquired the nickname which he was to adopt as his first name. His father, a clown with the Hagenbeck and Wallace Circus, died two months before Red's birth, leaving the family in straitened circumstances. Skelton has been quoted by Earl Wilson as saying that as a child he lived in an attic in Mansfield, Ohio, and that he went to work because "the family

was hungry." Reared in Mansfield and Vincennes, he became a newsboy at seven, and "soon learned to sass the customers so that they bought papers to get rid of him." Another source of income was the discarded decks of cards which he picked up in the poolroom where he racked balls; these the boy "doctor" and sold as decks for tricks.

In an autobiography, "I'll Tell All," which appeared in the *Milwaukee Journal* in December 1941, Skelton wrote that, as a ten-year-old, he accidentally fell off the stage at his tryout for a medicine show, breaking several dozen bottles of medicine but making the audience laugh. Hired as a blackface "mammy" singer and general helper at fifteen dollars a week, he toured with the "Doc" R. E. Lewis show in Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, and Indiana, that summer and the next. His schooling ended with the seventh grade; after that, Skelton has said, "I stole my older brother's birth certificate and went into show business again." When he left home, his mother made him a wig and gave him her blessing.

From the medicine show Red advanced to the John Lawrence Stock Company, a tent show, at fifteen dollars a week, but lost the job because the audience laughed at his dramatic speeches. Later he was one of Clarence Stout's Minstrels, and at fourteen he did comedy skits on Captain Happy's showboat, the *Cotton Blossom*, which sailed the Ohio and Missouri rivers. Next the boy "took up his father's cap and bells" with the Hagenbeck and Wallace Circus. His ambition was to become a lion tamer—until he saw one of the big cats maul Clyde Beatty. At fifteen Red "graduated" to the burlesque circuit (in Indianapolis, Kansas City, Buffalo, St. Louis and other cities) which was then, he has said, "really burlesque and clean as a whistle. We burlesqued Broadway hits." Skelton says that he has always made a point of avoiding off-color material.

In Kansas City at the Gaiety Theater in 1930, Red continued with vaudeville, and had his first meeting with the girl he was to marry when he was about eighteen. Teen-age Edna Marie Stillwell, the daughter of an undertaker, was an usher at this theater, where Skelton was substituted for an absent vaudevillian. Later, when the introduction of strip-teasing had caused the burlesque show to be "run out of town," he turned to entertaining at "walkathon" contests, and was master of ceremonies at a contest in Kansas City at which Edna Stillwell was a contestant. After their marriage in June 1931 the young couple went from city to city following the "walkathon" craze. Red entertained and Edna was a cashier. Skelton's first screen test, in 1932, was a failure because he was given a dramatic script. He did appear in some two-reel comedies produced in New York in the thirties, but they were not widely distributed and have since been forgotten.

During the depression the Skeltons were a struggling vaudeville team. (Mrs. Skelton also wrote the scripts.) Even in those days the couple always kept pets—at least one dog, and once a duck and a polar bear cub they used in their act. In the meantime, Mrs. Skelton saw

to it that her husband studied with a tutor for a high school diploma, which was granted in 1938. Success finally came to the Skeltons in 1936 at Loew's Montreal (Canada) Theater, where they had a twenty-six-week run. Later, when the theater manager demanded something new in their act, they worked up the doughnut-dunking pantomime which was to become Skelton's trademark, take him to Hollywood, and win him the presidency of the National Dunkers Association. For three years Skelton toured in "big time" vaudeville with this half-hour act, which required him to eat twelve doughnuts in different ways for each of the three daily shows. The result was a gain in weight of thirty-five pounds.

Red Skelton made his Broadway debut in June 1937; his vaudeville run there was a long-time one. The comedian's radio debut was in a guest spot on the Rudy Vallée⁴⁰ program of August 12, 1937. Although primarily a pantomimist on-stage, the vaudevillian "clicked" on the air, and was invited back two weeks later and again in November. While master of ceremonies at the Capitol Theater in Washington, Skelton was invited to a White House luncheon for entertainers in connection with President Roosevelt's⁴² infantile paralysis campaign of January 1938. There his irreverent humor attracted the attention of Mickey Rooney⁴⁰, one of the guests, whose recommendation resulted in MGM's signing Red to do his doughnut routine in the Ginger Rogers⁴¹-Douglas Fairbanks⁴¹ vehicle, *Having a Wonderful Time*. He was billed as Richard "Red" Skelton.

During the twenty-five-week lay-off which followed his work in *Having a Wonderful Time*, Skelton and his wife wrote, directed, produced a lavish musical revue, *Paris In Swing*, which they took on tour. According to his autobiographical "I'll Tell All," this broke box-office records but lost money because of excessive production costs, closing with a loss of five thousand dollars. A year or so later, Skelton played the comic lead in Jerome Kern's⁴² operetta, *Gentlemen Unafraid*, which was abandoned after being tried out in St. Louis. Comedian Skelton was given another motion picture role in 1940, when he was assigned a supporting part as a naval lieutenant in *Flight Command*, which starred Robert Taylor and Walter Pidgeon⁴². On the radio he was given the featured comedy spot on *Avalon Time* in the 1939 season, and he and his wife resumed their vaudeville career. In 1940 the act, which included Lupe Velez, ran for six weeks in New York and grew from fifty-five minutes to ninety and sometimes more.

Skelton's act set house records in leading cinema theaters in New York and other cities, including Chicago and Washington. The comedian figured prominently in subsequent Presidential Birthday Ball celebrations (he received the first invitation issued for the 1942 ball, according to the *New York Times*). A supporting role in *The People vs. Dr. Kildare*, released in May 1941, brought Skelton back to the screen. Three months later, *Whistling in the Dark*, which *Cue* described as "a riotously funny comedy about a radio detective who has

to live through one of his own plays," made Red Skelton a star. He was given his own radio program, *Red Skelton's Scrapbook of Satire*, which Raleigh Cigarettes has sponsored from its inception in 1942, and which soon established itself among the twelve leading national programs. Hooper⁴⁷ ratings have shown the Skelton show as high as third in audience size from time to time, after Bob Hope⁴¹ and Fibber McGee and Molly⁴¹; and a "laugh-meter" has shown that he draws laughter every eleven seconds.

Continuing his motion picture work, Red Skelton appeared with Ann Rutherford in the sequels in *Whistling in Dixie* (December 1942) and *Whistling in Brooklyn* (December 1943). The latter required him to pitch against the Brooklyn Dodgers. In 1942 Skelton supported Ann Sothorn, Elinor Powell, and Robert Taylor in *Lady Be Good*, co-starred with Ann Sothorn in *Maisie Gets Her Man* and *Panama Hattie*, and with Eleanor Powell in *Ship Ahoy*, a musical. Skelton played opposite the dancer again in *I Dood It* (1943), which took its title from the phrase Red had coined and popularized as the "mean widdle kid" on his radio program. (News of Colonel James H. Doolittle's⁴² famous World War II raid on Tokyo was headlined "Doolittle Dood It" in some newspapers; and when in 1943 Skelton presented a warplane to the Soviet Navy, according to the Moscow radio, its name was the Russian equivalent of "We Dood It.") He appeared also in *Du Barry Was a Lady* (1942), *Thousands Cheer* (1943), and in *Bathing Beauty* (1944).

Skelton, who reportedly spent seven nights a week entertaining servicemen during World War II, was inducted as an Army private in March 1944. He claims to be the only film celebrity to remain a private throughout his period of service. At first he was assigned to the Field Artillery, but later was ordered to six months' duty as an entertainer on troopships. In Italy he suffered a nervous breakdown for which he was hospitalized for three months. Before his discharge in September 1945, Skelton was assigned to entertainment duty in the United States. Back on the air in December, Skelton climbed within two weeks to third place. He found reason to complain, however, of the casts and scripts of his next pictures, *The Show-Off* and *Merton of the Movies* (he also was seen in *Ziegfeld Follies of 1946*), objections which were thought by Erskine Johnson to have been the cause of the assignment to his future vehicles of Paul Jones, who had produced Bob Hope pictures for Paramount. Scheduled for production by Columbia is "The Fuller Brush Man," in which Skelton will star.

One of few women radio gag-writers, Edna Skelton remained Red's business manager, occasional stooge, and chief radio writer after their divorce in 1943 (she was married to director Frank Borzage⁴⁶ in November 1945). "She brought me up from fifty dollars a week to seventy-five hundred," Skelton has said of Mrs. Borzage; his motion picture earnings have been reported as \$150,000 a year. Another Skelton radio writer is the novelist Benedict Freedman⁴⁷. The comedian's holdings,

SKELTON, RED—*Continued*

Skelton, Inc., comprise three apartment houses, five oil wells, a frozen-food concern, and controlling stock in the Inter-American Film Company in Mexico. A board of directors member of Blind Recreation, Inc., he is also a backer of Pacific Lodge, a home for orphans.

Skelton's second wife is Georgia Maureen Davis, a former photographer's model, to whom he was married in March 1945 while on a furlough from the Army; their daughter, Valentina Maris, was born in May of 1947. In his quieter moments Skelton has studied college subjects privately (he has taken college extension courses from Northwestern University), has done some painting in oils, and likes to construct and operate miniature railroads. He does not smoke, but collects pipes and often carries an unlit cigar; does not drink, although he often seems (in his own words), "more plastered than a California bungalow." Eccentricities for which he is noted include a dislike of talking on the telephone, dislike of the dark, and a preference for a highly unbalanced diet. Descriptions of the freckled, more than six-foot-two-inch Skelton mention his brown eyes and dimples. A conservative dresser whose collection of wine-red ties once numbered more than two hundred, Skelton "wears the most expensively tailored clothes," wrote Sidney Skolsky, "but won't hesitate to fall into a puddle to get a laugh"

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SKELTON, RICHARD BERNARD *See*
 Skelton, Red

SLICHTER, SUMNER HUBER (slik'tēr
 hū'bēr) Jan. 8, 1892- Economist; educator

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In evaluating the career of Sumner Huber Slichter, economist and Harvard University professor, a New York *Herald Tribune* editorial writer stated: "Not only does he rank in the top flight of American economists, but he has built up over the years a reputation for objective judgment in industrial relations second to none." The Harvard University professor is the author of numerous writings on economics, with emphasis on problems of labor-management relationships.

Sumner Huber Slichter was born January 8, 1892, to Mary Louise (Byrne) and Charles Sumner Slichter, in Madison, Wisconsin. His father was then a professor of mathematics in

the University of Wisconsin Graduate School, of which he later became dean. Sumner was reared in Madison with his younger brother, Louis Byrne, who was to become a well-known geophysicist. After graduation from a Madison high school in 1909, young Sumner Slichter went abroad to Munich to study at the university there for a year. Returning to the United States, he attended the University of Wisconsin as an economics major; in 1913 he was awarded a Bachelor's degree and a year later, a Master's. Slichter next studied at the University of Chicago for his Ph.D., which he received in 1918. He enlisted in the World War I Army in June 1918 and received a commission as a second lieutenant in December.

Slichter's first teaching assignment was as an instructor in economics at Princeton University (1919-20). In 1920 he was appointed an assistant professor of economics at Cornell University and, five years later, was promoted to a full professorship. He joined the faculty of Harvard University as a professor of business economics in 1930; ten years later he was given the title of Lamont University Professor. The first courses which he taught in the new post were labor problems and movements, economics of collective bargaining, and problems of industrial relations. At Harvard, he administered the university's Trade Union Fellowships, which are awarded to labor leaders sent by their unions for training for executive responsibility. In 1937 Slichter had conducted classes on labor problems for three hundred industrialists.

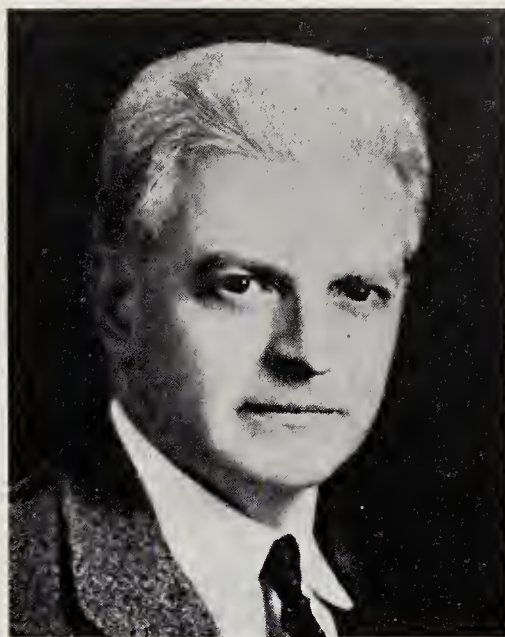
Slichter has written widely on labor questions. In 1919 he urged management to adopt a policy of understanding toward labor and of employing a well-trained labor administrator who would be invested with authority. "For years the fundamental labor policies of employers," he stated, "have been at variance with their self-interest." In a 1928 *New Republic* article, he wrote, "It appears that labor's productivity depends partly upon its bargaining power, that a strong labor movement is needed, not only in order to prevent manufacturers from reducing labor's wages, but in order to compel them to raise its efficiency." Eighteen years later he predicted that, by 1966, prices, production, and power of labor would be increased, while there would be a shortage of capital. "We are seeing a shift from a capitalistic community to a laboristic community," he observed. "But if labor lacks the foresight to make policies to encourage high production and create a demand for labor, its power won't do much good." According to the New York *Post* column *Washington Memo*, Slichter and two other labor experts were asked by Truman to prepare reports on the Taft-Hartley⁴⁰ labor bill. The same column reported that each of the three men recommended a Presidential veto.

In the early 1930's Slichter had called for the establishment of a Federal labor board, which would study problems of labor and of unemployment, would be empowered to grant patents with modifications designed to alleviate possible ensuing technological unemployment,

and which would be staffed to retrain for new jobs those laborers displaced by machines. "Is it not possible to do for labor, what, in essence, the Federal Farm Board is attempting to do for agricultural products? Is there not need for a Federal labor board to apply the idea of 'orderly marketing' to human services?" In the 1940's Slichter called for the regulation of both unions and management by: prohibiting discrimination; limiting the unions' right to expel, fine, or suspend members; requiring a financial report to be available for any member's examination; requiring the publicizing of trade agreements; restricting the right of employers to lock out and unions to strike; and prohibiting strikes of a specified type. "Regulations of the sort I have indicated will tend to strengthen trade unions and help them to gain members." In 1946 he called for "a declaration of rights of the community" and a strong conciliation service which would impose compulsory arbitration on labor disputants with the arbitrator to be selected by the parties involved or from a panel of permanent arbitrators originally chosen by a labor-management board. Slichter in 1947 testified before the House Labor Committee in favor of legislation establishing compulsory arbitration. He has also served as an adviser to the Secretary of Labor on the problem of strengthening the existing Government Conciliation Service. In 1947 he was one of the three experts commissioned by the American Federation of Labor Building and Trades Department to recommend methods of avoiding jurisdictional strikes.

During the depression years Slichter discussed many of the proposals for speeding recovery. Disagreeing with the Keynesian theory that higher wages induce higher prices, he at one time suggested a reduction in wages with the stipulation that the added income to employers be spent to hire more workers. He saw Government spending as a temporary solution effective during the period when the public project was actually in work, and the "spread-out" system as a means only to the reduction of future unemployment. Writing in a 1945 issue of *Fortune*, Slichter opposed the Full Employment bill; his arguments were based to some extent on his objections to "excess" Government spending and deficit, and his belief that a Government guarantee of full employment would reduce the worker's incentive to improve on a job. In discussing postwar reconversion, Slichter urged the continuation of price controls: "It would be far better to keep the OPA six months too long than to abolish its six months too early." He advocated a national wage policy (although, in general, the economist opposes Government wage-fixing), and increased unemployment compensation.

In September 1947 Slichter was named associate chairman of a Citizens' Advisory Council, formed to study the possible expansion of the Federal Social Security program. The economist, in an August 10, 1947, *New York Times Magazine* piece entitled "Eight Errors in Our Economic Thinking," asserted: "Eco-



Wide World Photos

SUMNER HUBER SLICHTER

nomie thinking in the United States is still greatly influenced by the Great Depression of the 1930's. . . . [It] is also affected by the failure to realize the effect of the war upon the economy." Slichter then listed the eight fallacies which he felt were hampering American postwar development. At a conference of the American Management Association, held in December 1947, Slichter predicted that there would be no depression in the year ahead, but rather an increase in inflationary characteristics.

A proponent of low tariffs, Slichter has strongly urged continuation of the Democratic Administration's foreign trade policy. "An excess of exports over imports during the 'catching-up' economy [that period which Slichter has described as interim between conversion and normal economies] would make more difficult than ever the later and extremely difficult transition from a 'catching-up' economy to a self-sustaining economy," he wrote in an article for *Foreign Affairs*. "Pressure by the United States for the repayment of debts must not be permitted to encourage the growth of bilateral (or multilateral) discriminatory agreements in international trade." The United States, he said, could prevent such discrimination by encouraging importation. This, Slichter added, could be accomplished "partly by extension of the Hull⁴⁰ program of reciprocal tariff concessions, but in the main through the establishment of low prices of foreign currencies in terms of dollars." In an *Atlantic Monthly* article Slichter declared that neither the Bretton Woods Fund nor a liberal lending policy on the part of the United States solved the essence of the problem of world trade. It is the difficulty, he remarked, that other countries have in selling to the United States that has upset the dollar exchange and the flow of trade. He also asserted, "Reductions in the tariff would raise our standard of living by bringing about a more

SLICHTER, SUMNER HUBER—Cont.

productive use of labor and capital within the United States."

Slichter is also the author of several books. His first was *The Turnover of Factory Labor*, which was published in 1918; his *Modern Economic Society* (1931) is a textbook which "affords a full and realistic explanation of the basic characteristics of our economic system and its operation in the business world." Revising a series of lectures given in 1933 at the Utah State Agricultural College, Slichter in 1934 incorporated them in *Towards Stability*, "an examination of the fundamental conditions under a capitalistic system that must be met in order to achieve economic stability." His *Union Policies and Industrial Management* (1941) is considered "one of the leading books on collective bargaining." Other of Slichter's works are *Economic Factors Affecting Industrial Relations Policy in National Defense* (1941), *Present Savings and Postwar Markets* (1943), *Trade Unions in a Free Society* (1947). Also published in 1947 was *The Challenge of Industrial Relations*.

The economist is chairman of the research advisory committee of the Committee for Economic Development and a staff member of Brookings Institution. He also serves as a member of the advisory committee on economics to the Committee on International Economic Policy. Slichter is a member of the American Economic Association (he was vice-president in 1937 and president in 1941), the American Association of University Professors (of which he was vice-president in 1936), Delta Sigma Rho, and Phi Beta Kappa. He belongs to the Cosmos Club in Washington, D.C., the Harvard Club in New York, and the Cambridge and Harvard Faculty clubs in Cambridge. Mrs. Slichter, to whom he was married June 6, 1918, is the former Ada Pence; their children are William Pence and Charles Pence. Slichter has brown eyes and white hair; his height is five feet ten and a half inches, his weight is 175 pounds. He is an Episcopalian. *Time* once quoted him as considering himself politically "a Wisconsin liberal—a conservative liberal that does not go off half-cocked."

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Who's Who in America, 1946-47

SMALLENS, ALEXANDER Jan. 1, 1889-
Conductor

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Alexander Smallens, who has had a long and successful career in the United States as a conductor of symphony, opera, and ballet music, has earned a reputation as a sound, technically dependable, and musically conscientious leader. Associated with the Philadelphia Orchestra for more than eighteen years, Smallens has also been heard as guest conductor with virtually every major symphony orchestra in America, and with several of the leading European opera companies. In June 1947 he

became musical director of the Radio City Music Hall in New York.

A native of Russia, Alexander Smallens was born at St. Petersburg (later to become Leningrad, U.S.S.R.), on January 1, 1889. His parents, Dr. Pantaleimon Ossipowitch and Anna (Rosovski) Smolensk, simplified the spelling of their family name to Smallens upon emigrating to the United States in 1890. (Smallens was to become a naturalized citizen in 1919.) After receiving a standard New York public school education, the boy matriculated at the College of the City of New York, from which he received his B.A. degree in 1909. Meanwhile, young Smallens had begun his study of music at the age of eleven, attending the Juilliard School of Music in New York and, from 1905 until 1909, the Institute of Musical Art; he thus was graduated from both the institute and from college in the same year. It was in Paris at the Conservatoire National (1909-11) that added polish to his musicianship was acquired. Interestingly enough, the outstanding student in the class there was the composer Darius Milhaud⁴¹, some of whose ballet music Smallens was to introduce about three decades later.

Upon his return to the United States in 1911, Smallens joined the newly organized Boston Opera Company as assistant conductor. He remained with the group three seasons (1911-14), until World War I broke out and the company disbanded. That year (1914) he spent in New York conducting the Century Opera Company in its short-lived "opera-in-English" venture. This attempt having failed, Smallens resumed conducting opera in original languages with the Boston National Opera Company. The organization, comprised of members of the dissolved Boston Opera Company, toured the country from 1915 until 1917. Anna Pavlova, who had heard of the young conductor's work, then engaged him to direct the orchestra for her South American tour (the itinerary included Central America and the West Indies). Discussing Smallens' two and a half years (1917-19) with the great ballerina, Olin Downes once said: "I think that some of his finest conducting was done for Pavlova and there is no question that she danced most gloriously when Smallens was leading the orchestra. . . . He seemed to possess some superlative authority that she respected."

Withdrawing from the Pavlova company to accept another engagement in opera, Smallens joined the Chicago Opera Company to serve as its conductor during 1919-22. For a short period in 1923 he conducted the Volksoper and Staatsoper in Berlin and the opera at the Teatro Royale in Madrid; the first North American to conduct opera in these two cities, Smallens was later to be the first of his countrymen to appear as guest conductor at the Teatro Colón in Buenos Aires. His next post, following the European tour, was with the Philadelphia Civic Opera Company from 1923-30, as musical director of the group throughout its seven-year life. During part of this period Smallens worked, too, with Leopold Stokowski⁴² as assistant conductor of the

Philadelphia Orchestra (1928-30). For the four years that followed Smallens conducted that symphony orchestra as an associate conductor. He was later, in 1934-35, to be co-conductor with Fritz Reiner⁴¹ of the Philadelphia Orchestra opera presentations. Smallens' association with the Philadelphia Orchestra was to continue until 1947: on June 30 of that year he succeeded Charles Previn as musical director of the Radio City Music Hall in New York. In this capacity Smallens has complete charge of the theater's musical organization, which includes a *corps de ballet* and a choir in addition to the orchestra.

Probably entitled to be called one of the most active summer season conductors in the world, Smallens has conducted the Philadelphia Orchestra at the Robin Hood Dell in that city since 1930. He was musical director there for his first five seasons but resigned the post in order to fill summer engagements with other orchestras. The year 1946 marked his seventh season as guest conductor of the National Symphony Orchestra at the Watergate Concerts in Washington, D.C. He had previously appeared with the Essex County Symphony Orchestra at three of its annual spring festivals (1938, 1939, and 1940) held in Newark, New Jersey.

As a guest conductor at Lewisohn Stadium in New York (the stadium is on the campus of his alma mater, City College) since 1934, Smallens has directed summer performances of operas, ballets, and symphonies of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra. The association has been a source of "musical delight" to the critics who write of the conductor's "customary zeal and ability." He reads music, say the critics, "with keen understanding, spirit, and nicety of detail," being "totally devoid of exhibitionistic appeal." Elaborating upon this point, Robert Bagar of the New York *World-Telegram* wrote: "Mr. Smallens has no affectations. He does not pose, nor, by the same token, is he the diffident interpreter. . . . He devotes himself completely to [the musical work] and, to borrow a term from the lexicon of gag men, 'makes the pitch' sans fanfare, sans personalized notions, and, thanks be, sans overtures to the oh, so pedantic ideas of the pseudo esthetes." In *Dictators of the Baton* David Ewen has written his opinion of Smallens as a conductor: "Resourceful, intelligent, versatile, a master of all the technical resources of the baton, he may not have the personal dynamism, or the capacity to project intensity, passion, or soaring beauty which other conductors possess. But . . . he is a valuable conductor with an extraordinary span; our country is all the richer for his participation."

It has also been said that Smallens has one of the most extensive and most varied repertoires among living opera conductors, knowing more than one hundred and fifty scores by French, Italian, German, Spanish, Russian, and American composers, representative of every school and musical idiom. Many of the compositions in this group have received their American or world debuts under Smallens' baton. At composer Virgil Thomson's⁴⁰ re-



J. Abresch

ALEXANDER SMALLENS

quest, he directed the world première of *Four Saints in Three Acts* (in 1934); it was Serge Prokofiev's⁴¹ wish that his opera *The Love of Three Oranges* also be introduced to American audiences by Smallens. The conductor worked closely with George Gershwin from the time that the score of *Porgy and Bess* was completed, and directed that opera for both the original Broadway run in 1935 and for the revival engagement of three years from 1941 to 1944. Counting performances played to audiences while *Porgy and Bess* was on tour, Smallens has conducted more than one thousand performances of what he has termed his "favorite American folk opera." Smallens has come to be considered one of the foremost interpreters of Gershwin and has been called upon to conduct numerous all-Gershwin concerts—he has been a guest conductor with almost every major symphony orchestra in the United States. Many of these guest performances have been broadcast. Smallens has also appeared on the Atwater Kent program, the *Ford Sunday Evening Hour* (two seasons), the *General Motors Hour*, and the *Sealtest Hour* (twenty-six weeks), and has conducted the National Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra. He has made a considerable number of recordings for RCA and Decca.

Since his early days as conductor of ballet with Pavlova, Smallens has had occasion to appear with several other companies, notably the Ballet Theatre (1939-40) group in New York, with which he "gave an object lesson in how to conduct for terpsichoreans." Among the ballets which he introduced there was *Création du monde* by Darius Milhaud, his former classmate at the Paris Conservatoire. Believed by one critic to be "at his best with French music," Smallens has been particularly effective in the interpretation of Milhaud's works. As musical conductor of the Interna-

SMALLENS, ALEXANDER—*Continued*

tional Ballet (1944), the first company to have its home in America, Smallens made the orchestra "the company's brightest spot." Henry Simon of *PM* continued: "Under Alexander Smallens, it sounds better than any other ballet orchestra we have had here recently." In Hollywood in 1940 Smallens directed music for the United States Government filming of Pare Lorentz's ⁴⁰ *Fight for Life* (score by Louis Gruenberg); he had previously conducted two other Government films, *The Plow That Broke the Plains* and *The River* (scores of both by Virgil Thomson), as well as documentary films for other agencies. Smallens, who conducted for the Philadelphia Society for Contemporary Music, belongs to the League of Composers of New York, and is an American member of the International Section of Contemporary Music. In 1937 the College of the City of New York awarded him the Townsend Harris medal for distinguished postgraduate achievement and, two years later, made him an honorary member of Phi Beta Kappa.

Smallens first met Gilbert Seldes when he conducted the incidental music of the latter's version of *Lysistrata*. When Seldes later planned to produce *Hamlet*, Smallens was again called upon to conduct the orchestra, the music in this instance being composed by Ruth White Wertheim. Irving Drutman of the New York *Herald Tribune* reported, "Smallens says he married her [Mrs. Wertheim] so she wouldn't be able to object too strenuously to suggested changes in her score." Married on May 15, 1935, the Smallens have a son, Alexander. Smallens was "done up neatly in counterpoint" as one of the five "musical portraits" in Virgil Thomson's *Suite for Orchestra*: while therein portrayed as a "fussy" fugue, Smallens is, in fact, a calm man, heavy-set, with dark hair and dark eyes. A constant playgoer, the musician says of himself, "I suppose I'm a conductor who is happiest when he is going to the theater."

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SMITH, GEORGE ALBERT Apr. 4, 1870-
President of the Church of Jesus Christ of
Latter-day Saints

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The spiritual leader of the Mormons is
George Albert Smith, a native of Utah. He fell

heir to the eighth presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (or Mormon Church) in May 1945, one week after the death of Heber J. Grant, the seventh president; Smith had formerly been an apostle, then president of the Quorum of Twelve Apostles, before assuming his present eminence. He is well known outside Mormon circles for his work with youth groups. In July 1947 Smith's denomination celebrated the centenary of its establishment in the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, in what was to become the State of Utah.

George Albert Smith was born in Salt Lake City on April 4, 1870, one of eleven children of John Henry Smith and of the first of his two wives, Sarah (Farr) Smith. The Smith family was important in the affairs of the Mormon Church and of Utah; George Albert Smith's great-grandfather, a native of Derryfield (now Manchester), New Hampshire, was an uncle of Joseph Smith, the prophet-founder of the Latter-day Saints Church; his grandfather was one of the pioneers who came to Utah with Brigham Young in 1847 and became Young's counselor; John Henry Smith, who attained the office of apostle in the church, participated in the State's civil life and was a leader of the State's Republican party. Among Smith's many New England ancestors are Edward Winslow, who sailed for America on the *Mayflower* and was to be governor of Plymouth Colony, and a number of forebears who fought in the American Revolution (one was an aide to George Washington). A product of Salt Lake City public schools, George Albert was also educated at Brigham Young Academy in 1883-84 and at the University of Utah in 1887-88.

When still fairly young, he took a job as implement assembler and salesman at Grant Odell & Company and the Co-op Wagon and Machine Company; at the age of thirteen he began work in the Zion's Cooperative Mercantile Institution and Clothing Factory, where he made overalls for a salary of two dollars a week. Later he was employed for a period as a member of a surveying party for the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad, but dust, heat, and desert sun impairing his vision, he resigned. These jobs he held until 1891, taking time out only to attend the State university, where he was unable to continue with his studies since he was obliged to earn his living. About this period, too, he was a sergeant of Troop C of the First Cavalry of the Utah National Guard.

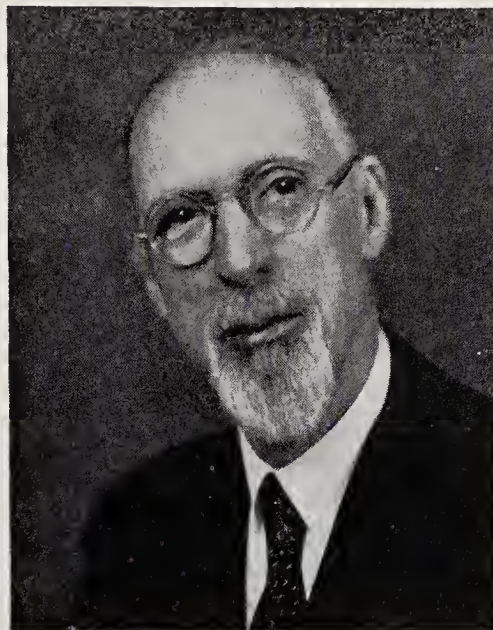
The Mormon Church, which *Time* described as "one of the most tightly organized and smoothly functioning organizations on earth," has no clergy, as that term is understood; it does, however, have a "vast pyramid of lay orders to which every male is expected to belong and to which a full 250,000 do." A devout individual, Smith was to live up to his church's expectations of its members by distinguishing himself in its work and in his adherence to its tenets. In 1891 he became secretary of a Mormon mission in the Southern States, where he remained until 1893. While he was in the Alabama backwoods, Smith ex-

perienced some of the non-Mormon hostility toward the Mormons. A mob surrounded and shot at the cabin in which were Smith and his helpers. "The Lord will take care of us," Smith reassured his companions. Speaking of the occasion afterwards, he stated: "I knew I was safe as long as I was preaching the word of God." (The Woodruff Manifesto of September 1890 withdrew church "sanction from the further solemnization of plural marriages," a declaration which gradually ended the religious and economic persecution of the Latter-day Saints.) On his return to Utah, Smith became a wholesale salesman, and in time, a director at Zion's Cooperative Mercantile Institution. For six years he also acted as a United States receiver of public moneys and a special disbursing agent for the State of Utah, being first appointed to the post in January 1898 by President William McKinley and later reappointed, in 1900, by Theodore Roosevelt.

Smith's religious work also included in those years an active part in the Sunday schools of Salt Lake's seventeenth ward and of Salt Lake Stake. Positions as a president of the Third Quorum of Seventy and afterward as a stake superintendent of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association followed. Then, in October 1903, at the age of thirty-three, Smith was named to membership in the Quorum (sometimes called Council) of the Twelve Apostles, which, with two counselors in presidency and with the president of the church, constitutes the Mormon hierarchy. Concurrent with his position in the Quorum, Smith also served as president of the church's European mission, with headquarters in Liverpool, England, during the years 1919 to 1921. Beginning in 1921, he was able to continue his interest in youth welfare work in the Mormon church, as general superintendent of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association; his connection with the Y.M.M.I.A. ended "when all the general authorities of the church were released as heads of the auxiliary organizations" (1935).

Smith's activities during the first four decades of the twentieth century were not confined solely to business and religious pursuits. To George Albert Smith, the problems concerned with agriculture and irrigation were also of primary interest, especially since they were to a great extent, in Utah, Mormon problems. The basically agricultural Latter-day Saints had introduced irrigation into the United States in order to make the arid Salt Lake Valley fertile. Smith in 1916 was elected second vice-president of the National Irrigation Congress, held in Sacramento, California. The following year he became president of both the International Irrigation Congress (El Paso, Texas) and of the International Dry Farm Congress (Peoria, Illinois). When these last two organizations were amalgamated in 1918 into the Combined International Farm Congress, convened in Kansas City, he was again elected to the presidency.

After his more than fifty years of service in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and his forty years membership in the Quorum, George Albert Smith in July 1943



Lignell & Gill

GEORGE ALBERT SMITH

became president of the Quorum. In May 1945 he became president of his church, succeeding Heber J. Grant, president of the Mormons for twenty-six years. (In accord with Mormon tradition, the leader of the Quorum of Apostles has invariably been elevated by the Quorum to the Mormon presidency when a vacancy occurs.) To assist him in his duties, Smith, as one of his first official acts, retained the two counselors of the former president: Reuben Clark, Jr., former United States Ambassador to Mexico, and David O. McKay.

As president of the Mormon Church, Smith assumed religious leadership over one million communicants (the membership, in 1847, had been twenty thousand), including four thousand missionaries. Mormon congregations are to be found in every State of the United States, Hawaii, Canada, and in Europe. In Utah there are four Mormon temples (only Mormons in good standing may enter them), and others are to be found in the States of Idaho and Arizona and in Alberta (Canada). Salt Lake City, the headquarters of the Mormon Church, is, however, 60 per cent Gentile (the Mormon term for all non-Mormons). Smith will also preside over the church's new "welfare plan," which is to be a bulwark against any future depression. The church maintains its old policy of setting aside the first Sunday of each month as a fast day for the relief of needy Mormons. These "unfortunates" have been fed from the "bishops' warehouses" in each of the church's 1,220 parishes.

Since the fortunes of Utah are said to be bound up in the fortunes of the Mormon Church, President Smith has much to do with the economic future of the State and the surrounding regions in the West. The Mormon Church owns one-fourth of the stock in Zion's Cooperative Mercantile Institution (Smith became its president shortly before he was elected

SMITH, GEORGE ALBERT—*Continued*

church president), the largest department store in the State capital. It also owns the Hotel Utah and Temple Square Hotel (directed by the Hotel Utah Company, of which Smith is also president), two of Salt Lake City's "top-rung" hostelrys; controls *Deseret News*, a daily newspaper, and radio Station KSL; and possesses large tracts of real estate. Other church-controlled organizations of which Smith is president are the Utah State National Bank, Zion's Savings Bank & Trust Company, Zion's Securities Corporation, the Beneficial Life Insurance Company, the Utah Home Fire Insurance Company, and the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company.

At a quarterly conference in May 1947 of the New York Stake of the Mormon Church. President Smith declared that if the tenets of the Church of the Latter-day Saints were more widely understood, more individuals would find that they held Mormon beliefs. He stated, too, "The people of the earth will find no peace worthy of the name unless they turn to the ways of God." Two months later, the president led the ceremony commemorating the Mormon centenary in Utah and dedicated the 300,000-dollar monument celebrating the establishment of the church in the Salt Lake Valley.

George Albert Smith is also president of Heber J. Grant & Company and of the board of Brigham Young University; a director of Western Airlines, Inc. (he is a pioneer airplane passenger), and the Salt Lake City Union Depot and Railroad Company; a vice-president and director of the Utah Savings Bank. In the past he has also been a director of the Salt Lake Theater, Libbey Investment Company, and the Mutual Creamery. During World War I he served as member of the State Council of Defense and as chairman of the Armenian and Syrian relief committee. In addition, Smith has held offices in the Sons of the American Revolution, of which he is a member: in 1918-19 he was president of the Utah Society of the S.A.R.; in 1923 he was elected national vice-president general of the society and was re-elected to office seven times. Organizer in 1930 and president of the Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association, he is also an honorary life member of the Oregon Trail Memorial Association. During his long service with the Society for the Aid of the Sightless, of which he has been president since 1934, he supervised the transliteration of the *Book of Mormon* into Braille. The Utahian, too, has gained country-wide recognition for his activities in behalf of the Boy Scouts of America: he has been a member of the Salt Lake council for more than twenty years; in 1929 he was appointed to the national executive board, and has also served on committees, including that on programs and resolutions, of the national council. For his achievements he was honored with the Silver Beaver Award (1932) and the Silver Buffalo Award (1934). The year 1938 saw Smith touring Australia, New Zealand, Hawaii, Tonga, and Samoa, visiting Boy Scout councils, and while in these places, Mormon missions.

The clubs to which President Smith belongs are the Rotary, Lions, and Sons of Utah Pioneers. His political affiliation is Republican. On May 25, 1892, he was married to his boyhood sweetheart, Lucy Emily Woodruff (who died in November 1937), the daughter of Wilford Woodruff, Jr., former (fourth) president of the church and author of the Woodruff Manifesto. Their children are Emily (Mrs. Robert Murray Stewart), Edith (Mrs. George O. Elliot), and George Albert, Jr., professor in the Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration. A tall lean man, more than six feet in height and 150 pounds in weight, Smith has blue eyes and gray hair. His recreations in his youth were fishing and hunting; his hobby now is collecting canes. Described as a kindly, "polite, deeply religious" man and the Mormon Church's "ambassador of good will," Smith, according to the article about him in the Mormon *Improvement Era* by John D. Giles, "has preached the gospel of honest work, of thrift, of good homes, of education, and of progress. . . . His leadership is of the kind that leads by both precept and example."

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SMITH, HAROLD D(WEY) June 6, 1898—Jan. 23, 1947 Acting head of the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development; Director of the Federal Budget from 1939 until he assumed the vice-presidency and acting presidency of the World Bank in 1946. See *Current Biography* 1943 Yearbook.

Obituary

- N Y Times p21 Ja 24 '47 por

SNOW, GLENN E. Mar. 23, 1900- Educator; education association official

Address: b. c/o National Education Association, 1201 16th St., Washington 6, D.C.; c/o Dixie Junior College, St. George, Utah; h. 99 S. 1st East, St. George, Utah

The president of the National Education Association of the United States for the 1947-48 term is Glenn E. Snow, president of Dixie Junior College in St. George, Utah. In the N.E.A. post he succeeds Pearl A. Wanamaker⁴⁶ of the State of Washington. As a State Senator for four years, Snow took part in formulating school legislation for Utah, where he has been a teacher and school administrator since 1922.

Born March 23, 1900, in St. George, Glenn E. and his brother, Grant B. Snow were the second pair of twins among the seven children of Joseph S. and Olive (Bleak) Snow. (Their twin elder sisters are now deceased; they have an elder brother who also became a teacher, an elder sister, and a younger sister.) The father,

son of Erastus Snow, a prominent Utah pioneer, had married the daughter of a local historian, scholar, and Mormon religious leader. Active in civic affairs, Joseph Snow was elected to the State House of Representatives, and served on the Utah Public Service Commission. Glenn Snow has said that, next to the immediate family, he was probably influenced most strongly by a maiden aunt, Maude R. Snow, whom he describes as "a great schoolteacher." He also credits his maternal grandfather, James G. Bleak, "who possessed a good library and was kindly and encouraging," as having affected his choice of lifework.

From the age of fourteen until he was twenty, young Glenn lived on a farm. Graduated from high school in 1919, he entered the co-educational Dixie Junior College, also in his home town, where he became president of the student body. At the University of Utah he majored in political science and history, was elected to the honorary scholastic fraternity Phi Kappa Phi, and was graduated with high honors in 1925, receiving a B.S. degree. The summers of 1924 through 1927 he spent doing forestry work as a fire and recreation guard.

Snow's teaching career had begun in 1922, three years before he completed his university studies, when he became a sixth-grade teacher in Toquerville, Utah. In 1923 and 1924 he taught the seventh and eighth grades in the Alamo (Nevada) elementary school, and in 1925 the new baccalaureate holder began three years as teacher and principal of the elementary and junior high schools of that town. (He was married to Laura Gardner, schoolteacher, in September of 1925.) Principal Snow continued his studies at the University of Utah, doing graduate work in history and political science and receiving his M.S. degree in 1929. In that year the educator was appointed principal of the Hurricane (Utah) elementary and high schools. After four years in that town, he accepted a similar position in Parowan, also in Utah. His later studies, in the field of education, include pedagogical courses at the universities of California and Chicago, and at Brigham Young University.

In 1932 Snow was president of the Washington County Teachers Association, in 1933-34 he headed the teachers association in Iron County, and in 1935-36 he was chosen for the presidency of the Southern Utah Teachers Association. A Democrat in politics, Snow was elected to the Utah State Senate, which convenes once every odd-numbered year, for the four-year 1937-41 term of office. While he served in the upper house, he was a proponent of educational legislation. His chief contribution was in the field of teacher retirement for the State's educators: he sponsored a retirement bill which was subsequently passed during his incumbency, the first measure of its kind to be accepted. He also worked actively for "State support of education directed particularly to school equalization through additional State support and equalized burden on the taxpayers."

While he was still a legislator, in 1939 Senator Snow returned to Dixie Junior College,



Chase-Statler Photo.

GLENN E. SNOW

this time as its president, a post he has since retained. Three years later the administrator became president of the Utah State Education Association, which includes all the teachers in the State, and during 1943-47 he served as an executive committeeman of the National Education Association.

The N.E.A. presidency came to the Utah educator in July 1947, when he was chosen from among three candidates for election by the 2,235 delegates to the N.E.A. representative assembly at Cincinnati. Snow thus became head of an organization of which the operating budget for the entire group was more than two million dollars in 1947, and the membership, as of 1946-47, was 386,643, an increase of 45,670 over the preceding year. Among the resolutions passed at the convention which elected Snow were those favoring Federal aid for education without Federal control (the association has supported the Taft⁴⁰ 150-million-dollar aid bill); advocating "uniform exemptions from Federal income tax on 'all retirement incomes'"; recommending expansion of the teacher-exchange program and extension and improvement of foreign language study in elementary and secondary schools; supporting higher standards for teachers and betterment of their salaries and working conditions, and provision of scholarship aid to competent, prospective teachers.

Snow has written numerous articles pertaining to specific school problems of legislation and the like, which have appeared in State, local, and Utah professional papers. His writings in behalf of the Utah Education Association have appeared in the *Utah Education Association Journal*. During World War II he acted as Washington County chairman of war loan campaigns. Snow was formerly member and past president of the local Lions; he belongs to the Rotary Club of the city, of which

SNOW, GLENN E.—*Continued*

chapter he also was once president, and to Phi Delta Kappa, honorary education fraternity. Like the majority of Utah residents, Snow is a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. He and Mrs. Snow are the parents of four children, Glenn Gardner, Karl S., Sandra L., and R. J. Snow. The educational administrator, who has blue eyes and brown hair, is six feet two inches in height, weighs two hundred pounds. He finds his recreation in the outdoors, in hunting, fishing, and hiking.

SOEKARNO (sōō-kār'nō) 1902- President of the Indonesian Republic

Address: Jogjakarta, Java

The Republic of Indonesia, established during the seventieth revolt against Dutch rule in three hundred years, is under the presidency of Soekarno. The opportunity for successful culmination of the East Indian Nationalist movement came with the capitulation of the Japanese invaders of the Netherlands East Indies in 1945, when a six weeks' interval before the return of European authority allowed the Indonesians, led by Soekarno, to consolidate their hold on the civil and military administration of the islands. Main republican strength was concentrated in Java, the most densely populated of the three thousand islands of the Netherlands East Indies archipelago; and Soekarno,



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who had seen twenty years of revolutionary activity and imprisonment in Dutch concentration camps, was able to mobilize more popular support there than on the adjacent islands. Of these, Sumatra gave nominal allegiance to the Indonesian Republic; the others returned to Dutch administration.

Soekarno, who, according to Javanese custom, bears only his given name without a surname, was born in Surabaya, on the eastern tip of Java, about 1902. With the intention of becoming an architect, he obtained his higher education at the Technical Institute of Bandung, from which he received a degree in civil engineering. His political activities began about 1926, when a Leftist-inspired revolt was suppressed by the Dutch authorities. Through Soekarno's efforts, the other native parties were fused into a single nationalist organization, which was modeled after the Congress party in India, and which emulated the Indian tactics of boycott and non-cooperation. At this time Soekarno's political philosophy was Marxist, an ideology that was apparently too extreme for the mass of Indonesians. When Soekarno's agitators were arrested by the Dutch authorities, Soekarno organized "fighting squads." For this action he was subsequently tried by a native tribunal and imprisoned in a Dutch concentration camp on the island of Flores.

This sentence proved to be the first of three: the last, in 1940, exiled Soekarno to the island of Sumatra, where he was found by the Japanese invasion forces in 1942. Soekarno, who had previously asked the Dutch to evacuate him from his island prison because his anti-Japanese sentiments were well known, was persuaded by the Japanese to collaborate. According to *Amerasia* and the *Nation*, Soekarno's cooperation with the Japanese military administration and his election to the presidency of the Java Central Council in 1943 were dictated by political considerations, for he was thus able to maintain contact with the Javanese underground. (Twice during the occupation he was arrested by the Japanese, it was stated in the *New Republic*.) One of Soekarno's duties in the puppet administration was the recruitment of Indonesian laborers for Japanese projects. At the invitation of the invaders, Soekarno was able to visit Japan, where he was granted an audience with the Emperor, who bestowed the order of the Sacred Treasure, Second Class, upon him. In 1944 Poetara, the political party of which he was the leader, became part of the Japanese National Service Organization. "Every Javanese understands why I collaborated with the Japanese," he has said. "The Japanese tried to use the Indonesians for their own purposes and let us prepare for our independence under false promises. But we turned the tables on them. We prepared for the hour of liberty . . . no power on earth can take it away from us."

Shortly before their capitulation, the Japanese proclaimed a republic in Indonesia, of which Soekarno assumed the presidency on August 17, 1945, several days after the Japanese surrender. Before the arrival of British troops, acting in behalf of the Dutch to disarm the Japanese and protect Dutch nationals, Soekarno and the Nationalists were able to make secure their position. (In October, British troops and, in addition, several Indonesian guards had saved Soekarno from an assassin.) A Nationalist convention in October 1945 founded a Central National Committee, of which Soekarno was elected presi-

dent, to act as an interim administration until the Indonesian People's Congress could be elected. For a month, the Cabinet appointed by the President was responsible to him; this group rejected Dutch offers to give Indonesia dominion status in a Dutch commonwealth of nations. Because of the refusal of the Dutch to negotiate with Soekarno, an ex-collaborationist, as the Indonesian Republic's representative, it was necessary to modify the Cabinet in November 1945, by appointing Sjahrir the Premier.

While Soekarno retired to Central Java, Sjahrir entered into negotiations with Hubertus van Mook⁴², the Dutch representative. The clashes between Allied and Indonesian forces, which had been intermittent ever since the liberation of the islands, continued. Dutch offers to recognize Java as a republic within a Dutch commonwealth were carried to Batavia by Van Mook in April 1946, but by June negotiations had broken down, and Soekarno appealed to the Indonesians to mobilize against the Dutch. "In order to force their unreasonable proposals on the Indonesians," he said in a radio speech on June 8, 1946, "the Dutch are increasing their military strength and attacking us more severely each day. If the Dutch will not recognize the sovereignty of our country and attempt to force their will on us, we will have to answer them with force." President Soekarno assumed dictatorial powers at the end of that month, when Premier Sjahrir was kidnaped and held prisoner for five days (allegedly because he had exceeded his powers in his negotiations with the Dutch). Soekarno denied any responsibility for the abduction.

At the Malino conference, held about July 15, 1946, in the Celebes, Van Mook reached an agreement with representatives of the "Great East," those islands, other than Java and Sumatra, where the Netherlands Indies Civil Administration was in control. This agreement provided for the establishment of a United Indonesian Federation, composed of Java, Sumatra, Borneo, and the Great East, which would exercise a substantial measure of autonomy in domestic affairs and remain within the Dutch hegemony for a trial period of ten years. A temporary truce between the Indonesians and the Dutch was reached four months later, in October 1946. Although Sjahrir acted for the Indonesian Republic, Soekarno's influence on the proceedings was evident. "There can be little doubt," observed Nathan Broch in the *Christian Science Monitor*, "that while the Dutch were trying to come to terms with the allegedly moderate Mr. Sjahrir, they were really talking to Soekarno all the time—and seem to have known it."

Subsequent to the Malino conference, a further parley between the Dutch and the Indonesians at Cheribon in November 1946 moved toward the *de facto* recognition of the Indonesian Republic. The establishment of a United States of Indonesia (on a sovereign basis with the sovereign state of the Netherlands) and its conjunction with the proposed Netherlands Indies Union, would, however, be dependent upon a constitutional revision by the Netherlands States General. The joint interests of

the two states, specified by the Cheribon agreement, were to be foreign relations, defense, and financial, economic, and cultural matters. Dutch delay in ratifying the agreement caused a deterioration of relations between the Dutch and the Indonesians around the turn of the year (1946-47). It was not until March 25, 1947, that the Cheribon (sometimes called the Linggadjadi) agreement, recognizing the Indonesian Republic, was signed. "The signing of the unembellished accord," said Soekarno in his first public statement on the agreement, "is proof that we wish to cooperate with the whole world."

For the second time in a year, President Soekarno assumed full power in June 1947, when Premier Sjahrir was forced out of office because of his policy of cooperating with the Dutch. Soekarno asked the leaders of the four largest political parties (Socialist, Islamic, Nationalist, and Labor) to form a coalition Cabinet. An American diplomatic note urged the immediate formation of an interim Government, as demanded by the Dutch, who also specified the alternatives of forming the Government within a certain length of time or reopening hostilities. The dispute between the Dutch and the Indonesians over the operation of an interim Government until January 1, 1949, led to a new outbreak of warfare in July 1947, soon after Soekarno had accepted former Defense Minister Sjarifuddin as Premier. The point of dispute was the founding of a joint Indonesian and Dutch *gendarmerie* for Java, which the Indonesians rejected and which Soekarno repudiated in a radio broadcast. The Dutch military action against the Javanese specifically violated one of the provisions of the Linggadjadi agreement which committed the two states to arbitration as a method of settling disputes. Over the radio, Soekarno appealed to the United States to bring about a "peaceful settlement." A cease-fire order was given by both the Dutch and the Indonesians on August 4, in accordance with a plea from the United Nations Security Council. In communications to the Security Council, each side accused the other of violating the truce.

Three times in the middle of August Soekarno was visited by the American consul, Walter A. Foote, who offered the "good offices" of the United States in settling the dispute. These offers were rejected by the Indonesians, who reiterated their desire to continue their action before the United Nations Security Council and to obtain the decision of an international arbitration commission. A resolution to that effect was offered before the Security Council by the Australian delegate, Colonel Hodgson, on August 22. The Indonesians, meanwhile, before accepting any form of U.N. mediation, demanded withdrawal of Dutch troops to their pre-hostilities position.

To determine the truth of the accusations made by both sides, the Security Council ordered the European and Chinese consular representatives in Batavia to report upon the facts of the violation of the August 1 cease-fire order. The outlawing of Republican authority in many districts was accomplished by the Netherlands Indies Government late in

SOEKARNO—*Continued*

August, when it declared that only a 150-mile radius around Jokyakarta would be considered as under Republican control. By December both the Dutch and Indonesians had accepted (with conditions) a United States proposal for the establishment of a demilitarized zone between the two combatants' areas; all forces in this region were to be withdrawn to their respective areas of command.

Soekarno in his youth was an enthusiastic reader of the works of American writers and philosophers. His major hobby at the present time is the collection of Indonesian paintings, among which is a portrait of his second wife, the mother of his infant son. About five feet eight inches tall, Soekarno has been described by Martha Gellhorn as having a "serene, portentous face." He professes the Moslem faith.

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International Who's Who, 1947

SOPHOULIS, THEMISTOCLES (sōf-ōō'lis thē-mīs'tō-klēs) 1860- Greek Premier
Address: c/o Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Athens

In September 1947 the fall of the Greek Cabinet brought back to the head of the Government the veteran Liberal Republican leader, Themistocles Sophoulis, often referred to as the "grand old man of Greece." He had last been Prime Minister before, in 1945-46, and has been a figure in Greek politics from 1900, having led the revolts against the Turks on Samos in 1908 and 1912; and in 1917 he was one of the leaders in the Salonika coup which forced Greece to join the Allies.

Themistocles Sophoulis was born at Vathy, on the island of Samos, one of the Anatolian group, in the year 1860. His father was Panayotti Sophoulis, who was prominent in Samian political circles during the period of autonomous Government after 1832. Themistocles Sophoulis was educated in Athens and in Germany, specializing in archaeology, in which subject he holds a doctor's degree. Among his writings on archaeology were two which appeared in 1884 and 1887, one in the German language, the other in Greek. Returning from Germany, he became a lecturer at the University of Athens, and he also conducted archaeological excavations in various parts of Greece. This phase of his career ended with the close of the century, when Sophoulis turned to politics.

The forty-year-old professor formed his own political party; and in the next Samian parliamentary election in 1900, it was able to garner enough votes to put him at the head of the Government. Samos, at that time, was a more or less autonomous part of the Ottoman Empire, ruled by a Turkish-appointed governor, designated "Prince of Samos," and a Greek council and assembly supposedly guaranteeing internal freedom in accordance with the Turk-

ish Organic Decree of 1832. However, in the years following the granting of the decree, the powers of internal administration had become concentrated in the hands of the Turkish governor, who had become virtual dictator of the island. The platform which brought Sophoulis to power called for the restoration of complete internal liberty and for union with Greece rather than with Turkey. Around that issue events were to revolve for the next decade and a half.

The first severe crisis occurred in 1908. In December 1907 the Turkish Porte had appointed a new Prince of Samos in the person of Andreas Kopassis, a Moslem Cretan. Kopassis refused to call the Samian parliament into session and was supported in his refusal by the Porte, to the extent of its sending Turkish troops to strengthen Kopassis' garrison. Open conflict began on May 12, 1908, and the resulting struggle made it necessary for Turkey to dispatch additional army and navy units to Samos. Sophoulis was forced to flee, and was afterwards condemned to death *in absentia* by a high Turkish tribunal. During the next four years, while Kopassis was becoming master of the situation in, and dictator of, Samos, Sophoulis lived in exile in Athens. Then, on March 9, 1912, Kopassis met his death at the hands of a Greek assassin activated, said informed sources, by the resentment still held by both Samians and Greeks over the treatment accorded Sophoulis and his party four years earlier. Sophoulis seized the opportunity, gathered his forces, and in September 1912 landed on Samos with a revolutionary band.

Numerous clashes occurred between the Sophoulis and Turkish forces, but, aided by the fact that Turkey was then at war with Italy (over possession of the provinces of Tripoli and Cyrenaica in Northern Africa) and that both the French and British gave moral support, Sophoulis succeeded in freeing the island of Turkish rule. On September 18, 1912, Turkey began evacuating her forces from Samos. A constitutional assembly was then convened, and Sophoulis elected its president. His first act was to draw up a memorandum outlining a new charter for the former Turkish principality. Shortly afterward, when Greece, as one of the Balkan Allies pledged to liberate Macedonia from Turkish rule, declared war on Turkey (October 18, 1912), the constitutional assembly of Samos, under the leadership of Sophoulis, proclaimed the union of Samos with Greece. Thereafter, until April 1914, Sophoulis served as head of the island's new Government.

The Treaty of London had ended the war over Macedonia on May 30, 1913. In 1914 Sophoulis was appointed Governor-General of Macedonia by the Greek Government. It was this post which was to bring him into the politics of Greece proper, through his support of the liberal faction of Prime Minister Eleutherios Venizelos. On March 18, 1913, Constantine I, as a result of the assassination of his father, George I, had ascended the Greek throne. During World War I, Constantine's sympathies were with the Germans, while those

of Venizelos were with the Allies; in April 1915, notwithstanding the fact that Venizelos had the support of the majority in parliament and of the Crown Council, a body composed of the leaders of all the nation's political parties, he dismissed his Prime Minister for proposing Greek cooperation with the British fleet and at the same time dissolved the parliament. At this turn of events, Sophoulis in protest resigned his position as Governor-General of Macedonia. New elections were held in June. The Venizelists were returned to power, and Sophoulis became a member of parliament, representing Samos.

In November 1915, when Venizelos proposed Greek aid to Serbia, about to be invaded by Bulgaria, he was again dismissed and the parliament dissolved. Bulgaria soon invaded Macedonia, but Constantine, seeking advantageous terms on which to abandon his neutrality, continued to refuse to join the Allies. Matters were forced to a head in the following August, when Rumania joined the Allies. Going to Macedonia, Venizelos, Sophoulis, and other Greek Liberal leaders set up a provisional Government at Salonika and began preparations to enter the war. By December 1916 they had obtained Allied recognition, and in June 1917 Constantine was deposed in favor of his son Alexander. The Venizelos Government was recalled to Athens, and the parliament of 1915 was reconstituted. War against Germany, Turkey, and Bulgaria was formally declared by Greece on June 29, 1917. In the provisional Government of Venizelos, Sophoulis was given the portfolios of Ministers of the Interior and War. With the reconstitution of the parliament, he was elected president of that body.

In the general elections of November 14, 1920, held primarily over the question of Constantine's return to the throne, the Venizelist forces were heavily defeated, and Venizelos and many of his Ministers, including Sophoulis, went into exile. The return of Constantine, however, was refused legal sanction by the Allies, and for the next three years they isolated Greece financially and politically. Internally, meanwhile, the country was experiencing one disturbance after another, and from 1921 to 1923 she was at war with Turkey. Then, early in 1924 the results of a plebiscite transformed Greece into a republic, and for three months in 1924 Sophoulis was Prime Minister. In June 1925 dictatorial power was seized by General Pangalos, and after his downfall in November 1926 a Government, composed of the chiefs of all the political parties except the Communist, came into power. Sophoulis served as president of the parliament under this Government until the return of Venizelos on May 29, 1928, when he became Army Minister in the new Venizelos Cabinet. It was at this time (May 1928) that he was officially recognized as vice-president of the Liberal party. As a result of the elections of 1930 and 1932, he continued to represent Samos in parliament and to act as president of that body.

The years between 1932 and 1936 were crisis years financially and politically, with Venizelos



Press Assn., Inc.

THEMISTOCLES SOPHOULIS

in and out of office and a return to monarchical status in November 1935. In 1936 both Venizelos and Kondylis, the Royalist leader, died. Sophoulis succeeded Venizelos as Liberal party chief, but it was General John Metaxas⁴⁰, whose party had received only 9 seats to 135 for the Liberals and 125 for the Royalists, who took over the Government. He dismissed parliament and for four years, until his death on January 29, 1941, ruled the country as absolute dictator. In these years, and the Nazi occupation which followed, Sophoulis had no part in the Government. During the last several months before the liberation, he was imprisoned by the Nazis.

The liberation of Greece by the British became a reality at the end of 1944 but also precipitated a year or more of civil war between Greek Government forces and the forces of the extreme Left, the EAM, whose armed units were the ELAS. Archbishop Damaskinos⁴⁵ was acting as Regent in the absence of King George II⁴³, and changes of Government were frequent. On November 22, 1945, Sophoulis was charged with forming a Government. Like those before it, his Government was intended to stay in office until general elections could be held and the will of the people determined. But unlike the others, it succeeded in remaining in office, in spite of economic unrest, renewed armed clashes, and strong opposition by the EAM to the holding of the elections on the date set (March 31, 1946) on the ground that conditions (including the fact that many of its adherents had been imprisoned or exiled) were overly favorable to a Royalist victory. Prime Minister Sophoulis himself regarded the continued unrest in Greece as not conducive to a fair expression of the popular will, but, he said, he had promised that the elections would be held and would not retract.

(Continued next page)

SOPHOULIS, THEMISTOCLES—*Cont.*

With the Royalist victory Sophoulis was succeeded by Constantin Tsaldaris⁴⁶.

The Government of Premier Tsaldaris remained in power through early 1947, while unrest and civil strife continued. The plebiscite of September 1, 1946, had restored the monarchy. Several times, Sophoulis, as head of the second largest, and opposition, party, was asked to come into the Government, but having been opposed to the return of George II and favoring a more moderate treatment of the Leftist elements, he refused. In 1947 Demetrios Maximos headed a relatively short-lived coalition Cabinet (January-August), and when it fell Tsaldaris again took office. (While Maximos was Premier, George II died and was succeeded by Paul I.) With Tsaldaris' return to office, a two-week crisis ensued, at the end of which Sophoulis was persuaded to head a Liberal-Populist (Royalist) coalition, with Tsaldaris as Vice-Premier and the Cabinet posts distributed in the ratio of eleven to fourteen for the Liberals and Populists respectively, with the disputed Ministry of War going to the Populists and a coordinating council of two men from each party set up under the chairmanship of Tsaldaris. This Cabinet was sworn in on September 7, 1947, and for the first time gave Greece a coalition of its two principal parties, the one traditionally Republican and the other traditionally Royalist, ending a political feud of thirty-seven years.

Soon after taking office, Sophoulis declared a full amnesty for all those engaged in guerrilla warfare, provided that they surrendered by October 15; but few of the Leftist guerrillas took advantage of it. In the economic sphere Sophoulis ordered the establishment of an austerity program, calling for favorable rates of exchange for exporters, minimum luxury imports, and a balanced budget, all of which were necessary to maintain the self-sufficiency of the Greek nation. In order to impress the United States with the grave military and financial state of Greece, Sophoulis in December dispatched Sophocles Venizelos to the United States as his personal representative, to secure arms and equipment for fifty to one hundred battalions. About the same time, antistrike legislation, carrying the death penalty for violation, was enacted.

An *aide-mémoire* presented to Prime Minister Sophoulis by the United States chargé d'affaires in Athens in December reminded him that the United States expected cooperation between the Liberal and the Populist parties; this note had been precipitated by rumors current in Greece that the Populists were attempting to secure the downfall of the coalition Cabinet because of differences of opinion between the two groups over the treatment of guerrillas. One phase of the solution of the argument, evolved by Sophoulis at the end of the year, was to restore laws enacted by the Venizelos Government in 1929 against Communist plotters; he also ordered the suspension of those Communist newspapers which were still being published.

According to *World Report's* correspondent John Mowinckel, Sophoulis, after a divorce from his first wife, married again in 1930. He is a short, somewhat stout man, who (said the Scripps-Howard correspondent) looks and acts years younger. Mowinckel writes further of the octogenarian statesman: "He is on a strict diet, but delights in horrifying his doctors by eating what pleases him, including heavy dishes such as octopus, one of his favorite delicacies. . . . His small eyes reflect his excellent sense of humor. When 73-year-old Demetrios Maximos was appointed Prime Minister, Sophoulis' only comment was, 'He's much too old for the job.'"

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Who's Who in Central and East Europe, 1935-36

SPEICHER, EUGENE (EDWARD)

(spī'kēr) Apr. 5, 1883- Painter

Address: 165 E. 60th St., New York 22

Eugene Speicher, whose portraits and landscapes have been purchased by museums and collectors throughout the United States for more than twenty-five years, received a one-thousand-dollar award from the National Academy of Design in April 1947 for his canvas *Consuela*. A lucid, precisely painted work, *Consuela* illustrated the principles that Speicher expressed in "My Credo," the introduction to a monograph on his work. "My look and feel of the thing I am painting," he wrote, "my imagining and thinking about it, is what I try to express. . . . Something that will be a tonic to stir the imagination, a pleasure to the eye, and reflect my sense of quality in life. Above all, it must have rare pleasure and grace, be warm, simple, and well-ordered."

Eugene Edward Speicher, whose parents were Charles A. and Louise (Jehle) Speicher, Americans of German descent, was born in Buffalo, New York, on April 5, 1883. He showed aptitude for drawing as early as the age of four, when he sketched a floral design on a blackboard for a teachers' convention. Throughout his school days, however, he showed more interest in athletics than in art, an interest that continued after he was graduated from high school in Buffalo and had begun to work in a lumberyard in that city. After his daily ten hours at the yard, Speicher played basketball regularly and spent portions of his evening for four years—from 1902 to 1906—studying painting under Hitchcock and Wilcox at the Buffalo Art School.

Upon winning the Albright Scholarship in 1906, Speicher was able to go to New York to continue his studies in the antique, life, and portraiture at the Art Students' League, from which he received the Kelley Prize a year afterward for his portrait of a fellow student, Georgia O'Keeffe⁴⁷. His first instructor at that school was William Chase, and his second, Frank Vincent Dumond. A third teacher, Robert Henri, added his influence when

Speicher entered evening classes in life and composition at the Henri School of Art in 1908 for a year's study. At that time, the Henri classes were also attended by George Bellows, Edward Hopper, Guy Pène du Bois⁴⁶, and Rockwell Kent⁴². Speicher's career as a portraitist began soon afterward, when he found that he could command twenty-five dollars for portraits done in three sittings during weekends.

In 1910 Speicher went abroad to familiarize himself with the works in the galleries of England, Germany, France, Spain, and Italy. On his return to the United States in 1911, he received the Thomas R. Proctor Prize for his portrait of Miss Helen Appleton (executed in a dark, Henri-esque style) from the National Academy of Design in New York, being elected at about the same time to an associate membership in the National Academy. Other prizes followed in the ensuing years—the Salmagundi Club's Isadore Portrait Prize (1913), the National Academy of Design's third Hallgarten Prize (1914) and first Hallgarten Prize (1915), the silver medal of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition (1915). By 1920, when he received the Beck Gold Medal for Portraiture from the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, critic Homer St. Gaudens said that Speicher "was first among our native portrait painters." During this portrait-painting period, Speicher received two awards from the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh, the third prize in 1921, the second prize in 1923.

For several years Speicher devoted himself entirely to portrait painting, limiting himself to six or eight clients a year. After 1926 (the year the painter received the Potter Palmer gold medal from the Art Institute of Chicago) he sold his work chiefly through the Rehn Galleries in New York. His subjects were drawn from his friends and from the neighbors in the up-State New York village of Woodstock, where he spends his summers. In 1928 his *Girl in White Dress* received the Second Clark Prize from the Corcoran Art Gallery, in Washington, D.C. The portraitist traveled through France and Italy for the second time in 1926 and for the third time in 1929, visiting England, Austria, Germany, Hungary, and Holland as well. Of his 1929 exhibition at Rehn's, Stark Young observed in the *New Republic*: "There are two points on which Mr. Speicher should be persecuted by his admirers, of whom I am one. One of these is that trick of his in managing the eye. . . . At first it is engaging, full of character implications . . . but . . . when we go on to the next canvas . . . what we thought was character comes to be only a mannerism. The other concern is that arrangement he gives to seated human figures from their waists down . . . a sudden shooting down in the planes of the lower half of the figure. . . . These two defects are all the more to be remedied because there must be few painters in whom one may find more delicious textures here and there."

Speicher's next one-man show was held in 1934, when a new group of his work was again shown at the Rehn Galleries. Frederic Thomp-



Art Digest

EUGENE SPEICHER

son, critic for *Commonweal*, found that the Speicher "nudes and draped figures have a pure loveliness both in treatment and in the God-given circumstance of their beauty. . . . They are young women caught in a calm, elevated, and impersonal mood, with the freshness and poignancy of their youth delicately stated in its reality." The opinion of the critic Laurie Eglington, of *Art News*, was (of this exhibition which included Speicher's *Babette*) that "it is nothing less than amazing to see what Speicher does with a little academic foundation, a facile brushstroke, some well-chosen subdued colors and a diluted pigment."

To a comprehensive exhibition of American art shown by the Modern Museum of Art in 1937, Speicher contributed one of his paintings of Red Moore, the village blacksmith at Woodstock, who often sat to him. (One of these, *The Blacksmith*, had been awarded the First Clark Prize of \$2,000 and the Corcoran Gold Medal in 1935.) Later, in the following year his *Marianna* received the Temple Medal at the Pennsylvania Academy's annual exhibition, and his *Peach Jacket* the John Barton Payne Purchase Prize and award from the Virginia Museum of Art in Richmond. A retrospective one-man show of his work over thirty years was presented at the Rehn Galleries in March 1941, including, among his later and more colorful canvases, *White Fichu*, *Pattie*, *Pigtails*, *Jean and Lydia*. James W. Lane of *Art News* observed: "That Speicher's new style, tonic in its portrait color, subtle in its grasp, has caught on, is shown by markings other than paint. The red stars [signifying sales] are out in force." The technical accomplishments of the works exhibited were summarized in the review by Margaret Bruening (New York *Journal-American*): "The superb draftsmanship, the surety of touch, the unfailing painting quality, the evenness of the

SPEICHER, EUGENE—Continued

texture of design, the brushwork, now powerful, now caressing; the varied richness of textures, the fusing of color pattern with design."

A group of Speicher's landscapes, on which he had been working for three or four years, were brought to New York in 1943; they were characterized by the New York *Herald Tribune* reviewer as "direct, objectively handled studies, generally done in a restrained key." Of the drawings shown, the same writer said, "Mr. Speicher is truly a distinguished draftsman, the master of a strong, fluent, and individualized line." Two years later, another of Speicher's portraits of Red Moore was honored by the three-hundred-dollar Walter Lippincott Prize at the 1945 annual of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. He received the National Academy of Design's thousand-dollar award for his *Consuela* in the spring of 1947. The portrait was "executed with his customary impeccable craftsmanship," according to Margaret Breuning's verdict in the *Art Digest*. "If it seems somewhat hard, it may be due to the neutral gray and dull gold of the dress that replace the usual richness of his palette."

Speicher's palette, for the first grounding of his canvas, which is usually done in a thin wash technique, is white lead, yellow ochre, indian red, light red, terre verte, ultramarine blue, raw and burnt umber. "I think of what I am trying to express," he once wrote, "with as much clarity, sensitivity, and vitality as I am capable of with this limited, fast-drying palette." The final overpainting is based on additions to his spectrum: zinc white, cadmium light, burnt ochre, cadmium red, indian red deep, burnt sienna, emeraude green, alizarine crimson ("only when necessary," he stipulated), and ivory black. "In this last painting," Speicher explained to Ernest Watson, an interviewer representing the *American Artist*, "when most of the important decisions have been made, I start at the heart of the canvas and paint the entire surface in one wet skin until I get exactly what I want for the finished result . . . no part of it is permitted to dry until it is entirely finished. In no case, however, will I go back over the head or any other part, in this final painting, after it has dried."

Examples of Speicher's work are to be found in museums throughout the United States. In New York, his paintings are owned by the Modern Museum of Art (which has displayed his portrait of Katherine Cornell), the Metropolitan, Whitney, and Brooklyn Museums. In each of the following cities the museum contains a Speicher in its collection: Cambridge, Worcester, and Boston (Massachusetts); Buffalo, Richmond, Galveston, Kansas City, Des Moines, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo, Decatur, Detroit, Minneapolis, and Los Angeles. Others are displayed at the Phillips Memorial Gallery and Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C., the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh, and the Addison Gallery of American Art at Phillips Academy in Andover, Massachusetts. The American Academy of Arts and Letters in 1945 appointed Eugene Speicher a director; he had been a mem-

ber of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, of which the Academy is the honorary section, since 1925. The painter also served on the 1939 Carnegie International Jury.

The International Society of Sculptors, Painters and Gravers claims Speicher as a member; he also belongs to the Coffee House, the National Arts, the Boston Art, and the New York Athletic clubs. The painter is also one of the six vice-presidents of the Artists Equity Association. During the winter months in New York, Speicher plays tennis and squash at the Athletic Club; his summer sport is golf. He does carpentry and gardening around his house and land in Woodstock. Through his wife, the former Elsie L. Wilson, to whom he was married in 1910, he became brother-in-law to his best friend, George Bellows, who had married Elsie Wilson's sister. (The Bellows' daughter, Jean, has been the subject of several of Speicher's paintings.) Ernest Watson describes the painter as "just a shade under six feet in height; he tips the scales at about 185. He is vigorous and has the ruddy complexion of an athletic man who spends sufficient time out of doors and keeps fit through exercise."

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SPELLMAN, FRANCIS (JOSEPH), CARDINAL May 4, 1889- Roman Catholic prelate

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NOTE: This biography supersedes the article which appeared in *Current Biography* in 1940.

The election of the Most Reverend Francis Spellman to the College of Cardinals, in the thirtieth year after his ordination to the priesthood, signalized the fourth time that a Roman Catholic Archbishop of New York, the richest See in the United States, had attained the second highest rank in his Church's hierarchy. Francis, Cardinal Spellman had advanced through the ranks of his Church's government by applying his diverse abilities—of intellect, executive powers, and astuteness—to the spiritual and material problems of men.

The son of William and Ellen Mary (Conway) Spellman, natives of the State of Massachusetts and descendants of Irish families, Francis Joseph Spellman was born in Whitman, Massachusetts, on May 4, 1889. The father

of the five Spellman children was the proprietor of a grocery store, in which young Francis worked after classes at the Whitman public school were finished for the day. While at high school, Francis Spellman played shortstop on the school baseball team, and acquitted himself capably in his scholastic duties by winning a prize for an essay on the Battle of Gettysburg. Besides picking up and delivering orders for his father's store, he covered a paper route; later, in 1911, he spent one summer as a trolley car conductor. In 1907 he entered Fordham University in New York City, where he showed an aptitude for English, Latin, and science, and distinguished himself as a member of the dramatic and debating clubs. He also attended the meetings of the Secchi Scientific Society, and, during his senior year, acted as exchange editor for the *Fordham Monthly*. It was not, however, until shortly before his graduation that he decided to enter the priesthood, a decision which he announced to his parents on his day of graduation in 1911.

On the recommendation of Cardinal O'Connell⁴¹ of Boston, Francis Spellman was sent to the North American College in Rome. By the time he received his degree of Doctor of Sacred Theology in 1916, he had manifested an unusual ability as a scholar and had won the friendship of Monsignor Francesco Borgongini-Duca, one of his professors, whose books of devotion he later translated into English. Spellman's ordination took place at the Church of Saint Apollinaris on May 14, 1916, and he celebrated his first Mass at the Basilica of Saint Peter in Rome. His first assignment as a curate was in Massachusetts, at All Saints parish in Roxbury, a suburb of Boston. Two years later Spellman was appointed to the staff of the Cathedral of the Holy Cross in Boston; at the same time, he was named director of literature for the diocese and, subsequently, editor of the *Pilot*, the diocesan weekly newspaper. Cardinal O'Connell made him vice-chancellor of the Boston Diocese in 1922, where he remained three years.

When he was returned to Rome in 1925 to become an attaché in the office of the Vatican Secretary of State, he was the first American to be so honored. While he was serving as official English translator for Pope Pius XI, Spellman improved the efficiency of the Vatican press department by making press releases available in all languages, and by translating the Pope's messages into English for broadcasting after the Vatican radio station was inaugurated in 1931. When, two years earlier, the Papacy had been at odds with the Italian Government over the question of civil versus religious marriage ceremonies, Spellman provided a solution to the problem by suggesting that, as in the United States, a marriage license be provided by the civil authorities and the ceremony be performed under religious auspices.

Meanwhile, in 1926, he had received the title of Monsignor. Several years afterward his friendship with the then Cardinal Pacelli began. Spellman, whose interest in sports had not abated, frequently went mountain climb-



Fabian Bachrach

FRANCIS CARDINAL SPELLMAN

ing in Switzerland with Pacelli, the Papal Secretary of State. A licensed flier himself, Spellman, at Pacelli's suggestion, was ordered by the Pope to be flown to Paris in 1931 in order to release the Pope's anti-Fascist encyclical to the Associated Press for world-wide distribution. The following year Spellman was consecrated Titular Bishop of Sila by Cardinal Pacelli at Saint Peter's Church in Rome, the first American consecrated there. His episcopal ring, of sapphires and diamonds, was the gift of Monsignor Borgongini-Duca.

In that same year (1932) Spellman attended the Eucharistic Congress in Dublin as a member of the papal mission. He was then attached to the diocese of Boston as Auxiliary Bishop to Cardinal O'Connell, rather than as Bishop Coadjutor, a position which would have meant Spellman's automatic succession to the Archbishopric of Boston in the event of O'Connell's death. For several months the new Bishop resided at St. John's Seminary near the city of Boston, but the Church of the Sacred Heart at Newton Center, Massachusetts, was soon allotted to the Auxiliary Bishop as his parish. While he was rector there, Spellman succeeded in paying off all of the church's debt. During Cardinal Pacelli's visit to the United States in 1936 the Boston Auxiliary Bishop accompanied the Papal Secretary of State on his nation-wide tour, pausing to visit the Roosevelts at Hyde Park on the return journey. Spellman himself made a similar tour of observation in 1938, flying twenty thousand miles and visiting all the countries of South America in order to become acquainted with conditions there.

Seven weeks after Cardinal Pacelli was elected to the Papacy (in 1939) to become Pope Pius XII⁴², he appointed his American friend the Archbishop of New York, the office left vacant by the death of Patrick, Cardinal Hayes.

SPELLMAN, FRANCIS, CARDINAL— *Continued*

Comprised in the See of New York, of which the focal point is St. Patrick's Cathedral, are the boroughs of Manhattan, Richmond, and The Bronx (but not Brooklyn and Queens), and Rockland, Putnam, Sullivan, Ulster, Westchester, Dutchess, and Orange counties. Under the Archbishop were four hundred and fifty churches, sixteen hundred priests, and four hundred schools as well as numerous hospitals, homes, monasteries, convents, and orphanages. The Cardinal Hayes High School (The Bronx) for a student body of 2,600 boys, was projected and built under Spellman's guidance when he was Archbishop. According to Thomas B. Morgan, in his *Speaking of Cardinals*, Spellman's administration of the diocese of New York was characterized by efficiency and discipline.

Pope Pius designated Archbishop Spellman Military Vicar of the Armed Forces of the United States in 1939. Thus, throughout the war, the New York prelate was the spiritual director of millions of Roman Catholics in the armed forces and head of 5,370 Catholic chaplains. Several months after the attack on Pearl Harbor—in the spring of 1942—the Archbishop embarked upon an eighteen-thousand-mile inspection tour by plane that embraced the army camps of the United States and Alaska, including the Aleutians, to which no Archbishop had ventured previously. This was only the first of the Archbishop's long war journeys. Although technically an enemy of Italy, Spellman obtained permission from the Italian Government to visit the prisoner-of-war camps in Italy. The first stop on his itinerary, that March of 1943, was at the Vatican: from there, he flew a total of forty-six thousand miles, visiting Spain, French Morocco, England, Ireland, Scotland, Malta, Egypt, Tunisia, Palestine, Lebanon, Turkey, Iran, Iraq, Uganda, Kenya, Mozambique, Madagascar, Mauritius, and South Africa. His account of his war travels, published serially in *Collier's* magazine that fall, aroused some controversy. Called "Action This Day" from the motto on a card that the Archbishop glimpsed on Winston Churchill's desk, the articles (later published with the same title in book form) contained an opinion of Generalissimo Franco, which, in some quarters, was interpreted as friendly to the Spanish regime.

The Archbishop visited Europe again the following year. In Italy he lunched with General Mark Clark⁴² and King George of England⁴². On the heels of General Patch's⁴³ invasion of France, Spellman entered that country, celebrated Mass on the battlefields, visited Paris and the Allied Front. The entire mileage covered by the end of this trip was nineteen thousand miles. August of 1945 found him traveling again, to the Pacific war theater, where he followed the victorious American troops into Tokyo. From Korea, his next stop, the Archbishop went on to China, to spend a day with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek⁴⁰ at Chungking, before flying on to Rome and the

United States. (Altogether, Spellman made six visits to Rome during the war.)

At the end of 1945 Spellman was one of the four American Archbishops raised to the cardinalate; the others were the Archbishops Edward Mooney⁴⁴ of Detroit, Samuel Stritch⁴⁶ of Chicago, and John Glennon of Saint Louis (who died soon afterward). In the thirty-two new members selected for the College of Cardinals, representing nineteen countries on six continents, various observers found a new symbolism: that of the reorientation of the Church from a European, and particularly an Italian, viewpoint, to a world-wide one. It was felt that limiting the Italian membership of the Pope's advisory council, from which future Popes are chosen, increased the possibility of the election of a non-Italian to the Papacy.

A retinue of thirty-five relatives and friends, for whom previously shipped food was provided, accompanied the Cardinal-designate to Rome in mid-February 1946; among them were Spellman's two sisters and two brothers. Cardinal Spellman received his red hat (the one used in the ceremony served for all the new Cardinals) at a public consistory held in the basilica of Saint Peter's on February 21, 1946, and witnessed by twenty thousand laymen and ecclesiastics. Actually Cardinal Spellman did not receive his own red hat—one worn by the Pope when he was Cardinal—until it was delivered to him at his quarters in the American College, where he was also notified formally of the titular churches under his pastorate in Rome. The tradition of assigning Roman churches to each of the Cardinals dates from the days when all the princes of the Church were resident in Rome and able to officiate in their parishes. Shortly before returning to the United States, Cardinal Spellman was the one North American Cardinal, of the four who were invited, to attend a dinner given by the Spanish Ambassador to Rome. His return to New York on March 5, 1946, was marked by a popular demonstration along the route from the airport to St. Patrick's Cathedral.

The activities of the Cardinal included, early in 1947, inaugurating the nation-wide campaign of the American Cancer Society, and opening a two-million-dollar drive for the Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of New York. The prelate in June attended the Marian Congress in Canada, from which he returned in time to consecrate Our Lady of Victory, the newest Roman Catholic church in New York's financial district. (This was one of the completed structures which is part of the Cardinal's twenty-five-million-dollar building projects, also included the Alfred E. Smith memorial wing at Saint Vincent's Hospital.)

At the Provincial Eucharistic Congress held in Buffalo, New York, in September 1947, the Cardinal summarized Roman Catholic theory on capital and labor in one of his sermons. A denunciation of bigotry (particularly in relation to the controversy over the school bus problem) by the New York prelate aroused the board of directors of the Council of Churches of Syracuse and Onondaga County, Inc., to issue a statement of protest, which was circu-

lated to all the Protestant churches in the country. This was followed shortly afterward by a denunciation of secularism, drafted at a meeting of the Catholic Bishops of the United States in mid-November and signed by Cardinal Spellman and other American prelates.

Besides writing articles for *Collier's*, *The American*, *Cosmopolitan*, *Good Housekeeping*, and other magazines, and the book, *Action This Day* (1943), Spellman is author of *The Road to Victory* (1942), *The Risen Soldier* (1944), *No Greater Love* (1945), and *Prayers and Poems* (1946). (A selection of prayers and poems recorded by the Cardinal was issued also in 1947.) His translations of the works of Cardinal Borgongini-Duca are *The Word of God* and *In the Footsteps of the Master*. Sale of the Cardinal's wartime books reached three hundred thousand copies, and from these and the sale of his poetry and articles he received \$250,000, which he donated to charity. The Cardinal is not only a supporter of Roman Catholic charities, but has contributed to the United Jewish Appeal as well, which has earned him the public thanks of Representative Sabath⁴⁶. When the Stratton bill (to admit one hundred thousand displaced persons to the United States) was presented to Congress in June 1947, Cardinal Spellman urged its passage.

Universities which have given Cardinal Spellman honorary degrees are Fordham and Notre Dame (LL.D.), Marquette (D.Litt.), Georgetown (LL.D.), Duquesne (LL.D.), New York (L.H.D.), Loyola (LL.D.), and John Carroll (LL.D.). He has received similar honors from Manhattan (LL.D.), Saint Francis (LL.D.), and from Jefferson Medical (LL.D.) colleges. Spellman, who was the first American bishop to be made a member of the Knights of Malta, received the Grand Cross of that order in 1934. From the American-Irish Historical Society, he received a gold medal in 1945. Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson bestowed the Medal of Merit upon him in 1947. The Cardinal is also a trustee of the New York Public Library, a vice-president of the New York Blind Association, protector of the Catholic Central Verein, and an honorary citizen of Sainte-Mère Eglise, France. With Bernard Baruch, Cardinal Spellman was one of the distinguished citizens honored by the Boy Scouts of America in 1947: he received its highest award, the Silver Buffalo. At the formal closing of the welfare center operated for the six war years by the National Catholic Community Service, the Cardinal received a certificate of achievement from the United States Navy for the work accomplished by the center.

In describing the Cardinal, writers frequently use the words "cherubic" and "benign." At the time of his election to the College of Cardinals, the *New York Times* characterized him as a "retiring, mild-mannered . . . humble, democratic little man, with a round face and bespectacled, kindly eyes." In his Newton Center parish, Roger Butterfield reported in *Life*, Spellman "won his parishioners' hearts with his friendly, democratic ways. The previous rec-

tor had used a chauffeur; Spellman often drove his own Chevrolet coupe on his trips into the city." Butterfield also remarked that the Cardinal has "distinguished himself by an ability to get things done quickly and a personal talent for winning friends."

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SPORBORG, CONSTANCE AMBERG
See Sporborg, Mrs. W. D.

SPORBORG, MRS. WILLIAM DICK
July 11, 1879- Civic leader; women's organization official
Address: h. The Oliver Cromwell, 12 W. 72d St., New York 23

Mrs. William Dick Sporborg, civic leader, has been active in social work and in national and international affairs for many years. In 1947 she holds about fifteen official, semi-official, and organizational posts, among them that of representing the international General Federation of Women's Clubs on the United States Commission for Liaison with UNESCO.

Constance Amberg, the future Mrs. William Dick Sporborg, was born July 11, 1879, in Cincinnati. One of four children of Louis and Rose (Winkler) Amberg, she comes (in her words) "from a long line of teachers, physicians, and ministers." At the suggestion of Mrs. Amberg, whom her daughter has described as a woman of great social vision, the girl invited a group of settlement house children to her twelfth birthday party. Later she organized a club for them, and at fifteen she became a volunteer worker at the settlement house.

Graduated from the Walnut Hills High School in her native city, eighteen-year-old Constance Amberg entered the University of Cincinnati. There she majored in languages, completed the requirements for a B.S. degree in three years, and won the medal for Latin. This was in 1900. The next year the Ambergs moved to New York City, where the young woman became a volunteer at the Chrystie Street Settlement House, and also headed the first junior auxiliary of the National Council of Jewish Woman, New York section, during 1901-4. In June 1902 the twenty-two-year-old social worker was married to attorney W. Dick Sporborg, who died in July 1933. (Their children are Elizabeth [Mrs. Morse] and William Dick, Jr.)

After the birth of their first child, the Sporborgs moved to Port Chester, in the suburban



Blackstone Studios, Inc.

MRS. WILLIAM DICK SPORBORG

township of Rye, New York. There, in 1912, Mrs. Sporborg helped to found the Port Chester Woman's Club Neighborhood House and to establish the first public nursing service in the community. Mrs. Sporborg's five years as president of the Woman's Club, 1916-21, were concurrent with five years as president of the New York section of the National Council of Jewish Women; the last two years (1920-22) were also concurrent with her vice-presidency of the new Westchester County Federation of Women's Clubs. A major activity of the National Council of Jewish Women was caring for and reorienting unprotected immigrant women and children, regardless of creed. In this activity Mrs. Sporborg helped to direct the council's work at Ellis Island and raised funds to send a professional social worker to Europe to aid such emigrants.

When the New York State Conference of the council was organized, Mrs. Sporborg was its president (1923-26), and in the latter year she became president of the national organization for a one-year term. Meanwhile, she rose from the presidency of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs (1925-27) to head the State federation (1930-32). During this period she became closely associated, as a fellow official and friend, with Carrie Chapman Catt⁴⁰, leader of the campaign for woman suffrage and the movement for world peace. Naming Mrs. Catt as the second great influence in her life, after her mother, Mrs. Sporborg has said that this friendship led her to be "actively interested in social vision for the whole world through better international understanding geared to the outlawing of war."

From 1929 to 1935 the women's leader was recording secretary of Mrs. Catt's National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War, and in 1935-39, under chairman Josephine Schain⁴⁵ she headed its Pan American Com-

mission. In this capacity, Mrs. Sporborg accompanied Secretary of State Cordell Hull⁴⁰ to the 1938 Inter-American Conference at Lima, Peru, heading the delegates from national women's organizations of the United States. The previous summer (1937) she had spent three months with a seminar group, studying at first-hand the conditions in nine European countries. Since 1938 Mrs. Sporborg has been on the executive committee of the Women's Pan-Pacific Association, American Branch; since 1940, a consultant to the Unión de las Mujeres Americanas (United Women of the Americas); and since 1943, an executive on the United States liaison committee to the Inter-American Commission on Women, an official body set up by the 1928 Pan American Conference.

Active in State affairs, in 1932, while president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Sporborg organized the Women's Joint Legislative Forum, which meets in Albany during the New York State legislative session to discuss pending bills and prepare a weekly information bulletin for its membership. During the same period Mrs. Sporborg organized consumer education forums to make homemakers better informed as buyers. In December 1934 she was named chairman of the consumers advisory council for the International Trade Fair; and Governor Lehman⁴³ appointed her to advise the research committee which prepared data for the Constitutional Convention on Public Welfare and Consumer Interests.

In the General Federation of Women's Clubs, with member organizations in thirty-one countries, Mrs. Sporborg was, successively, chairman of the resolutions committee (1932-35), of the department of legislation (1935-38), and of the war housing committee (1941-44). In the State federation, she became in November 1936 head of the department of crime prevention and social maladjustment, founded by her when president to replace the penology and prisons committee. She helped also, in her State federation capacity, to gather evidence forming the basis of a State law prohibiting marathon dances. The civic leader also organized a vigorous campaign against the use of marijuana cigarettes. Joining forces with the Federal Narcotics Commissioner, Harry Anslinger, to campaign on a national scale, she helped secure the passage of a uniform narcotic drug act by eleven States within two years. Mrs. Sporborg organized community surveys of jails in forty-six counties, worked in association with the Department of Justice for a Federal law against the possession of unlicensed pistols and revolvers, and with the Department of Labor for increased power to deport criminal aliens.

Working through the Golden Rule Foundation, in April 1939 she organized a committee which obtained the signatures of five million mothers in six weeks to a pledge to teach their children, by example, respect for the rights of all others. Russell Sage College awarded Mrs. Sporborg the L.H.D. degree for her organizational work in that year.

Vice-chairman of the Westchester County League of Women Voters in 1939-41, and chair-

man of the Women's Voluntary Participation Defense Council in 1940, she was one of the two women appointed by Governor Lehman to the Westchester Defense Council in the latter year. In 1941 she became vice-chairman of the Women's Action Committee for Victory and Lasting Peace, and in 1942 Mrs. Sporborg accepted membership on the executive committee of Women in World Affairs. Since 1943 she has been a member of the advisory committee to the National Women's Forum, in which year she also began a five-year term as chairman of the international relations committee of the New York City Federation; and in May 1944 was appointed head of General Federation's department of internal relations by the president, Mrs. LaFell Dickinson⁴⁵. After her work in the last-mentioned position ended in 1947, she began a three-year term as GFWC consultant.

At the United Nations San Francisco Conference on International Organization in April 1945, Mrs. Sporborg was an official consultant to the United States delegation. (At this time she was also international relations chairman of the Women's Press Club of New York from 1945 to 1947—her writings include a New York *Herald Tribune* series, *Congressional Trends of Interest to Women*.) When the U.N. convened in New York in September 1946, Mrs. Sporborg was appointed to Mayor O'Dwyer's⁴⁷ hospitality committee, and was accredited as an observer at Security Council meetings. In 1946 she began her service as a national board member of the American Association for the United Nations. Early in 1947 she became a member of the policy committee of the National Conference on the German Problem, formed by Eleanor Roosevelt⁴⁶ and Edgar Ansel Mower⁴¹.

Meanwhile, in 1947, Mrs. Sporborg was appointed to represent the GFWC on the ninety-member United States Commission on Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Cooperation, headed by Milton Eisenhower⁴⁶, created by an Act of Congress. Its function is to advise the State Department on cultural and educational policies, and to act as liaison with UNESCO, the intergovernmental agency affiliated with the U.N. Economic and Social Council. At the first national conference on UNESCO, in March 1947, she drew applause when she asked that UNESCO "give priority to . . . an objective study of the tensions existing between the United States and Russia."

Following the conference, Mrs. Sporborg spent about three months on a speaking tour of New England, from time to time attending meetings of the Security Council. Among other activities, she has since 1927 been vice-chairman of the New York City Federation Hotel Center for Self-Supporting Students; in 1932 she was in charge of an exhibit at the Chicago Exposition; in 1935 she organized, and until 1939 headed, the East Coast Preview Committee of eleven hundred volunteers, which sent its motion picture reviews to women's organizations in each State. Blue-eyed and white-haired, and wearing eyeglasses, Mrs. Sporborg is five feet four inches tall and weighs 150 pounds. Her religious faith is Jewish, her

politics she lists as independent. Formerly a golfer, in 1947 she named her hobbies as travel and international cookery.

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SPRINGER, ADELE I. December 30, 1907- Lawyer; former president of law association

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The president of the National Association of Women Lawyers for 1946-47 was Adele I. Springer, a student of international law and the only woman admiralty lawyer in the United States. Foremost among the cases that Miss Springer has handled was the suit on behalf of the S.S. *Morro Castle* survivors. Later she helped to draft and lobbied for the Sirovich bill, which amended the outmoded shipowners' liability laws. As president of the National Association of Women Lawyers, Miss Springer directed its campaign for cooperation with the United Nations, and, in the domestic sphere, for the appointment of more women to higher judiciary positions.

Adele I. Springer was born in Brooklyn, New York, on December 30, 1907. Her parents were Cecelia (Palew) Springer and Nathaniel Springer, a real estate broker. She received her elementary schooling in her native borough; and her secondary school diploma, also, came from a school there, the Girls Central High School (1927). For a while, she was undecided about which career to follow and vacillated between the theater and social work; but, eventually, she rejected both choices and entered St. John's University, Brooklyn, as a student of law. At St. John's she became vice-chancellor of the Phi Alpha Pi sorority and president of the women's division of the Justice Brandeis Society, an honor society. Miss Springer obtained both her LL.B. (1930) and her LL.M. (1931) from St. John's Law School.

After being admitted to the New York State Bar in 1931, Adele Springer entered the law firm of Battle, Levy, Van Tine, and Fowler, with which she was associated for eight years. From 1931 until 1933, the young attorney studied writing at Columbia University in order to be able to write cogent and expert briefs. During 1933 she pursued advanced courses at the School of International Studies in Geneva, Switzerland, and also perfected her knowledge of French, German, Spanish, and Italian at the University of Geneva. The following year was spent at the Academy of International Law at The Hague.

On her frequent transatlantic voyages, Miss Springer had an opportunity to observe seamen's working conditions and provisions made for securing the safety of passengers. "So," the *American Magazine* summarized, "she boned up on engines, ship construction, seamen's problems; set out to change the law. Then Miss Springer went into action against Washington's ship lobby. After a series of ship fires and wrecks in 1934, she wrote and



Underwood & Underwood

ADELE I. SPRINGER

forced the passage of the Sirovich bill to make shipowners liable for deaths and injuries of passengers at sea. Also got behind laws requiring better ship inspection and granting merchant sailors an eight-hour day."

The two sea disasters that stimulated Miss Springer's interest in admiralty law were the *Morro Castle* and *Mohawk* shipwrecks in 1934. Since one of the *Morro Castle* victims was a friend and client of the lawyer's, she entered a suit on behalf of the victim's four surviving children. From this developed Miss Springer's retention as counsel for the *Morro Castle* Survivors Association in 1935 and her appointment as admiralty counsel to the United States Senate Sub-Commerce Committee investigating the two sea calamities. (The New York lawyer was the first woman ever to be retained as counsel to any United States Senate inquiry.) In 1936 she served as admiralty counsel to the House of Representatives Committee on Patents, which was then investigating patent pooling. Among the lawyers representing the *Morro Castle* claimants, Miss Springer was the only one to obtain an indemnity of one hundred cents on the dollar.

Since opening her own office in 1939, Miss Springer has frequently had divorce suits on her calendar. The paucity of women on the superior bench is a serious shortcoming in trying these cases, Miss Springer believes, especially when the custody of children is involved. In New York State, retired judges (who are often bachelors, she says) act as referees in divorce actions, conducting hearings and making reports, to which the superior court judges usually defer in their rulings. Miss Springer has said that "there's probably no one in the general population who knows less about a child than an old bach. I have personally known of some gross miscarriages of justice in New York which a woman's

sympathetic feeling of responsibility for children might have avoided."

On being elected president of the National Association of Women Lawyers, a forty-seven-year-old organization with a membership of ten thousand, Adele Springer instituted two campaigns: one for cooperation with the United Nations and the other for the appointment of more women to the judiciary bench. Of the first, she wrote in the *New York Post*: "We're going all out for cooperation with the U.N. We've been accredited by the State Department as an official observer. We're establishing a section on international relations. There'll be a division on the U.N. and in that division there'll be committees, each treating with a separate phase—the status of women, human rights, narcotics, world health organization, trusteeships, world court, atomic energy. Do you know that there is not a single woman from any nation on that Atomic Energy Commission? And if it came to atomic warfare, women and children would be the most affected—not the men on the battlefields." Of her second objective, she remarked: "Justice is usually personified by a woman. Notwithstanding that, there are very few women judges in this country and only one woman judge in the Federal Courts. We're working for more women on the bench."

Under Miss Springer's leadership, the National Association of Women Lawyers established more than one hundred new committees to study pending legislation, United Nations documents, and national and international affairs; a committee on American citizenship was also formed. Subsequently, when rent controls were relaxed (in July 1947), Miss Springer, acting for the association, appointed a committee on real estate law and housing. On behalf of the association, Miss Springer criticized several recent films for misrepresenting the characters of women lawyers. A domestic relations clinic, designed to avert divorces, was opened in September 1947 at the national headquarters of the association, because, explained Miss Springer, several cases had been brought to its attention through its juvenile delinquency clinic, established several months before. At the national convention of the association late that month, Miss Charlotte E. Gauer was chosen president to succeed Miss Springer, who became delegate to the American Bar Association.

Miss Springer is a member of the American Bar Association, the New York State and New York County Bar associations, and the Federal Bar Association of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. She also belongs to the New York County Lawyers' Association, of which she is a member of the Federal courts committee. Before becoming president of the National Association of Women Lawyers, she was national chairman of its administrative law committee (1939-45), and first vice-president (1945-46). A Democrat, Miss Springer has been on the board of governors of the Grover Cleveland Democratic Association of the Fifteenth Democratic District of New York; she was, in 1936, organizer and national director

of the pioneer women lawyers' division of the Democratic National Committee, organizer and president of the National Pro-Roosevelt Association of Lawyers, and secretary of the National Women's Pro-Roosevelt League. At that time, Miss Springer was also chairman of the women's division of the New York State Young Democrats and national director of the Voters' Legal Aid Bureau. Another association to which Miss Springer belongs is the National Taxpayers and Property Owners Association, of which she is a member of the board of governors and chairman of the women's division. Besides her activities in civic and political organizations, the New York attorney has been a member of the board of governors of the young men's and women's division of the Federation for the Support of Philanthropic Societies of New York. For law periodicals she has written articles on the amendments to Federal laws fixing the liabilities of shipowners and on administrative law. (An article on the latter subject was reprinted in the *Congressional Record*.)

Traveling is Miss Springer's favorite recreation—she has frequently visited Europe and the Near East. She enjoys listening to opera. Five feet four inches tall, weighing 130 pounds, Miss Springer has been described as a "serious young woman with big, very intense gray-blue eyes. She generally wears black, for its dignity value in the courtroom, and piles her dramatic [reddish-blond] hair in rolls on top of her head."

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STAINBACK, INGRAM MACKLIN
(stān'bāk) May 12, 1883- Governor of Hawaii

Address: b. Iolani Palace, Honolulu, T. H.;
h. Washington Pl., Honolulu, T.H.

The Territory of Hawaii, the group of twenty islands which lie at the junction of main shipping routes in the Pacific, is administered by the United States Department of the Interior. Ingram Macklin Stainback, the Governor of the Territory of about six and a half thousand square miles, had come to the Hawaii in 1912, and thirty years later was appointed chief administrator of the islands. Stainback, who helped to obtain the restoration of civil rights in Hawaii after the outbreak of World War II, is a strong advocate of statehood for the Territory.

Ingram Macklin Stainback was born in Somerville, Tennessee, on May 12, 1883, to Charles Ashley and Laura (Blakely) Stainback. After completing his secondary education he became a student at Princeton University, receiving his B.A. degree in 1907. For a time he taught school, first at the Battle Ground Academy, Franklin, Tennessee, in 1907-8, later at the Rugby School, New Orleans, in 1908-9. He then went to the University of Chicago to study law, and was graduated in 1912 with the



Wide World Photos

INGRAM MACKLIN STAINBACK

degree of J.D. Stainback went from Chicago to Hawaii in 1912 to begin his practice of law in Honolulu. Two years later he was appointed Attorney General of the Territory of Hawaii, a post he held from 1914 to 1917. During that three-year period he was a member of the Territorial Board of Health. He served as a major in the United States Army during World War I, from 1917 to 1919. On his return to civilian life he became a member of the Public Utility Commission of Hawaii, serving during 1919-21. In 1934 he was appointed United States Attorney, District of Hawaii, a position he held until November 1940, when he became United States District Judge. During those years he continued his private law practice.

On December 7, 1941, when the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor, Joseph Boyd Poindexter⁴², Governor of the Territory since 1933, immediately proclaimed martial law and delegated his powers to the commanding general of the United States Army's Hawaiian Department. It was while Hawaii was still controlled by a military government that President Roosevelt named Stainback in July 1942 to succeed Poindexter.

Stainback's appointment did not meet with universal favor in Hawaii. The Honolulu *Advertiser* commented editorially that "if Stainback's appointment were dependent on the will of the people as expressed by popular vote, he'd have to wait some time before assuming this high office." Stainback chose as Secretary of the Territory Ernest Kai, a popular Chinese-Hawaiian, who was president of the Hawaiian Civic Club. Next he requested all Cabinet members to resign, replaced some, and reappointed others. As Attorney-General, he chose J. Garner Anthony, a lawyer known for his anti-martial law attitude. This appointment was considered a clear indication that Stain-

STAINBACK, INGRAM MACKLIN

—Continued

back intended to press for the return of civilian government in the islands.

In anticipation of action by Stainback, Lieutenant General Delos C. Emmons⁴², in command of the military department of Hawaii, journeyed to Washington to present the Army's views. Governor Stainback also went to Washington in December 1942, to set forth the civilian point of view. A quick and amicable settlement was the result. On March 10, 1943, all powers in local government, except those affecting military defense of the islands, were restored to civilian authorities and a "Restoration Day" ceremony was held in Iolani Palace. While martial law remained in effect and the right of habeas corpus continued to be suspended, in all other ways local courts were allowed to function normally, aside from those cases which involved military personnel. More than a year and a half later, in October 1944, President Roosevelt issued a proclamation ending military rule and restoring the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus. Finally, in February 1946, the United States Supreme Court ruled that military courts established under martial law in Hawaii had no power to try civilians. Stainback's attitude toward military government was summed up in his "Restoration Day" address: "Especially in the midst of war . . . we must not lose sight of the fundamentals for which we fight." One result of the temporary martial law was that the return of civilian administration did not restore certain powers enjoyed by sugar and pineapple interests, such power being transferred to Federal bureaus established to exert a measure of control over the islands' economy.

In leading the campaign for the return of civilian powers, Stainback became a figure of strength and popularity to the man on the street. He was to veto an antilabor bill; he provided that labor be well represented on the War Manpower Board. In his handling of industrial disputes, labor thought him a fair, unbiased judge, who did not allow racial issues to influence his decision. During the war years, labor had emerged in Hawaii as a new, articulate, middle class, conscious of its political power and of the individual rights of its members. By 1945 the Congress of Industrial Organizations had become influential in the election of several legislators and was able to bring about passage of the Hawaii Employment Relations Act, popularly known as the "Little Wagner Act." Signed by Governor Stainback in July 1945, the law opened the way for unionization of all plantation labor by extending collective bargaining protection to agricultural field workers. The act placed a number of restraints on labor as well as on management.

With the end of war Hawaii once more resumed her efforts to achieve statehood. Hawaii was annexed by the United States in 1898, and a number of times since 1900, the year in which Congress had made the islands an incorporated Territory, its residents had sought the rights of statehood. Those opposed declared that the islands were too far from the

mainland; that powerful commercial interests would interfere with satisfactory operation of State government; that the mixed racial composition would be a military hazard in war and a political hazard in peace. Those in favor of statehood replied to these objections: Hawaii, 2,100 miles west of California, is only twenty-six hours by air from New York and twelve from San Francisco; economic domination by large corporations had been offset to some extent by the war; the people of Hawaii had "demonstrated beyond question not only their loyalty and patriotism but also their desire to assume the responsibility of statehood." In 1945 Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes⁴¹ and Governor Stainback formally supported statehood for Hawaii. Early the next year, in January 1946, a Congressional committee conducted hearings in the throne room of Iolani Palace, the Government offices. At these hearings, Stainback called attention to the plebiscite on the eve of the war which had shown Hawaii to be two-to-one in favor of statehood. The war itself, he said, was "the most crucial test of loyalty endured by any member of the Union." Not a single act of sabotage by Japanese had been attempted in Hawaii, according to the F.B.I. Thousands of Nisei had volunteered after Pearl Harbor, and some of their units were among the most decorated in the Army for valor and patriotism. The Governor, pointing out that Hawaii paid a higher Federal income tax than fourteen States, spoke of "taxation without representation."

On January 3, 1947, Joseph R. Farrington, nonvoting delegate to the United States Congress from the Territory of Hawaii, introduced HR 49, a bill to make Hawaii the forty-ninth State. Stainback testified in its favor: "Our percentage of citizenship population has increased to 85 per cent. The Caucasian population has increased until it equals that of Japanese descent," about one third each of Hawaii's population of 519,503. The House of Representatives took action on HR 49 on June 30, voting 196 to 133 for statehood for Hawaii. It remained for the Senate to concur and the President to sign to bring the forty-ninth State into being. Should the bill become law, Stainback will be the administrator during the new State's organization, since he began his second four-year term as Governor in July 1946.

Ingram Macklin Stainback is a Democrat, a member of the Bar Association of Hawaii, of Phi Alpha Delta, and of Phi Beta Kappa. He belongs to the Waialae Golf Club and the Pacific Club. In May 1922 he was married to Cecile B. White.

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STANLEY, W(ENDELL) M(EREDITH)

Aug. 16, 1904- Biochemist

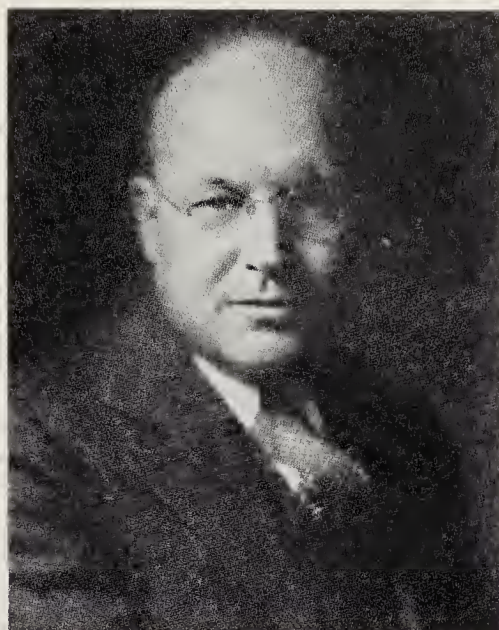
Address: b. c/o Rockefeller Institute, Department of Plant and Animal Pathology, Princeton, N. J.; h. 160 Hodge Rd., Princeton, N. J.

One of the three winners of the Nobel chemistry prize in 1946, W. M. Stanley, in-

ternationally known biochemist of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, first gained recognition in 1935, when he published findings which marked a turning point in the field of virus research. The results of his experiments at the Rockefeller Institute's Princeton laboratories not only displaced the long-held idea that viruses were submicroscopic organisms but led many to wonder whether these infectious agents, with their properties of mutation and reproduction, might not be "a bridge between living and nonliving matter." During World War II Stanley was also responsible for the development of a centrifuge-purified influenza vaccine, which is reportedly ten times more successful in combating influenza than any earlier vaccine. Dr. Stanley was chosen by the University of California late in 1947 to head its new laboratory for virus research; he will take his new post in mid-1948.

Wendell Meredith Stanley did not seriously consider a career in science until he was about to be graduated from college and was on the way to becoming a football coach. As a boy in Ridgeville, Indiana, the town in which he was born on August 16, 1904, it was his task to help his parents, James G. and Claire (Plessinger) Stanley in publishing the local newspaper. After school he would, at times, gather news, assist in getting the paper on the press, deliver newspapers, and perform other odd jobs. Upon his graduation from the Richmond Indiana High School (his family had moved from Ridgeville in about 1920) young Stanley entered Earlham College, where he majored in chemistry and mathematics and was active in extracurricular activities—particularly in football. Captain of the football team in his senior year and selected for the Indiana All-State College Team, he was interested in securing a job as an athletic coach. In the spring of 1926, however, only a few months before he was to receive his B.S. degree, these plans were suddenly changed. A visit to the University of Illinois, at Urbana, where he met and spoke with chemistry professor Roger Adams opened his eyes to the possibilities of chemistry as a profession. This resulted in his enrollment at the university's summer school immediately after his graduation from Earlham.

Majoring in organic chemistry, with physical chemistry and bacteriology as minors, Stanley, whose grades as an undergraduate had "reflected his many extracurricular activities," now seriously applied himself to his studies and was rewarded with teaching and research assistantships. He published thirteen papers during his four years at the University of Illinois. In the summer of 1928 the young chemist supplemented his courses with some industrial experience at the Du Pont Experimental Station. After receiving his M.A. (1927) and Ph.D. (1929) degrees, he remained for a year at the University of Illinois as research associate and instructor, continuing his work with Roger Adams on the synthesis of antileprocidal agents. "It was undoubtedly Roger Adams," wrote Ralph L. Shrinier, chemistry department chairman at Indiana Univer-



W. M. STANLEY

sity in 1946, "who exerted the greatest influence on Dr. Stanley's future career." Under "Professor Adams' firm and friendly guidance," Stanley first became interested in the application of chemistry to medical research; this had an important bearing on the direction which his work as a scientist took.

In 1930 Stanley went abroad to the University of Munich on a national research fellowship. There, working with Heinrich Wieland, he carried out experiments on the isolation of sterol compounds from yeast and was successful in solving a problem which had preoccupied him while at Illinois, that of preparing a resolvable disubstituted diphenyl derivative. (He had first attempted this during investigations with Roger Adams in the stereoisomerism of diphenyl compounds.) On his return to the United States in 1931, Stanley, unable to find a good teaching post during the depression, was fortunate in obtaining a position at the New York Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. For a year he worked with Dr. Osterhout, who was then doing research on the permeability of the valonia (a large one-celled plant) cell wall; Stanley prepared a model semipermeable membrane across which electrical currents could be measured and which permitted the passage of sodium and potassium ions, the potassium ions accumulating preferentially with respect to the sodium ions. Describing the method used by Stanley to make this model, Vincent du Vigneaud of Cornell University Medical College has written: "Again a problem set before him was solved by forthright, direct thinking and experimentation"—Stanley's characteristic approach.

In 1932, Doctors Flexner and Kunkel, who, unlike other pathologists, advised chemical rather than biological studies on viruses, invited Stanley to join their staff at the Rockefeller Institute's Department of Plant and Animal Pathology at Princeton, New Jersey.

STANLEY, W. M.—*Continued*

Knowing little about viruses but interested in applying chemistry to medical problems, Stanley began the work which resulted late in 1934 in his isolation of a crystalline material (later identified as a nucleoprotein) possessing the properties of tobacco mosaic virus. This development challenged the prevalent belief that viruses were submicroscopic organisms. That a chemical substance could undergo reproduction and mutation (the virus exhibits these properties only in the presence of living tissue) also altered fundamental ideas concerning the nature of living matter. "In the light of Stanley's discovery," declared a New York Times writer shortly after the biochemist published the results of his experiments in June 1935, "the old distinction between life and death loses something of its validity." To convince skeptical pathologists, Stanley, after much experimentation which confirmed his first conclusions, embarked upon a series of lectures in the United States and England and gained almost complete acceptance of the ideas he had advanced.

In Stanley's laboratory, from which scientists have gone forth to establish other centers of virus research, further investigation revealed that the viruses of numerous plant and animal diseases, isolated in pure form, were, like the tobacco mosaic virus, nucleoproteins of high molecular weight; and in each case the "virus activity was found to be a specific property of the nucleoprotein." Aiming to learn the nature of virus reproduction and mutation, Stanley and his co-workers also conducted experiments which "not only provided confirmation of the view that virus strains actually differ in chemical structure, but also provided the first information concerning the nature of some of the chemical differences that exist between the strains of a virus, and hence of the changes in chemical structure that must accompany the mutation of a virus." This work, augmented by a series of experiments in which changes in the chemical structure of tobacco mosaic virus were produced in the laboratory test tube, was regarded as of possible importance for the advancement of knowledge concerning mutation in higher organisms.

During World War II, Stanley and his colleagues suspended work on plant viruses to devote themselves to research of more direct benefit to the war effort. As director of a project sponsored by the Committee on Medical Research (of the Office of Scientific Research and Development), Stanley developed a centrifuge-purified influenza vaccine. In connection with this he carried out basic studies on the influenza virus, which greatly clarified existing knowledge about it. The vaccine, accepted by the Army in April 1945 proved to be about 75 per cent effective in Army tests. Stanley expressed the belief that the work on influenza virus and vaccine in his own and other laboratories had provided the means "for preventing or at least reducing the intensity of influenza epidemics in the future." The biochemist, who was appointed a consultant to the Secretary of War and a member of the Army Commission

on Influenza, also investigated methods for the production of vaccines against Japanese encephalitis.

In the third of his four Silliman lectures at Yale University in the fall of 1947, Stanley advanced the hypothesis that, because of the chemical similarity between viruses and genes, the hereditary pattern of living organisms may some day be altered by chemical products of the laboratory. Stanley based this opinion on research which had shown that the activities of the tobacco mosaic virus, which caused disease, could be changed by altering the chemical make-up of the virus. Near the end of 1947 he was appointed to establish and direct a new laboratory for virus research at the University of California, with his appointment to take effect in July 1948.

Stanley became a member of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in 1940. Sigma Xi national lecturer in 1938, he also held the Hitchcock professorship at the University of California in October 1940, was visiting professor of chemistry at Earlham College in May 1941, and in 1942, Messenger lecturer at Cornell University and Vanuxem lecturer at Princeton University. He is the author of numerous articles on virus research, published in various scientific journals, and in the fall of 1946, was reported to be writing a book on virus diseases. In recognition of his contribution to man's knowledge of viruses, he has been awarded many prizes: the American Association for the Advancement of Science prize of one thousand dollars in 1937; the Isaac Adler prize of two thousand dollars by the Harvard University Medical School in 1938 and in the same year, the Rosenberger Medal by the University of Chicago, and the John Scott Medal, certificate, and premium of one thousand dollars by the city of Philadelphia; the gold medal of the American Institute of the City of New York in 1941; the Copernican Citation by the Copernican Quadricentennial National Committee in 1943, the William H. Nichols Medal by the New York group of the American Chemical Society, and the Willard Gibbs Medal of its Chicago section. In 1946 he shared the Nobel chemistry award with John H. Northrop⁴⁷. (The other half of the prize was won by James B. Sumner⁴⁸.) Earlham College as well as Harvard and Yale universities have conferred upon Stanley the honorary D.Sc. degree (1938), a degree which he also received from Princeton University in 1947. Stanley was the recipient of an honorary LL.D. degree in 1946 from the University of California. He delivered the Edgar Phas Smith Memorial lectures at the University of Pennsylvania.

Elected to membership in the American Philosophical Society in 1940, and in 1941 to membership in the National Academy of Sciences, and in 1947 to the presidency of Sigma Xi, the biochemist is also a member of the American Chemical Society, the American Phytopathological Society, the Harvey Society (honorary), the American Society of Biological Chemists, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the New York Acad-

emy of Sciences, the American Society of Naturalists, and the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine. Stanley's wife is the former Marion Staples Jay, who was also a graduate student of Roger Adams' at the University of Illinois; they were married in June 1939, with the professor acting as best man. Their four children are Wendell Meredith, Jr., Marjorie Jean, Dorothy Claire, and Janet Elizabeth. Gray-eyed and gray-haired, Stanley is five feet ten inches tall and weighs 175 pounds.

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STANWYCK, BARBARA July 16, 1907-
 Actress

Address: h. Beverly Hills, Calif.

Barbara Stanwyck entered the motion picture field after having successfully starred on the stage in Arthur Hopkins' *Burlesque*. Since 1929 she has been in a wide variety of film roles, ranging from lightly entertaining portrayals to serious characterizations, three of which won her Academy Award nominations.

Of Scotch-Irish descent, Barbara Stanwyck was born Ruby Stevens in Brooklyn, New York, on July 16, 1907. Ruby was orphaned when she was four; thereafter the child, the youngest of the five Stevens children was reared by her sister, Mildred, who boarded her with friends and, at one time, enrolled her in a private school for small children. She received much of her formal education, completed when she was graduated from elementary school, in Brooklyn. During her school years she played on the basketball team, appeared in school plays, and taught Sunday school. At the age of thirteen Ruby Stevens obtained her first job, as a bundle wrapper for a Brooklyn department store. Subsequently she held positions as a telephone operator, a pattern cutter, a file clerk, a receptionist. While engaged in these, she took dancing lessons. In 1923 she made her first stage appearance in a musical comedy, after having danced at the Everglades and the Club Anatole, two New York night clubs. In that same year Miss Stevens joined the touring company of *Ziegfeld Follies of 1923*. She was also in the chorus of *Keep Kool*. During this early period Miss Stevens received encouragement from John R. Powers⁴⁶. Again, in 1925, she appeared in the *Follies*, this time the New York summer edition. During these early years she was in the dancing chorus of *A Night In*



A. L. Whitey Schafer

BARBARA STANWYCK

Spain, A Night in Venice, and George White's *Scandals*, and continued her night club engagements.

It was to a night club in Atlantic City at which Ruby Stevens was appearing that Willard Mack, a Broadway producer, came to look for a girl to play the role of a cabaret dancer in *The Noose*. Attracted by Miss Stevens, Mack assigned her the part. Before opening night she had, at Mack's suggestion, changed her name to Barbara Stanwyck (it was suggested by a billboard notice, "Jane Stanwyck in *Barbara Fritchie*"). *The Noose* part was a small one, but some notice was taken of the new actress: *Theatre* magazine thought her a "real discovery." While appearing in *The Noose*, which ran for nine months on Broadway, Barbara Stanwyck was tested by MGM—the result was "disastrous." In 1927 Miss Stanwyck read for the leading role in *Burlesque*, which Arthur Hopkins was to produce. Hopkins recalled, in his autobiography, "She seemed to have the quality I wanted, a sort of rough poignancy." Thus Barbara Stanwyck received the role of Bonny in the play; Hopkins pronounced that "she at once displayed more sensitive, easily expressed emotion" than he had seen in any actress since Pauline Lord. The producer credited Miss Stanwyck and the male lead, Hal Skelly, with the success of the play. Stark Young wrote, "In perfunctory moments that served the needs of the entertainment rather than expressed the heart of the character, she was quite unconvincing. . . . But when her feeling was stirred or a dramatic crisis was to be conveyed, Miss Stanwyck played with . . . sincerity and pathos."

As a result of her success in *Burlesque*, "Hollywood offers kept coming" and, in the opinion of Hopkins, "one of the theater's great potential actresses was embalmed in celluloid." Her only other appearance on Broadway was

STANWYCK, BARBARA—*Continued*

in 1933 in *Tattle Tales*, a revue co-authored by Frank Fay⁴⁸, to whom Miss Stanwyck had been married August 26, 1928. Miss Stanwyck's first motion picture was *The Locked Door*, released by United Artists in 1929; later that year she was starred in *Mexicali Rose*. Both of these films were failures. Through the influence of Fay, Miss Stanwyck was assigned to a third film, Columbia's *Ladies of Leisure*, in which she proved to be "a picture person to reckon with." (This film, too, was the first real success for its director, Frank Capra.) In the next three years Miss Stanwyck was seen in other Capra-directed vehicles: *The Miracle Woman* (1931), *Forbidden* (1932), and *The Bitter Tea of General Yen* (1933). While working on these films she also played leading roles in Warner Brothers⁴⁹ pictures: *Night Nurse* (1931), *So Big* (1932), and *The Purchase Price* (1932).

Miss Stanwyck continued her association with Warner Brothers through 1933 and 1934. During those years she was starred in *Ladies They Talk About*, *Baby Face*, *Ever In My Heart*, *The Secret Bride*, and *A Lost Lady*. In the last she was a success in a part which gave the actress "great scope for the dramatic portrayal of a woman whose love life and ideals are shattered." In 1935 Barbara Stanwyck played "a new kind of characterization," which, in the words of the *Detroit Evening Times*, gave her "a chance to do something more than complain about a worthless socialite husband which is her usual lot in pictures." The critic was praising the actress' portrayal of Annie Oakley in the RKO-Radio picture of that name. In 1936 and 1937 Barbara Stanwyck and Robert Taylor appeared in *His Brother's Wife* and *This Is My Affair*. (Four years after her divorce from Fay, Miss Stanwyck and Taylor were married, on May 14, 1939.)

It was in the year 1937 that Barbara Stanwyck gave the performance which won her her first nomination for a Motion Picture Academy Award: the title role in *Stella Dallas* "in the Stanwyck hands, falls into the Juliet-Hedda Gabler-Candida class: a 'must' role for serious actresses," wrote a critic for *The Digest*. Together with some of the original Abbey Theatre players, Barbara Stanwyck and Preston Foster were starred in RKO-Radio's version of *The Plough and The Stars*. In that year (1937) movie-goers also saw Miss Stanwyck in *Breakfast for Two* and in 1938 and 1939, respectively, in *Always Goodbye* and *The Mad Miss Manton*.

In 1939, also, Barbara Stanwyck was the star of the film version of Clifford Odets'⁴¹ play *Golden Boy*. Franz Hoellering (*Nation*) commented about her performance, "Barbara Stanwyck, working in understatement, reveals, without talking about it, the whole life of a girl tossed from pillar to post." The star was also one of the attractions in Cecil B. De Mille's⁴² (Paramount) extravaganza, *Union Pacific*. Miss Stanwyck renewed her association with Frank Capra when she was co-starred with Gary Cooper⁴¹ in *Meet John Doe*. Her second Academy Award nomination was a re-

sult of her work in *The Lady Eve*, written and directed by Preston Sturges⁴¹. Wrote Don Herrod in *Scribner's Commentator*, "This *Lady Eve* is the best thing Barbara Stanwyck has ever done."

For the sixth time in her motion picture career Barbara Stanwyck appeared with Joel McCrea, this time in *Great Man's Lady*. (The other McCrea-Stanwyck films were *Gambling Lady*, *Banjo On My Knee*, *Internes Can't Take Money*, and *Union Pacific*.) *Time* thought that the leading role in *Great Man's Lady*, which spanned the years from youth to old age, too demanding on the actress. More successful was her appearance with Gary Cooper in *Ball of Fire* (1942), into which she put, as one critic phrased it, "all of her oomph." *The Gay Sisters* completed the star's 1942 schedule. Barbara Stanwyck and Charles Boyer were the stars in one of the sequences in *Flesh and Fantasy*, and Miss Stanwyck played the lead in *Lady of Burlesque* (1943).

Double Indemnity (Paramount, 1944) won Miss Stanwyck wide acclaim and her third nomination for the Academy Award. Also winning praise from those reviewers who, in the past, had been less complimentary about her performances, Miss Stanwyck's acting evoked comments such as that of Alton Cook (New York *World-Telegram*). His was, "My own memories of the long career of Barbara Stanwyck don't include a single thing about a bad performance and not much about a better one than she offered as the earthly, vicious woman of *Double Indemnity*." Miss Stanwyck's characterization in *Double Indemnity* was one of the five outstanding performances of 1944 in the opinion of Otis L. Gernsey, Jr., a New York *Herald Tribune* critic.

Having been signed in 1945 by Hunt Stromberg for Paramount, Miss Stanwyck played another "heavy" role for that studio in 1946. (She had, in the meantime, appeared in *My Reputation*, *Christmas in Connecticut*, *Hollywood Canteen*, and *The Bride Wore Boots*.) On this occasion she was the villainess of *The Strange Love of Martha Ivers*. "It is Barbara Stanwyck, as the most complex character of the story," stated William Hawkins, a New York film critic, "who gives the most interesting performance in the challenging role of Martha Ivers. Instead of playing her as an utterly cold creature, she portrays a woman whose normal desires are so powerful as to become minuscule in attainment when compared to her ruthless methods." Barbara Stanwyck appeared for the first time in Technicolor in a Paramount Western, *California*, in which she played opposite Ray Milland⁴⁶. Other pictures, starring Miss Stanwyck, released in 1947 included *Cry Wolf*, *The Other Love* (United Artists), and *The Two Mrs. Carrrolls* (Warner Brothers). A number of critics feel that Miss Stanwyck has been miscast in some of the nearly sixty films in which she has been starred. "She has little range as an actress," wrote one reviewer, concurring with some of his colleagues in the judgment that comedy or "frothy" roles are not well suited to Miss Stanwyck's talents. These, say such critics, are better displayed in dramatic roles.

In 1944 Barbara Stanwyck's name headed the Treasury Department's list of the highest-salaried women in the United States; she has been considered "consistently one of Hollywood's top money-makers." The actress is one of the charter members of the Hollywood Republican Committee. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor and an adopted son, Tony (his name Dion was changed at his request), have a home in Beverly Hills. She is five feet three inches in height, weighs 110 pounds. Usually described as having auburn hair, she herself classified her hair color as brown with a gray streak. She prefers tailored clothes (her wardrobe, reportedly, has been modeled by Edith Head⁴⁵, motion picture fashion designer) and either on or off screen, wears little make-up. For recreation, she rides horseback, swims, or reads—one of her hobbies is to collect first editions.

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STARR, LOUIS E(DWARD) Mar. 17, 1897- Former veterans organization head; lawyer

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After more than twenty-five years' membership in the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, during which time he held various executive posts, Louis E. Starr, an attorney of Portland, Oregon, was elected to the post of commander in chief of the V.F.W. in September 1946 at its forty-seventh national encampment. After his election to this one-year office, Starr was occupied with enlarging the membership of the V.F.W., campaigning for adoption of a beneficial veterans housing program, and urging all organizations in the United States, veterans and others, to a vigorous stand against "subversive elements." In September 1947 Starr was succeeded by Ray H. Brannaman⁴⁷ as head of the V.F.W.

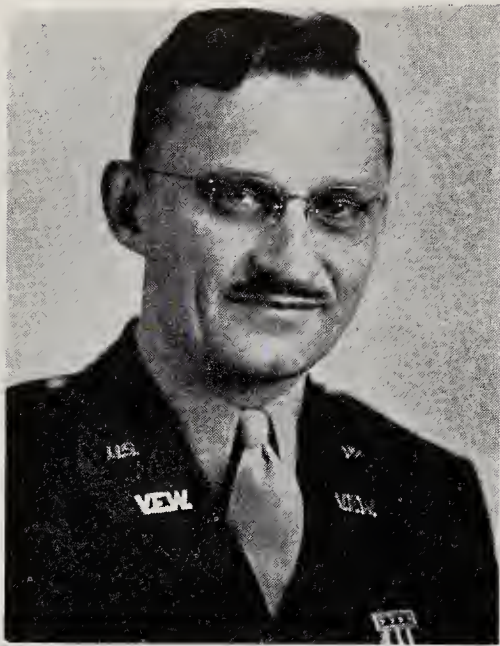
Louis Edward Starr, the son of George Washington M. and Anna S. (Miller) Starr, was born in Frazeyburg, Ohio, on March 17, 1897. The Starr branch of the family is directly descended from Dr. Comfort Starr, who (according to the *National Cyclopædia of American Biography*) came to America from Ashford, Kent, England, in 1632, settled first in Warren, Connecticut, and then, two years later, in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Starr's maternal ancestry is of colonial stock also, his mother's grandfather, with the surname of Albaugh, having been a soldier in the American Revolution. Young Louis Edward was reared in the State of his birth, where he obtained

his early education, and afterward, in the State of Oregon, to which his family had moved.

Following the example of his father, a railroad accountant, Starr began his career as an employee of a railroad (1915). His first job, in a clerical capacity, was at Myrtle Point, Oregon. One year later he went to Coquille, in the same State, as a telegraph operator. In 1917 he became cashier for the American Railway Express Company at Marshfield, Oregon, working in the company's local office. His career was interrupted in March of 1917 when, at the age of twenty, he enlisted in the Oregon National Guard. After becoming a corporal, he was sent overseas, serving for almost eighteen months in France, where he was wounded and hospitalized (October 1918). Starr, five months later (March 1919), was sent back to the United States and discharged with the rank of sergeant.

Starr returned to the American Railway Express Company, again as a cashier, stationed this time at Eugene, Oregon. After this post he held that of assistant route agent at Eugene (1920-21), and from 1921 for several years following, that of agent at Hoquiam, Washington. During his off-duty hours the Oregonian had been taking courses in accounting and business administration. These courses were to stand him in good stead when he was advanced to an auditorship in the American Railway Express Company, and then, in 1926, when he obtained the position of accountant for the Portland (Oregon) Public Schools. It was during this period, too, that Starr began to prepare for the legal profession. With a private tutor he studied the courses which would enable him to pass the examinations for entrance into a law school. He recalls that his reading of biographies of early leaders in America had perhaps the greatest influence upon him in the ultimate choice of his lifework. For the next seven years, while engaged as school accountant, Starr was to be elected and serve as director of education for the Portland public schools and to take legal courses at the Northwestern College of Law, being graduated with an LL.B. degree in June of 1933. Since then he has maintained a private practice in Portland.

In the course of these years of work and study from 1925 on, Starr was active, too, in reserve defense units and in one of the larger and older American veterans organizations, the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, established in 1899. Nearly seven years after Starr had been discharged from the World War I Army, in February 1926 he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Oregon National Guard. In this capacity he was to serve for three years. In 1929 he entered the Officers Reserve Corps, where he was unit instructor, advancing to the rank of captain in the Infantry, until the United States entered World War II. (During the previous years he had also taken several military courses.) One year before he had entered the Oregon National Guard, Starr joined Veterans of Foreign Wars Post No. 1325, which was organized in Portland in February 1925. (He has since been



LOUIS E. STARR

made a charter member of the post.) In 1938 he was appointed post commander, becoming in subsequent years judge advocate of the Department of Oregon, senior vice-commander of the department and, during 1941-42, commander of the Department of Oregon.

Captain Starr of the Officers Reserve Corps volunteered for active duty overseas in World War II, but his petition was denied because of a disability incurred during his former war service. In the fall and winter of the year 1944, however, he undertook an inspection tour of the advanced Pacific-area combat lines. Meanwhile, Starr continued to work for the veterans and for postwar benefits for servicemen of World War II. His knowledge in this field resulted in his being chosen, in 1945, a consultant in San Francisco to the American delegation at the United Nations Conference on International Organization. In addition, he was to be the first chairman of the United Nations Veterans Conference.

When forty-eight-year-old Louis E. Starr was elected to the highest office in the V.F.W., its commander in chief, at its forty-seventh national encampment in Boston in September 1946, he had already had experience in such V.F.W. national posts as those of judge advocate general, national chief of staff, and junior and senior vice commander in chief. He won the election by acclamation (*New York Herald Tribune*, September 7, 1946). At the convention the V.F.W. adopted, among other proposals, resolutions advocating United States "exclusive" retention of the "formula and processing methods in the development of atomic energy," extension of the draft, universal military training, and the maintaining of a military organization able to carry out United States international commitments; urged "compulsory Americanism orientation courses for the armed forces"; endorsed the Wagner "41-

Ellender '46-Taft '40 housing bill, an action later called invalid by Starr, who objected to the bill as socialistic (*New York World-Telegram*, October 24, 1946); recommended that the Communist party be withdrawn from all United States ballots; supported exchange of both students ("preferably war veterans") and athletic teams, and "communication media" (films, books, radio broadcasts, etc.) between the United States and Soviet Russia as a means of "easing international friction"; and voted against increased immigration. Starr promised that he would, while in his new post, help to increase the V.F.W.'s 2,500,000 membership to 5,000,000; and the conventioners voted for a more efficient, decentralized, larger-staffed V.F.W.

After he assumed the office of commander in chief, the Portland lawyer expounded his organization's, and sometimes his own, views on national and international affairs. He declared that the V.F.W. national service committee had requested President Truman⁴⁵ "to give naval officers under ban to refrain from public opposition to the Army-Navy unification measure since December 1945 the same freedom to talk about service unification that Army officers have." After supporting (December 1946) the Administration's removal of most veterans housing program controls, Starr announced the V.F.W.'s official housing program providing for the "channeling of materials and labor into housing; curtailment of non-housing construction on a reasonable basis; wiping out legislation, regulations, etc., discouraging current building of rental housing, and a recommendation for long-term [fifty years] low-interest [2 per cent] housing loans for multi-family housing" to be supplied by the RFC. The V.F.W. also has proposed the establishment of a veterans reconstruction finance corporation as part of the Government's housing and employment program for servicemen. Other actions taken by Starr included his approval of Truman's dismissal of Henry A. Wallace⁴⁷ as Secretary of Commerce and his statement in April 1947 that Wallace's passport be revoked because of his controversial 1947 European lecture tour. One month earlier before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, Starr testified that the V.F.W. favored two measures, concerning the outlawing of the Communist party, then being considered by the House committee (*Christian Science Monitor*, March 27, 1947) and also favored return of atomic energy control to military authorities.

In June 1947 Starr reported that the Veterans Administration, "visualizing a future major real estate price drop," had set up a "property-management division to handle defaulted home loans under the GI Bill of Rights." The veterans leader, one month later, charged that new Congressional legislation prevented the Reconstruction Finance Corporation from purchasing GI loans from small loan companies and banks which were "unable to carry all these loans to veterans for the purchase of homes"; this state of affairs, Starr declared, had "limited the oppor-

tunities of veterans to purchase homes under liberal financial terms provided by the Government." Another of his actions (in August) was to urge other veterans organizations to request an investigation by the House Veterans Hospital Subcommittee into what he termed the stalling of the proposed construction of new VA hospitals. In regard to foreign affairs, Starr in September urged the President to call a special session of Congress which would consider the allocation of appropriations to rebuild the United States armed forces and the mobilization of the aircraft industry. The reason he gave for making this request at the forty-eighth encampment of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, in Cleveland, was that he was "gravely apprehensive over the truculent policy which Russia insists upon pursuing." Starr in the same month was succeeded by Ray H. Brannaman as commander in chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Louis E. Starr has also been active in child and community welfare programs in Portland. Legal organizations to which he belongs are the Multnomah County, Oregon State, and American bar associations, and the Delta Theta Phi law fraternity; he is permitted to practice law in all States and Hawaii, and before the United States Supreme Court as well. In the past he has been a member of the Portland Board of Education and in 1947 was serving as secretary-commissioner of the Boxing Commission. Another organization which claims his attention is the Al Kader Shrine. A communicant of the Presbyterian Church, Starr lists his political affiliation as Republican. The lawyer and his wife, Eva May Starr, married in August 1919, are the parents of a son and daughter, Harold Edward and Diana Mae. Starr has brown hair and eyes, is almost five feet eleven inches tall, weighs 172 pounds, and finds his recreation in the sport of fishing.

STOKES, THOMAS L(UNSFORD, JR.)
Nov. 1, 1898- Journalist

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More than one hundred newspapers throughout the United States carry the syndicated columns of Thomas L. Stokes. *Time's* evaluation of him as "one of the nation's shrewdest, most diligent, and forthright political reporters" has been seconded by other journalists, who awarded the Washington newspaper correspondent the Pulitzer (1939), the *Saturday Review of Literature* (1944), and the Raymond Clapper⁴⁰ (1947) reportorial awards.

Thomas Lunsford Stokes, Jr., was born in Atlanta, Georgia, on November 1, 1898, the son of Thomas Lunsford and Emma (Layton) Stokes. His father, of Scotch-Irish descent, was part owner of an Atlanta department store (formerly Davison-Paxon-Stokes, now the Davison-Paxon Company, Stokes having retired). His mother, who was of English descent, died in 1913, when he was fourteen. Both sides of the family had been in America

since pre-Revolutionary days; among Stokes's ancestors are included soldiers who fought in the Revolution and in the Confederate Army of the Civil War. Young Stokes was reared in Atlanta, with a brother, Morris, and a sister, Frances. There he attended Boys High School for two years, and the Peacock School for one year, from which, after an extracurricular career of debating, and playing basketball and baseball, he was graduated in 1917.

Stokes was then enrolled at the University of Georgia. There the English, history, and foreign languages major continued debating, as the Phi Kappa Literary Society sophomore declaimer and as a member of the honorary Senior Round Table. Stokes was also a member of the Gridiron Club (honorary), a member of Alpha Tau Omega (social), editor of *The Georgian* (the literary monthly), and a writer on *Red and Black* (the college weekly). As sports and college news correspondent for the *Atlanta Constitution* and for the *Atlanta Georgian* (now extinct), Stokes gained both journalistic experience and pocket money; he also worked in the college library. After three years' study Stokes was graduated from the University of Georgia in 1920 with a B.A. degree, and a Phi Beta Kappa key for his high scholastic standing. In the year that followed the twenty-two-year-old Georgia newspaper reporter covered the water front and railroad beats and filled general assignments for the *Savannah Press* (June-October 1920); covered the courts and served as the State news editor for the *Macon News* (October 1920-March 1921); and reported the local news and sports events and acted as city editor for the *Athens Herald* (May-September 1921). After this apprenticeship Stokes, according to *PM*, borrowed two hundred dollars from his father to go to New York. He was destined to get no further north than Washington.

Stopping off at the nation's capital in September 1921 for what he assumed would be a short excursion, Stokes found a job with the United Press taking dictation from reporters over the phone. He remained long enough to become a reporter himself, covering the White House, the House of Representatives, the Senate and the various Government departments, as well as the Presidential conventions and campaigns of 1924, 1928, and 1932. By the time Stokes left U.P. in August 1933, he had also served as copy editor. In that month he joined the Scripps-Howard chain's New York *World-Telegram* as Washington correspondent covering general news in the capital. Then, in June 1936 he was transferred to the Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance as a national political correspondent reporting general politics, the national conventions, and Presidential campaigns. Stokes's following had increased throughout the years and, upon leaving Scripps-Howard in December 1944 to join the United Feature Syndicate as a Washington political columnist, his by-line was well known to the readers of the hundred-odd newspapers publishing his commentaries. (Scripps-Howard newspapers in 1947 constituted ten of the subscribers.) "A veteran Washington correspond-



THOMAS L. STOKES

ent whom nobody can call a trained seal . . . [Stokes] writes what he sees regardless of what the boss thinks," noted *Time*. Thus he remained, said *Time*, "the bluntly liberal and frankly New Dealish Stokes" in the frankly anti-New Dealish Scripps-Howard papers.

In his autobiographical *Chip Off My Shoulder* (1940), Stokes reviewed American politics and government from 1921 until 1939. "After watching and listening for nearly two decades, Mr. Stokes is disillusioned but hopeful. His book," continued R. L. Duffus (in the *New York Times*), "is a mature and interesting explanation of how he arrived at this state of mind. . . . [However] it could be much shorter and still be as good or better." Wrote C. McD. Puckette (in the *Saturday Review of Literature*): "The volume is a good source book on democratic processes. He [Stokes] is not uncharitable to near-statesmen who are merely human, but he reserves his admiration for men of courage and conviction who fight for what they believe to be the common welfare." Stokes also wrote the chapter on Congress in *While You Were Away* (1946), which book was described by H. G. Kelly (in the *Library Journal*) as a "capsule recapitulation of civilian thought and action [which] is a well edited [by Jack Goodman], refreshing, and liberal picture of the United States under stress." Articles by Stokes have appeared in such magazines as the *Nation*, *Look*, *Collier's*, *Forum*, the *Congressional Digest*, *State Government*, and *Common Sense*.

When Stokes first entered the journalistic field he learned that good reporting was half head work and half leg work; he spends as much time traveling in different parts of the United States as he spends in Washington. A number of his transcontinental researches have resulted in important exposés, which in turn have led to political reforms. One such un-

covering of political exploitation, in the Works Progress Administration of Kentucky at the time of the 1938 Senatorial campaign, brought Stokes the one-thousand-dollar Pulitzer Reporting Prize for the most "distinguished example of reportorial work" that year. In October 1944, by poll of Washington correspondents, Stokes was chosen for the *Saturday Review of Literature* Award, his work having been "measured in terms of reliability, fairness, and ability to analyze the news." The journalist's name was chosen for the District of Columbia American Veterans Committee Honor Roll in 1946; in December of the same year he was chosen for the *Chicago Defender* Honor Roll of Democracy as one who, in 1946, had contributed to better interracial relations. The third annual five-hundred-dollar Raymond Clapper Award (of the White House Correspondents Association) went to Stokes in March 1947 for his general excellence as a Washington reporter and for carrying out the "crusading spirit" of the late Raymond Clapper. The citation praised him "for willingness to tackle controversial issues, for going after tough national questions in the best journalistic tradition, for the fairness in reporting both sides of controversial questions." (It is from Clapper, who had been night manager of the United Press Bureau when Stokes first came to Washington, that Stokes says he "really learned all . . . about politics and what makes it tick.")

The former chairman of the Standing Committee of Correspondents (which governs the Congressional press galleries) holds club cards to the Gridiron, Overseas Writers, and National Press; he is also a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Associates and of the Washington Golf and Country Club in Virginia. Golf, along with horse racing and baseball, are his favorite sports—"I play the first, watch the other two." Stokes was married to Hannah Hunt on January 10, 1924. They have a son, Thomas Lunsford Stokes, 3d; their daughter Layton is deceased. The Southerner, who has a "rich Atlanta accent," has been described in *PM* as "fit and easygoing, with a drought season crop of gray [once black] hair." *Time*, using three adjectives to do so, described him as the "tall [he is six feet one, weighs 165 pounds], amiable, crinkle-eyed [they are brown] Tom Stokes."

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STOOPNAGLE, COLONEL Oct. 4, 1897-
Radio comedian; writer

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Since the year 1930 Colonel Stoopnagle—the professional name of F. Chase Taylor—has held a place in the top ranks of radio come-

dians. The colonel, for many years, was heard in partnership with Budd Hulick; later, he appeared alone. An "inventor and a lexicographer," Stoopnagle has recorded in four books and a number of magazine pieces his inutile inventions, "daffynitions," spoonerisms, and comic verse. Life, to the colonel, who is a strong exponent of the theory that "people have more fun than anybody," is "the tilt of a cuckoo's wing."

Frederick Chase Taylor, the name Colonel Stoopnagle discarded when he became a radio comedian, was born (in the words of Fred Allen⁴¹ in an introduction to a Stoopnagle book) "in a small prefabricated cabin which he helped his father to send for. He was not brought by the stork . . . [but] by a man from the Audubon society personally." The apocryphal cabin was in Buffalo, New York; the date October 4, 1897. Young Chase's parents were Horace F. Taylor, a British-descended lumber merchant, and the former Sara Chase, a member of the D.A.R., one of whose family was Salmon P. Chase, the Ohio statesman. "The fact that I started life as an infant," Stoopnagle once wrote, "and eventually turned out to be a radio comedian is one of the phenomena of my strange existence; many infants turn out to be people." The boy's early education was received at the Nichols Preparatory School in Buffalo, and at the Montclair Academy in Montclair, New Jersey. At these schools he was active in football, swimming (he held the all-round swimming championship at Montclair for two years), and on the school publications. According to a CBS release, young Taylor "discovered the value of comedy when he forgot his words while singing a solo at a school function and 'blah-blahed' the chorus." After graduation from secondary school in 1915, the youth enrolled at the University of Rochester for the liberal arts courses. There he continued his activity in extracurricular affairs: he was captain of the football team, a member of Alpha Delta Phi fraternity, and "proms manager."

In 1917 (on April 12) Taylor left college to join the Navy. "He disclaims responsibility for sinking the entire German Navy," his publisher has pointed out, and the CBS biography attributes to him the invention of an upside-down lighthouse for submarines. Returning to civilian life, the future comedian entered the family lumber business. He started at Taylor and Crate, Inc., as a bookkeeping clerk; in 1921 he became a salesman, and in 1923 he assumed charge of soft wood purchases and sales. In 1929 Taylor "shifted to the brokerage business," he has said, "to get out on my own." He chose the wrong year, however, for the firm of Pistell, Deans, & Company, of which he had become vice-president, did not survive the stock market crash ("Things did things to the brokerage business").

Some years before this, in 1925, the businessman had appeared on a radio program. *Nip and Tuck*, broadcast by the Buffalo station WMAK. After the brokerage failure Taylor ventured into radio, as a production man for the same station, a CBS affiliate. On October



COLONEL STOOPNAGLE

10, 1930, a gale damaged the network transmission facilities, and on short notice Taylor and a WMAK announcer, Budd Hulick, went on the air to fill a fifteen-minute gap. Their impromptu humor was an immediate success. Thus it came about that "Colonel Lemuel Q. Stoopnagle was born during a storm." In 1931 Stoopnagle and Budd were heard on the CBS network as *Gloomchasers*; in 1932, on the *Ivory Soap Program*; from 1932 to 1934, on the *Pontiac Program*; in 1934, on the *Camel Caravan*, the *Schlitz Spotlight Revue*, and *The Gulf Program* (also heard for a period over the NBC Red network); in 1935, on the *Devoe and Reynolds Show* and the *Ford Program*; in 1936-37 on *Town Hall Tonight* (over NBC Red), and *The Minute Men* (over NBC Blue).

Stoopnagle and Budd were also seen as a team in vaudeville, and in a Paramount short subject. In 1937 Taylor and Hulick dissolved their partnership: *PM* believed that their "lunacy" was "too subtle and highbrow." Hulick continued his career as a master of ceremonies and an actor, and Stoopnagle remained a comedian. In 1938 he was featured on the *Bromo Seltzer Show* over the Yankee network; in the summer of 1938 on *Town Hall Varieties* (NBC Red); in 1939-40 he was "quizmaster" of the *Quixie Doodle Contest* (over Mutual). During 1940-47 Stoopnagle was heard on several summer replacement shows. On October 4, 1947 (his fiftieth birthday), he began a new engagement as a featured entertainer on the *Vaughn Monroe Show*. During his radio career, Stoopnagle has made numerous guest appearances on other radio shows.

Stoopnagle has been the author of short pieces in several magazines (*Mademoiselle*, *Saturday Evening Post*, *Reader's Digest*) and in the *New York Journal-American*. In these he has set down some of his spoonerized recipes and words of advice to householders ("How to

STOOPNAGLE, COLONEL—*Continued*

Low the Mawn", "How to Chicassee a Fricken," "Hiss-Hold Hounts"); his "daffynitions" ("Gasoline is stuff that if you don't use good in your car, it doesn't run as well as if"); and descriptions of some of his inventions ("a blotter that, when you blot stuff on it, it's forward"; an alarm clock with half a bell to wake only one person in a room; a goldfish bowl surrounded by post cards so that the fish think they are going somewhere).

Colonel Stoopnagle's first book was *You Wouldn't Know Me From Adam*, published in 1944. In a series of fictionized anecdotes, Stoopnagle meets many people, among them the man who made railroad coach windows impossible to open; "the man who doesn't touch 'the candy that's never touched by human hands'"; the man who wrote the sol-fa syllables to the scale and composed the three-note chimes heard hourly over the NBC network. Stoopnagle also described how he ran for ex-office, how he recovered the missing Empire State Building. He gave instructions on how not to buy a pumpkin, presented some of his "vice verse," and, throughout the book, suggested fantastic indoor and outdoor games for every occasion.

Critical opinion of *You Wouldn't Know Me From Adam* was, in general, favorable. "It's dangerous business for a professional zany to confine his humor to the printed page," wrote a Springfield *Republican* reviewer, "but in *You Wouldn't Know Me From Adam*, the redoubtable Colonel Stoopnagle of radio fame proved that dangerous business is his meat." H. G. Kelley (*Library Journal*) disagreed: "Somehow it's funnier on the radio." In collaboration with Lawrence Lariat, Stoopnagle wrote *Father Goosenagle*, a book of humorous verse published in 1945. Stoopnagle has also written *My Tale Is Twisted* (1946), a series of fables in "spooner" form, and *My Back To the Soil* (1947), in which he expounds agricultural theories.

Stoopnagle has made benefit appearances for the YMCA and various veterans' organizations. In South Norwalk, Connecticut, where he has his home, he was chairman of the gasoline committee of the OPA during World War II. He is entitled to the rank of colonel, having been commissioned a Kentucky colonel on December 22, 1933. In Buffalo he belongs to the Saturn Club, in New York to the Dutch Treat Club. In political thinking, Taylor is a Republican; his church is Presbyterian. He has brown hair and brown eyes. His five-foot, ten-and-a-half-inch frame is "well-padded" (he weighs 195 pounds). Frederick Chase Taylor, Jr., is his son by his first marriage, in 1919. After it was terminated by divorce, he was married to Kay Bell, on February 15, 1936. Mrs. Taylor acts as his secretary. Stoopnagle enjoys watching sports events (football, baseball, boxing, wrestling), participating in golf, tennis, softball, bowling, and fishing. According to Fred Allen, Stoopnagle's hobby is collecting old echoes.

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STRAUSS, LEWIS L(ICHTENSTEIN)
(strôz) Jan. 31, 1896- United States Government official; former financier

Address: b. c/o United States Atomic Energy Commission, 1901 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington 25, D.C.; h. The Shoreham, Washington, D.C.; 40 Central Park South, New York 19

In October 1946 the philanthropic Wall Street banker, Rear Admiral Lewis L. Strauss, disposed of his securities and resigned all his business connections to accept appointment to the United States Atomic Energy Commission, which is all-powerful in its field.

One of two sons, Lewis Lichtenstein Strauss was born in Charleston, West Virginia, on January 31, 1896. His parents were Lewis S. Strauss, president of a wholesale shoe company, and Rosa (Lichtenstein) Strauss, an artist, both natives of Richmond, Virginia. Lewis was reared in Richmond, where he attended the public schools. A high school physics textbook by Millikan⁴⁰ and Gale attracted his attention to the new field of radioactivity, to which the authors had devoted seven pages. Forty years later, Strauss was to tell an interviewer that he really wished to become a physicist, but was unable to afford the necessary college training. Instead he went to work as a salesman for his father's firm, Fleishman, Morris, and Company, and soon rose to be vice-president.

In March 1917 the twenty-one-year-old Southerner joined Herbert Hoover's⁴³ Belgian Relief staff. After his country entered World War I in April 1917, Hoover became head of the United States Food Administration, for which Strauss made some economic studies which aroused Hoover's interest. The future President made Strauss his secretary, a position in which he moved in high military and official circles and received decorations from the Governments of Belgium, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Rumania, and Finland. Since 1920 Strauss has been a member of the Belgian-American Educational Foundation set up to distribute the Belgian Relief Commission's multimillion-dollar surplus, and he has been prominent in later relief work in those countries. As a friend of Hoover, he accompanied his former chief on speaking tours and was one of Hoover's advisers in his later campaigns as Republican candidate for the Presidency.

Twenty-three-year-old Lewis Strauss was one of the four American delegates who conferred with German representatives at Brussels in March 1919 and concluded the final Armistice terms. Two months later, in Paris, he was offered a position by Mortimer Schiff, head of the Wall Street banking house Kuhn, Loeb, and Company, who was in Europe on a mission

for the American Red Cross. From September 1919 until his withdrawal from the business world in 1946, Strauss remained with Kuhn, Loeb, which *Fortune* has described as being "very near the top" among domestic bankers, and as having "a long and honorable record of general activity in American business." In March 1923 he was married to Alice Hanauer, daughter of a Kuhn, Loeb partner, Jerome J. Hanauer. Strauss received power of attorney for the firm in that year, and on the last day of 1928 was taken into partnership.

Strauss's other business connections have included membership on the executive committee of the United States Leather Company directorate, the finance committee of the United States Rubber Company board, and on other boards of directors. In March 1932 he was elected to directorship of the General American Transportation Company, which manufactured tank cars; four years later he became a director of the Commercial Investment Trust Company, and in September 1938 he joined the board of the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Company, which operated tubes under the Hudson River.

Like his elder partners, Strauss has been active in educational, religious, cultural, and charitable work. Among his many offices in the field of Jewish activity, he has been an American deputy on the administrative committee of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, has served on the executive committee of the American Jewish Committee, has been treasurer of the Jewish Theological Seminary and chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee's relief work in Russia. The financier's relief activities include charitable work for American children; he has been elected to the boards of the Institute for Crippled and Disabled, the Foreign Service Educational Foundation, the Metropolitan Opera Association, and the college-level Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute for Negroes in his home State.

Financier Strauss reportedly became "fast friends" with eminent physical scientists, including Robert A. Millikan, and Niels Bohr⁴⁶ of Denmark. During the thirties he established a fund in memory of his parents to make grants in aid of cancer research (Strauss was on the board of the Memorial Cancer Hospital). At his suggestion and with his backing, work on a surge generator to produce radioactive isotopes for medical use was undertaken by Millikan and a California Institute of Technology colleague, Professor Charles C. Lauritsen. This, however, was brought to a halt by World War II.

Strauss, who had entered the Naval Reserve in January 1926 with the rank of lieutenant commander, was ordered to active Navy duty in the Bureau of Ordnance in February 1941. Ten months before Pearl Harbor Strauss thus became staff assistant to the Chief of Ordnance, a post he filled until December 1943. In this post, to quote a Navy release, Commander Strauss "pioneered the consolidation of the several material inspection services in the Navy in 1941 and originated the plan subsequently approved by the President of the United States



U.S. Navy

LEWIS L. STRAUSS

for an incentive program to stimulate production of ordnance material." His plan—to award the Bureau flag with an "E" pennant to industrial plants which had filled Navy ordnance contracts with outstanding efficiency—increased production to such an extent that it was adopted by all bureaus of the Navy and later by the Army. Strauss is credited also with helping to design and develop certain items of ordnance, including the "almost human" radar proximity fuse, which selects its own target while in flight.

Appointed assistant chief of the Office of Procurement and Material in December 1943, Captain Strauss was given the task of organizing a new bureau of contract termination and disposal of surplus property, a category which included billions of dollars' worth of all sorts of items; his work in this connection earned the Legion of Merit. Concurrently, Strauss was one of the advisers of Under Secretary of the Navy Forrestal⁴² and of the vice-chief of Naval Operations. In August 1944, three months after Forrestal had succeeded to the Navy Secretaryship, the financier was named special assistant to him and also Navy member of the Joint Army and Navy Munitions Board, while continuing his additional duty in Operations. A three-month study conducted by him and his Army "opposite number," beginning in November 1944, led to the setting up of joint procurement procedures in items for which the War and Navy Departments spent several billion dollars each year and brought Strauss an Oak Leaf Cluster in lieu of a second Legion of Merit, this one from the Army.

Near the war's end, in July 1945 Captain Strauss was promoted to commodore—equivalent to a brigadier general—and in November 1945 President Truman made him a rear admiral, one of the few reservists ever to attain flag rank. The French Legion of Honor and

STRAUSS, LEWIS L.—Continued

a Gold Star in lieu of a third Legion of Merit came to him in 1946. He had also earned the American Defense, Asiatic-Pacific Area Campaign, and American Area Campaign medals (he already had the Naval Reserve medal for ten years' honorable service). Admiral Strauss represented the Navy on the Interdepartmental Committee on Atomic Energy until his release from the service in December 1945, and was appointed afterward to the Navy's Civilian Research Advisory Committee. According to the *New Republic*, "Former Rear Admiral Lewis L. Strauss is one of the few men who served in the self-exalting atmosphere of the highest Navy echelon . . . [and yet] demonstrated . . . that rare perspective which can distinguish between a sturdy defensive arm and a militaristic tentacle. . . . During the war he repeatedly and effectively fought to keep the military in its proper relationship to the rest of the nation."

Strauss had been back in civilian life seven months when the McMahon⁴⁵ Atomic Energy Act of 1946 was signed into law. The nature of its demands on the five commissioners was "almost monastic," requiring them to divorce themselves entirely from any other business or vocational interests whatever: Before accepting the President's appointment to a two-year term at a Cabinet-size salary of fifteen thousand dollars a year, Strauss had to resign his Kuhn, Loeb partnership and his directorships and to dispose of his stock holdings. "I feel like a man who is amputating his own leg," he told an interviewer.

Strauss's fellow members were: chairman David E. Lilienthal⁴⁶, former TVA chairman and chairman of the State Department committee which worked out the Government's policy on international control of atomic energy; Professor Robert F. Bacher⁴⁷, young nuclear physicist, a key figure in making the atomic bomb; W. W. Waymack⁴⁸, Midwestern newspaper editor, Pulitzer Prize winner, worker for peace, part-time Federal official; and wealthy, self-termed "leftish Republican," former SEC commissioner Sumner T. Pike⁴⁹. Stressing the nonpolitical nature of the appointments was the fact that there was a majority of Republicans among the five men to whom, collectively, a Democratic President had given complete and exclusive ownership and control of all production and research into atomic energy, all fissionable materials, land containing source deposits—and of an Army-developed atomic-bomb project on which two billion dollars had been spent and forty-four thousand persons, including some of the world's most eminent scientists, were then at work in thirty localities.

"Opinions ranging from those of Henry A. Wallace⁵⁰ and the Federation of Atomic Scientists to conservative columnists and members of Congress," reported William H. Stringer, "have agreed that here was a team of well-rounded, experienced, and devoted Americans." The *New Republic* had nothing but praise for the selections. *Time* magazine described Admiral Strauss as a "close friend" of Judge Samuel Rosenman⁵¹, known to the public as

one of President F. D. Roosevelt's⁵² advisers, and *PM* wrote that Strauss was "an associate of the conservative John M. Hancock [industrial banker and former Navy careerist] who has been working with Bernard Baruch⁵³ on U.N. atomic energy matters. . . . He may be regarded in some ways as the War-Navy Department candidate on the commission, but first information obtainable on him was that he was a good choice in that category." The *New York Times* said editorially that the country was fortunate to have such men available for "this almost inconceivably important work."

Strauss and his fellow commissioners worked several hours each day between sessions of the Senate Committee on Atomic Energy, which opened hearings on the nominations in January 1947. During eighty-four days of Senatorial disputes over Lilienthal's qualifications, the entire AEC sat silent in the first row. Finally, in April, they were endorsed by the committee (unanimously, in the cases of Strauss, Bacher, and Waymack) and were overwhelmingly confirmed by the Senate. The first disagreement on a major issue, according to "reliable sources" cited by *New York Times* writer Anthony Leviero, occurred when Strauss found himself in a minority of one against the plan to distribute radio isotopes for medical research in other countries; the commissioner is said to have held that Soviet scientists might misuse the isotopes. According to a *New York Times Magazine* article for November 30, 1947, AEC has a "rather remarkable record for unanimity." This is attributed to "Mr. Lilienthal and to an operating procedure that AEC, alone of Washington agencies, follows. Every decision is made by all five commissioners operating as a unit. There is no 'farming out' of problems for special study and recommendation by a single member."

Interviewed by the *New Yorker* shortly after his appointment, Strauss expressed the hope that he might be permitted to retain two nonprofit posts: vice-chairmanship of the Institute for Advanced Study, to which he had recently been elected, and presidency of the Reformed Jewish congregation of Temple Emanu-El, which he had held for a number of years. The interviewer described the balding, six-foot appointee as "an impeccably dressed man . . . with a large head, a patrician bearing, and a mellow voice." Other adjectives applied to Strauss are "well-set-up," and "urbane," and he is described as "an easy and penetrating talker." Admiral Strauss, as his staff calls him, has belonged to many professional groups and to a half-dozen social clubs in New York, Washington, and Richmond. He and Mrs. Strauss have one child, Lewis, who studied physics at Harvard and once served on a wartime naval technical mission to Europe. Thomas Whiteside has written of the senior Lewis Strauss: "He goes all out to solve a problem in the quickest time, with the least effort and a minimum of lost motion. . . . The time is long since past when . . . he could go out to his country place in Culpepper County, Virginia, and take care of his horses

and cattle of a week end." A *United States News* report described him as "courteous and courtly to the point of being apologetic about giving orders to subordinates."

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STREET, JESSIE (MARY GREY) 1889-
 United Nations official

Address: b. c/o Commission on the Status of Women, United Nations, Lake Success, N.Y.; h. 2 Greenoaks Ave., Darling Pt., Sydney, Australia

The vice-chairman of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women is Australian delegate Mrs. Jessie Street, who has been called "one of Australia's best known women and a spearhead of social reform in her native land." She was the only woman among the twelve Australian delegates to the United Nations Conference in San Francisco in April 1945.

Jessie Mary Grey Street, née Lillingston, was born in 1889 in Chota Nagpur, India, of English parents. Her father, C. A. G. Lillingston, at that time was stationed in India with the British Civil Service. The child lived in India until the age of seven, when she was taken to "Yulgibar" on the Clarence River in New South Wales. This was the home of another branch of her family, the Ogilvies, one of the pioneer families of Australia. Thus, noted Vera Hamilton in the *Christian Science Monitor*, Jessie Lillingston "was born to affluence." The girl was sent to England for her elementary and secondary education at the Wycombe Abbey School. She attended college, however, in Sydney, Australia. As an undergraduate at the Women's College of Sydney University, Jessie Lillingston formed the women's sports association of the college and organized the university's first hockey team for men and women students, of which she was secretary and coach, respectively. The degree she received from Sydney University was that of Bachelor of Arts. (She serves as a member of the council of the Women's College.)

After being graduated from college, in 1908 Jessie Lillingston became owner and operator of a model farm: "She wanted to prove to her district," wrote Vera Hamilton, "that scientific methods of pasturing and supplementary feeding, plus good breeding would produce more milk of a higher butterfat content than the somewhat haphazard methods habitually employed on dairy farms in that period." Accordingly, she introduced into her district the first milking machines, which she imported

from Sweden, and established a milk-testing laboratory in her dairy for the use of the community. After proving her point about the virtues of scientific dairy farming, she sold the farm in 1911. In that year she became a member of the Conference on the International Council of Women, which met in Rome. Later she attended other women's and social workers' conferences at Genève, Paris, and Zurich, and in Great Britain, India, and the United States. (In Geneva she attended meetings of the League of Nations in 1930 and 1938; she had been a founder of the League of Nations Union in Sydney in 1918.)

The young Australian came to the United States in 1915, where she trained as a social worker for six months at the New York Social Hygiene Association. Upon her return to Australia, she did pioneer work in the establishment of the Social Hygiene Association in that country. (Mrs. Street, who was married in 1916, spent the years that followed bringing up a family of four children.) During the depression years, from 1928 to 1932, Jessie Street served as a member of the Housing Committee for Sydney. She was, according to the *Christian Science Monitor's* account, "one of the most active members behind that committee's comprehensive plan for slum clearance, designed to eliminate some of the 'sore spots' in Sydney. The scheme was never carried out owing to supposed lack of funds, and Sydney's slum areas still remain a blot on this country of 'wide open spaces.'" In 1938 Mrs. Street returned to the United States to study that country's systems of social insurance. After viewing the English, Russian, and the methods of other European countries as well, she formulated a plan for Australia encompassing old age, invalid, children's, accident, sickness, maternity, and unemployment benefits to be subsidized by the national Government. The plan was rejected as being "too radical"—it would have cost the Australian Treasury six million pounds a year.

Having been active in various women's organizations in Australia, Jessie Street attempted to draw the groups together by calling the first Australian Women's Charter Conference in 1943. Chairman of the initial meeting, she was also to preside over the second conference three years later. In the interim, her participation in the first Australian Women's Charter Conference resulted in her choice by the Australian Government as a member of its delegation to the San Francisco Conference on International Organization in April 1945. She took a prominent part in working for the inclusion of the principle of equal rights for women in the Charter of the United Nations, and in advocating the appointment of a Commission on the Status of Women.

Afterward Mrs. Street was to serve as vice-chairman of the fifteen-member commission, one of the commissions under the Economic and Social Council of the U.N. The purpose of the commission, to extend the political rights and further the advancement of women, was formulated in a resolution unan-



JESSIE STREET

imously passed by the General Assembly of the United Nations in December 1946.

"I believe we should give equal status to all people, irrespective of race, color, creed, or sex," Mrs. Street told Mary Braggiotti of the *New York Post*. "It is only by this policy of nondiscrimination that any country can avail itself of the full wealth of its human resources. . . . I believe there's a wonderful opportunity for women, under the United Nations Charter, to take part in a concerted move to remove restrictions on women all over the world." Mrs. Street expressed the hope to another interviewer (Dorothy Dunbar Bromley of the *New York Herald Tribune*) that more of the women who run homes and raise families might enter politics. Those women who do not remain "within their four walls" are the ones, Mrs. Street pointed out, to raise the educational, housing, and welfare standards of their communities, through political action. Her own interest in politics dates from the time when a cousin, a woman, "was put in jail for asking for the vote." A member of the Australian Labor Party since 1939, Jessie Street was endorsed by that party in the national elections of 1943 and 1946, at which times she contested, unsuccessfully, the Wentworth (New South Wales) seat in the Australian Parliament.

Chairman of the Australian monthly *Women's Digest*, Mrs. Street gives as her other organization affiliations the United Association of Women (she was the first president of the group in 1929 and served in that capacity again in 1943), the Russian Medical Aid and Comforts Committee of New South Wales (she has been chairman since 1941), and the Amalgamated Iron and Munitions Workers Union of Australia (she is a member in good standing). During several of the World War II years, Mrs. Street had worked on the assembly line of a shell factory; although no longer

employed in the trade, she continues to pay dues and to attend the meetings of her union.

Mrs. Street's husband is the Honorable Mr. Justice Kenneth Whistler Street of the Supreme Court of New South Wales. The mother of two boys and two girls (and a grandmother), Mrs. Street has stated that she is "all right with babies, but no good at cooking," much as she admires women skilled in the culinary arts. Her taste in reading inclines to political and economic subjects; she is fond of listening to music and of seeing good plays. Mary Braggiotti has said of the United Nations official: "Her forthright manner and erect carriage give the impression that she is taller than she really is." She uses no make-up, and her short brown hair is worn in a simple style.

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SULLIVAN, GAEL (E.) Nov. 28, 1904-Democratic party official

Address: b. c/o Democratic National Committee, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C.; h. Raleigh Hotel, Washington, D.C.

In February 1947 Gael Sullivan was named vice-chairman and executive director of the Democratic National Committee by chairman Robert Hannegan⁴¹. A former college teacher, public administrator and Army officer, Sullivan hopes to create a closer liaison between Democratic national and State leaders. As the Second Assistant Postmaster General, Sullivan had previously worked in close cooperation with Postmaster General Hannegan to introduce a number of improvements in the postal service. When Senator J. Howard McGrath of Rhode Island succeeded Hannegan as chairman of the Democratic National Committee in September 1947, he retained Sullivan as his vice-chairman.

Gael E. Sullivan's birthplace is Providence, Rhode Island. He was born there on November 28, 1904, to Mary Agnes (Carroll) and Timothy Joseph Sullivan. His entire education through collegiate level was received in Providence schools: he was a member of the De La Salle High School class of 1922 and of the Providence College class of 1926. (He was in 1947 to receive a degree of Doctor of Political Science from that college.) For postgraduate studies Sullivan attended Thomas Aquinas University, a seminary in River Forest, Illinois, from which he received his M.A. degree in 1930. For a year or so afterward, Sullivan was an associate professor and lecturer on political economics and ethics at De Paul University in Chicago, before joining, in 1932, the staff of B. A. Holway and Associates, an advertising firm, as a contact executive.

From 1933 to 1935 Sullivan was a liaison officer with the Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago. In 1935 he entered Government service when he accepted the post of associate State director of the Federal Housing

Administration for Illinois, with which he remained for four years; during the same period he lectured at Loyola University in Chicago on a part-time basis, teaching public administration. On the invitation of Mayor Kelly, whom Sullivan had met while he was on the De Paul University staff, the young executive served in the Mayor's office for two years, beginning in 1939 as an administrative assistant. He returned to the employment of the Federal Government in 1941, being promoted, in the Federal Housing Administration, to Illinois State director. At the same time, he lectured at Northwestern University on mortgage financing.

In 1943 Sullivan entered the United States Army and was appointed executive officer to Deputy Quartermaster General Harold A. Barnes. For his contributions to methods of procurement and control, the Chicago officer subsequently received a citation from Quartermaster General Edwin B. Gregory⁴⁵. Eighteen months of Sullivan's army career were spent overseas in North Africa and Italy. There he was appointed port officer for Cagliari (Sardinia), the third largest port on the Mediterranean for Allied shipping; later he acted as personal aide to General William O'Dwyer⁴⁷ while the latter was on a special economic mission to Italy; and Sullivan himself prepared special demographic reports on Italian economic conditions which he delivered to the Combined Chiefs of Staff in the United States in December 1944. From February 1945 until V-J Day, Sullivan was chief of labor relations for the Sixth (Detroit) Service Command of the Army Service Force.

On September 29, 1945, Sullivan (who held the rank of major) was released from the Army in order to accept a Federal appointment as Second Assistant Postmaster General at a salary of ten thousand dollars a year, under Postmaster General Robert E. Hannegan. In this position Sullivan was responsible for all air mail, and for international postal matters handled by the Post Office Department. Under his direction the Postal Transport Bureau of the Post Office Department was reorganized, helicopter experiments for the delivery of mail were inaugurated in Los Angeles, Chicago, and New York, and the first mobile post office units for rural delivery and urban collection pickup service were projected. Sullivan also directed the expansion of the air mail pickup feeder service and developed the "Air-Letter"—similar in form to V-Mail—for world-wide distribution at ten cents an ounce.

Within seven months after his appointment to the Post Office Department, Sullivan completed a report entitled "The Future of Air Mail Transportation." In this he recommended drastic reductions of foreign as well as domestic air mail rates (particularly for newspapers and periodicals), and development of a comprehensive domestic air parcel post system at a minimum of forty-five cents a pound. Sullivan urged the formation of a joint committee of officials from the Post Office and Commerce Departments, the Civil Aeronautics Board, and the aviation industry to meet regularly for the discussion of mutual problems;



GAEL SULLIVAN

in addition, he recommended that an Assistant Secretary of State for Air be appointed to negotiate operating rights with foreign countries.

While he was in the Post Office Department, Sullivan also conducted the first nationwide Railway Mail Conference (April 22-25, 1946) and initiated studies for the improvement of railway mail cars. As director of the United States delegation he attended the fifth annual congress of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, held in Brazil in September 1946. The following month the first flying post office—a project of Sullivan's—began service. Sullivan made two trans-Atlantic flights and one global flight in the interests of international postal matters. On the latter, accompanied by Postmaster General Hannegan, he returned by way of Rome, where Pope Pius XII⁴⁴ made him a Knight Commander of the Order of Saint Gregory.

Because Robert Hannegan was then not in good health, Sullivan resigned from the Post Office Department on February 12, 1947, in order to become executive director of the Democratic National Committee, of which Hannegan was national chairman; a month later, on the resignation of Oscar R. Ewing, Sullivan became vice-chairman. His salary reportedly was larger than that he had received as a Government official. *PM* conjectured that Sullivan was appointed because of his staunch liberal opinions (which, said *PM*, had led to his refusal of a lucrative job in private industry) and his conviction that the future of the Democratic party lies in its adherence to liberal policies, supported by Northern independent and labor votes.

When, in March 1947, Sullivan issued an invitation to B. Carroll Reece⁴⁶, chairman of the Republican National Committee, to join him in a bipartisan statement supporting Presi-

SULLIVAN, GAEL—*Continued*

dent Truman's⁴⁵ Greek-aid policy, the Democratic vice-chairman's proposal was criticized by Senators Vandenburg⁴⁶ and Connally⁴¹, as well as by columnist Arthur Krock⁴³. Shortly before Sullivan joined the Democratic National Committee, Chairman Hannegan had launched a campaign for the re-election of President Truman in 1948. A controversial element concerning the support that the President might receive from Henry A. Wallace⁴⁶ and Claude D. Pepper⁴¹, with both of whom the Chief Executive had differed over foreign policy, was resolved by a statement made by Sullivan in April 1947. "The unifying forces around President Truman's candidacy," he said, "will be broad enough to include men like Wallace and Pepper on the one hand and Jim Farley⁴⁴ on the other." To increase the Democratic turnout in the next election, Sullivan sponsored a series of conferences between Democratic State leaders and Democratic national leaders in the hope of bringing voters to the polls in 1948.

During the early part of 1947, Sullivan made several statements on national policy. He blamed the "basic manufacturers" for inflationary prices and held that retailers were willing to reduce prices but were prevented from doing so by the producers of heavy capital. The problem of either extending or eliminating rent controls drew the attention of the Democratic executive director in May; he characterized proposed Republican legislation on rents as "a hole in the dike to allow skyrocketing costs." Sullivan's absence from a Jackson Day dinner held in California in June aroused adverse comment from its Democrat sponsors, some of whom had criticized the "Truman Doctrine." Under Sullivan's leadership the Democratic National Committee organized a nation-wide radio rally in September on which the country's Democratic leaders spoke.

By the middle of September, Sullivan's name was frequently mentioned in the press as a possible choice to succeed Robert Hannegan, whose health was not good. To Sullivan was ascribed the closer working relationship between the President and the Democratic party national organization. The Democratic executive director's personal conduct of the coast-to-coast radio rally, early in September, according to some observers indicated his "bid" for the national chairmanship. On September 27, Hannegan submitted his resignation: his successor, as Democratic National Committee chairman, was Senator J. Howard McGrath of Rhode Island. Sullivan retained his position as executive director.

During his years in Illinois, Sullivan was a technical consultant to the Chicago Plan Commission, a consultant to the commissioner of subways and traction in Chicago, a planner of the Neighborhood Redevelopment Act and a lobbyist for its passage in the 1941 session of the Illinois legislature, and a member of Governor Horner's Flood Control Commission. He also prepared a relief survey for the United States Conference of Mayors. In October 1940 the Chicago administrator was selected by

President Roosevelt to be his personal representative at the New York *Herald Tribune* forum. Committees to which Sullivan has belonged are the Air Coordinating Committee of the Federal Safety Council (by Executive Order of the President) and the Technical Committee on the Design of Aircraft of the Army Air Forces, Air Transport Association. Sullivan has also belonged to the American Society of Public Officials.

Gael and Anne (Burke) Sullivan (they were married in 1930) have four children: Gael Michael, Bede Carroll, Sheila Ann, and Brenda Mary. A Roman Catholic, Sullivan is a Knight of Malta. "Smooth-looking, smooth-talking, and energetic," the Democratic vice-chairman is six feet tall, weighs 160 pounds, and has blue eyes and black-gray hair.

Reference

PM Mag p2 S 7 '47

SULTAN, DANIEL I(SOM) Dec. 9, 1885—Jan. 14, 1947 Lieutenant General, commander of the China-Burma-India theater during World War II; first served as a United States Army engineer in the Philippines (1916-18), continental United States (1918-29), and Nicaragua (1929-31); promoted to inspector general on his return from the Orient in 1945. See *Current Biography* 1945 Yearbook.

Obituary

N Y Times p25 Ja 15 '47 por

SUMNER, JAMES B(ATCHELLER) Nov. 19, 1887- Biochemist

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For the first time in history, in 1946 four out of the five Nobel awards went to nationals of one country, seven out of the eight recipients being Americans. In chemistry, one-half of the prize recognized the pioneer achievements of James B. Sumner, professor of biochemistry at Cornell University, in the study and isolation of enzymes. In October 1947 he was appointed director of that university's laboratory of enzyme chemistry, established by the trustees in recognition of his work.

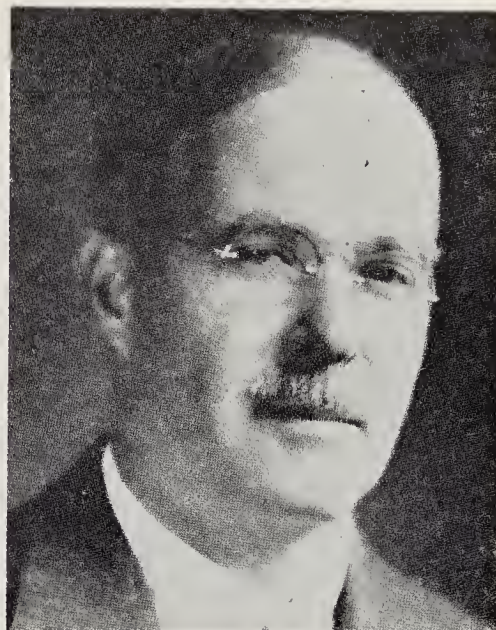
James Batcheller Sumner was born November 19, 1887, in Canton, Massachusetts, to Charles and Elizabeth Rand (Kelly) Sumner, and named after his mother's uncle, James Bowler Batcheller, a mathematician and linguist who was known as the "walking encyclopedia of Marblehead, Massachusetts." On both sides of his family Sumner is descended from English colonial stock, the Puritan Sumners having emigrated from Bicester in Oxfordshire to Boston in 1636, and the Kellys having come from Devonshire to found the town of Newburyport, Massachusetts, at about the same time. Young James was reared on the family estate, a combination farm and cotton factory, in Canton, where skating, iceboating, and sailing, fishing, swimming, and roaming the woods were his diversions.

At thirteen he was sent to the Roxbury Latin School but soon found that he was bored by every subject except physics and chemistry. Much of his time, consequently, was spent in making explosives and constructing induction coils, magnets, and other physics apparatus. Then, in 1904 an accidental gunshot wound suffered on a hunting expedition necessitated the amputation of his left arm, and, since he was left-handed, this meant relearning to do everything with his right hand. But he overcame the handicap, even finding in it a stimulus to athletic achievement. He was graduated from the Roxbury School in 1906 and four years later received his B.A. from Harvard University.

After graduation from Harvard in 1910, Sumner went to work in the family cotton factory, ten hours each day, for five dollars a week. "This was dirty work, and uninteresting," he has said. He stayed at it until January 1911, when he accepted an offer to become temporary professor of chemistry at Mt. Allison College in Sackville, New Brunswick, Canada. Much to his surprise, for he had "shuddered at the idea of teaching" and had "previously disliked the bookish life," the next six months proved a "delightful experience," and he began to realize, he says, that his temperament was not, as he had heretofore thought, incompatible with the academic profession. Hence, in the fall of 1911 he accepted a research assistantship then open at Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

Early in 1912, having definitely decided upon his career, Sumner gave up this assistantship to enter Harvard University Medical School to study biological chemistry under Professor Otto Folin. Despite the warnings of his professors that a one-armed man could not become a successful chemist, he persevered, receiving his M.A. in 1913, and, having written his thesis on the formation of urea outside of the liver, his Ph.D. in 1914. Then, together with a classmate, Richard Harkness Patch (later associated with E. F. Houghton and Company of Philadelphia), he sailed for a European vacation. He was in Switzerland when World War I broke out in August. For a short while he was stranded there, but later he managed to return to the United States where an assistant professorship of biochemistry was awaiting him at Cornell University Medical School.

Sumner was assistant professor at Cornell for fifteen years, until he was promoted to full professor's rank in 1929. He was later transferred from the Medical College to the College of Agriculture, but this, he has said, made no appreciable difference in the courses he was called upon to teach. From time to time, also, he received leaves of absence to pursue graduate work in European institutions. In 1921-22 he was a fellow of the Belgian American Educational Foundation, studying at the University of Brussels; in 1929, a graduate student at the University of Stockholm; in 1937-38, a Guggenheim fellow, studying at the University of Uppsala, Sweden. His primary investigations dealt with enzymes, but he also worked on methods for the analytical determination of sugar, phosphorus, urea, and other substances.



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JAMES B. SUMNER

The history of the isolation of enzymes goes back to 1917, to the early years of Sumner's association with Cornell. (Enzymes are defined by the *Columbia Encyclopedia* as "any of a number of chemically complex substances which act in all plant and animal digestion to change insoluble food materials into soluble forms . . . known largely . . . by the chemical action which occurs when they are brought into contact with carbohydrate, protein, or fat.") Sumner's purpose was, in his own words, "to find out what life is, what makes things grow, what makes the whole thing click." He hoped to be able to isolate an enzyme and to discover the chemical composition of these hitherto mystifying substances. After nine years, in 1926, he succeeded, obtaining the enzyme urease in the form of microscopic octahedral crystals slightly larger than human red blood corpuscles in diameter and of protein composition. He thus produced the first enzyme ever isolated in the chemical laboratory..

At first, however, Sumner's claim of having isolated an enzyme was ridiculed and his work attacked by students of Richard Willstätter, the celebrated German organic chemist. Then, four years later, the enzyme pepsin was crystallized by John H. Northrop of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in Princeton, New Jersey, and later, with a colleague, Kunitz, Northrop isolated both trypsin and chymotrypsin. At the present time (1946), Sumner has noted, some thirty enzymes have been crystallized. Eventually even Willstätter admitted that the isolation of these substances had been accomplished. For his pioneer part in the work, the Swedish Academy of Science, which makes the selection, on November 14, 1946, awarded to Sumner one half of the 1946 Nobel prize in chemistry. (The other half was divided between Northrop and his Rockefeller Institute colleague Wendell M. Stanley. All three men

SUMNER, JAMES B.—*Continued*

had been working in the broad field of protein molecule investigation.)

In 1946 the scientist reported that he was directing graduate research in the purification of coenzyme I, lipoxidase, and saccharase. He is the author of about one hundred research articles, many of them published in the *Journal of Biological Chemistry* and *Archives of Chemistry*; of *Textbook of Biological Chemistry* (1927); and with George Fred Somers, *Chemistry and Methods of Enzymes* (1943) and *Laboratory Experiments in Biological Chemistry* (1944), the former the first work in the English language to present a general survey of all classes of enzymes. In 1937 the Swedish Chemical Society rewarded work he had done at Cornell with its Scheele gold medal. Sumner is a member of the American Society of Biological Chemists, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Society of Experimental Biology and Medicine, and the honor societies Sigma Xi and Phi Kappa Phi.

In politics Sumner is a Republican; in religion, a Unitarian. He has been married three times, to Bertha Louise Ricketts of Jackson, Mississippi (in 1915; divorced), to Agnes Paulina Lundkvist of Stockholm, Sweden (in 1931), and to Mary Morrison Beyer (in 1943). Roberta, Nathaniel, Prudence, James, and Frederick are the children of his first marriage; John is the child of his third marriage. The scientist is five feet nine inches tall, weighs 162 pounds, and has brown hair and blue eyes. He has traveled much in Canada and Europe, lists his favorite recreations as tennis, canoeing, shooting, and skiing, and his favorite composers as Beethoven and Brahms.

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Who's Who in America, 1946-47

SURLES, ALEXANDER D(AY) Aug. 14, 1886—Dec. 6, 1947 United States Army officer; Army public relations officer; entered service in the United States Army in 1911 as second lieutenant of Cavalry, served in the Philippines, and in France in World War I; rose to the rank of major general; received in 1939 a post with the Seventh Cavalry (mechanized cavalry) and afterward the command of the First Armored Regiment of light tanks, both at Fort Knox, Kentucky; was director of the War Department Bureau of Public Relations, from 1941 until September 1945, when he became Director of Information, of the Army's postwar reorganized information services, remaining until his death in this post. See *Current Biography* 1945 Yearbook.

Obituary

N Y Times p77 D 7 '47 por

SZILARD, LEO (sī'lārd) Feb. 11, 1898-Physicist

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Prominent among the atomic bomb scientists who have attempted to guide the world to a new type of international thinking in an atomic age is Leo Szilard, nuclear physics pioneer who was one of the first to try to interest the United States Government in the production of an atomic bomb. During the war a member of the Metallurgical Laboratory of the atomic bomb project, he is now associated with the Institute of Nuclear Studies of the University of Chicago.

Leo Szilard, one of the three sons of Louis Szilard, a construction engineer, and Thekla (Vidor) Szilard, was born in Budapest, Hungary, on February 11, 1898. Even as a boy he was unwittingly preparing for his present role in the battle to prevent the misuse of atomic energy. One of the most profound and lasting influences on his life, he told a New York *Post* interviewer, was a book which he read at the age of ten, the famous Hungarian dramatic epic *The Tragedy of Man* by Imre Madách, which he now sees as applicable to the atomic era. "In that book," he told Oliver Pilat, "the devil shows Adam the history of mankind with the sun dying down. Only Eskimos are left and they worry chiefly because there are too many Eskimos and too few seals. The thought is that there remains a rather narrow margin of hope after you have made your prophecy and it is pessimistic. That is exactly the situation in regard to the atomic bomb. We must concentrate on that narrow margin of hope."

Young Szilard received his elementary and secondary education in Budapest and then enrolled at the Budapest Institute of Technology as a student of engineering, intending to enter his father's profession. He attended from the fall of 1916 to the fall of 1919, with, however, one year, 1917-18, given over to service in the Austrian army. Then, in February 1920 he became a student at the Technische Hochschule at Berlin-Charlottenburg, and it was during the year that he spent here that his principal interest gradually changed from engineering to theoretical physics. For this, he has said, the presence of Max Planck, Max von Laue, Albert Einstein⁴¹, and other famous physicists and the general scientific atmosphere of Berlin were responsible. In 1922 Szilard received his Ph.D. from the University of Berlin, where he had been working toward his doctorate in theoretical physics since early 1921, and was appointed an assistant in the Institute of Theoretical Physics of the university, at that time directed by von Laue. This post he held until 1925, when he was made *Privatdozent*. During these years, and until the early thirties, he divided his time between theoretical and experimental research in thermodynamic statistics and problems of X-rays at both the university's laboratories and the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute in Berlin-Dahlem, and was closely associated with von Laue and Einstein.

When Hitler came to power in March 1933, Szilard left the country for Vienna. Six weeks later he went to London, where he spent several months trying to make up his mind what to do, meanwhile working with organizations engaged in placing refugees from German universities. In the summer of 1934 he became a member of the staff of the physics department of the medical college of St. Bartholomew's Hospital in London, and it was here that he began his work in nuclear physics, pursuing lines of investigation opened up by the experiments of Enrico Fermi⁴⁵, James Chadwick⁴⁶, Frédéric Joliot-Curie⁴⁶, and others in induced and artificial radioactivity. Early in this work, together with T. A. Chalmers, a colleague at St. Bartholomew's, he evolved a new principle of isotopic separation of artificially radioactive elements, which he explained in *Nature* of September 22, 1934. In June 1935 he left St. Bartholomew's for the Clarendon Laboratory of Oxford University, where he continued his researches in nuclear physics until December 1937. Back in 1931 it had been his intention to emigrate to the United States, but after a short stay he had gone back to Germany to wind up his affairs there. An arrangement with the Clarendon Laboratory permitted him to spend six months of each year in the United States, and after Munich he decided not to return to England but to remain permanently.

A short three months after Szilard had made his decision, in January 1939 Lise Meitner⁴⁵ startled the scientific world by announcing that the unexpected appearance of the element barium in the 1938 Berlin uranium experiments (conducted by Otto Hahn, Fritz Strassmann, and herself at the end of the year) had been the result of the actual splitting of the atom. Immediately, scientists throughout the world set to work to check the discovery. Confirmation of fission had already been obtained when Szilard, having borrowed two thousand dollars and brought over from England specially constructed equipment for the purpose, performed the experiment which settled beyond a doubt that the emission of neutrons accompanied the release of energy from uranium. This he later described in the *Nation*: "On March 3, 1939, Dr. Walter Zinn and I, working on the seventh floor of the Pupin Building at Columbia University [where they were research guests], completed a single experiment to which we had been looking forward rather eagerly. Everything was ready, and all we had to do was to lean back, turn a switch, and watch the screen of a television tube. If flashes of light appeared on the screen, it would mean that neutrons were emitted in the fission of uranium, and that in turn would mean that the liberation of atomic energy was possible in our lifetime. We turned the switch, we saw the flashes, we watched them for about ten minutes—and then we switched everything off and went home. That night I knew that the world was headed for sorrow."

Because of the military significance of the results obtained, leading British and American scientists, heeding the behests of Szilard, Fermi, E. P. Wigner, Niels Bohr⁴⁵, and others in the



LEO SZILARD

United States, voluntarily agreed to stop further publication of atomic data. In France, however, Joliot-Curie misunderstood—and with the publication of his conclusions the atomic race was on. Therefore, in July 1939, after Fermi in March had failed to arouse more than a cursory interest in the matter from the Navy Department, Szilard, Wigner, and Albert Einstein decided to approach President Roosevelt⁴². Although Einstein declined to act as emissary as the others wished, he agreed to write a supporting letter, and this, together with a detailed description of the work already done by Fermi and Szilard and another memorandum by Szilard in layman's language, was presented to the President on October 11 by the New York economist Alexander Sachs. The Advisory Committee on Uranium then appointed by Roosevelt met for the first time on October 21, with Szilard, Wigner, and other scientists present ex officio. The Szilard memorandums were used as the basis of discussion, but the conclusion reached was that the project was premature and could best still be left in the hands of the universities. Not until the summer of 1940, after repeated pleas from Sachs and Einstein, was the work reorganized under the National Defense Research Committee. Then, the first contract was let to Columbia University under the general leadership of George B. Pegram, with Szilard and Fermi in direct charge, and until the end of 1941, Szilard recalled, they suffered from an excess of official recognition.

A change came after British scientist Marcus L. Oliphant had visited the United States and freely criticized the project. Early in 1942 the Columbia group was transferred to the University of Chicago, where the "Metallurgical Laboratory" was established under the general direction of Arthur Holly Compton⁴⁰ and researches in the manufacture of plutonium were begun and carried out. It was here that on De-

SZILARD, LEO—*Continued*

ember 2, 1942, the first chain reaction was obtained from the first plutonium "pile"—"a huge spherical lattice of graphite bricks in which small lumps of the natural uranium mixture . . . [were] imbedded at regular intervals," as proposed jointly by Fermi and Szilard—erected on the squash court beneath the university's athletic stadium. (This is described in detail by William L. Laurence⁴⁵ in the *New York Times Magazine* of December 1, 1946.) Shortly afterward (construction on production units, after the summer of 1942 organized under the "Manhattan Engineering District" of the War Department, having been undertaken simultaneously with the experimental work in Chicago), Fermi was transferred to Los Alamos as chief of the advanced physics department of the bomb production laboratory headed by J. Robert Oppenheimer⁴⁶. Szilard remained with the Metallurgical Laboratory in Chicago, which now concentrated on the problem of devising a commercially feasible method of extracting the plutonium produced by bombarding uranium with neutrons.

For much of the time Szilard and many of his colleagues had been afraid that Germany was ahead in the race to the atomic bomb. The realization of their purpose early in 1945 changed their fears from what Germany might do to the United States to what the United States might do to other countries. Discussions on this subject began in Chicago in March 1945, among about sixty scientists, and were only intensified by the dropping of the bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August. But through September, erroneously believing that negotiations concerning the bomb were in progress among the Big Three, the scientists expressed no opinions on its political implications. Early in October, however, on a visit to Washington Szilard secured a copy of the May⁴¹-Johnson⁴⁶ bill for the drastic control of atomic energy, and this, together with newspaper reports that the bill had received only one hearing in committee, spurred them into action. The group at Chicago united as the Atomic Scientists of Chicago and began a campaign against the measure by issuing a manifesto calling for adequate Congressional hearings on the question. With groups from the other bomb installations, they formed first the Federation of Atomic Scientists and then the Federation of American Scientists, which has as its purpose educational work on the application of science to the national welfare and the influencing of legislation. Szilard was among the leaders of each movement and a spokesman in Washington.

On the whole, the scientists advocated sharing the atomic "secrets," because they could not in any case be kept hidden long and made the United States feared by other countries; recommended civilian rather than military, international rather than national, control; and vigorously opposed the proposed restrictions on free scientific research. Regarding the last mentioned, Szilard testified before the House Military Affairs Committee on October 18, 1945, that scientists at Chicago had found it necessary to break security regulations in order

to proceed with their work and the United States would have had the bomb eighteen months sooner if these restrictions had not interfered. In May 1946, when they found that their views were making no impression in Congress, nine of the scientists, including Szilard, Hans A. Bethe⁴⁰, Edward U. Condon⁴⁶, and Harold C. Urey⁴¹, and led by Albert Einstein, formed the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists to help arouse the world to the fact that "the unleashed power of the atom" threatened "unparalleled catastrophe" unless mankind learned to think on an international level. Their first campaign was for two hundred thousand dollars. In November 1946, after the atomic energy control bill which permitted the Army and Navy to make atomic weapons with Presidential approval and provided the death penalty for serious violation of security regulations had been enacted into law, they inaugurated a second campaign for one million dollars to carry on their work. As reported by the newspapers and stated in special magazine articles by the scientists, they believe that only a supranational government, sincerely entered into by all nations and with powers adequate to maintain peace as well as to attack the causes of world friction on an economic and cultural level, can solve the problem of the atomic age; and that the lead in its creation must be taken by the United States.

Szilard caused a stir when he addressed an open letter (first published in a fall issue of the *Bulletin for Atomic Scientists*) to Russian Premier Stalin suggesting that he broadcast to the American people Russia's stand on atomic control, while President Truman similarly inform the Russian people on the stand of the United States. There was much press comment when the scientist, recalling an old Federal law prohibiting a private citizen from addressing, without permission, an official of a foreign government on a matter of controversy, requested that permission from the United States Attorney General. A letter from the State Department refused sanction for the proposed letter; the Department of Justice would not venture an opinion on the legality of it.

Szilard, who in 1947 is associated with the Institute of Nuclear Studies of the University of Chicago, was one of the seventeen contributors to *One World or None*, described by Lewis Gannett of the *New York Herald Tribune* as "an effort, by some of the greatest scientists of our scientific century, to awaken their country and ours, their world and ours, to the facts of life." Szilard became an American citizen in 1943. His hobby, if he has one, he says, is "baiting brass hats," in keeping with his opposition to military control of atomic energy. Standing five feet six inches and weighing 170 pounds, he says, "I am satisfied I could reduce if I wanted to eat less, but I have never put it to a test." Nevertheless, wrote Oliver Pilat in the *New York Post*, the brown-haired, brown-eyed scientist "is not the sort of man to travel to the other end of town to try a good restaurant. When working he can skip lunch and dinner, can even go without sleep."

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N Y Post p7 N 24 '45 por
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 Sat R Lit 30:7-8+ My 3 '47

TAGLIAVINI, FERRUCCIO (tä"lyä-vē'nē fâr-rōōt'chō) Aug. 14, 1913- Opera singer
 Address: b. c/o Columbia Concerts, Inc., 113 W. 57th St., New York 19

"A quantity of listeners limited only by the fire laws took Tagliavini to their hearts almost immediately, and he responded by charming their hearts away with the beauty of his voice and the artistry of his singing." In these words, Irving Kolodin, the New York *Sun* critic, described the January 1947 Metropolitan debut of the Italian tenor Ferruccio Tagliavini, who came to the United States heralded by a wave of spontaneous publicity after a public career of six years in Italy.

Ferruccio Tagliavini, son of Erasmo and Neviani (Barbara) Tagliavini, was born in the northern Italian manufacturing city of Reggio Emilia on August 14, 1913. Because his father was employed as overseer on an isolated estate situated between Reggio Emilia and Bologna, for his first twelve years young Ferruccio did not go to school but was tutored with the children of the manor house. Later sent to school in Reggio Emilia, he determined to become an electrical engineer—he is licensed in that profession—although his father was urging him toward music. That he was a musical youth had been evident from an early age when he began lessons on the violin and learned famous tenor arias by ear. In school, between the acts of operettas, during which he played in the orchestra, he would entertain with his singing, and at least once he stepped into a leading operetta role at the last moment. Also a favorite as a church chorister, he soon gained the nickname "il piccolo Caruso." But he consistently refused to consider taking vocal lessons.

When Tagliavini was in his early twenties, his father, still certain that operatic fame awaited the youth, managed to lure him to Parma, a few miles distant from Reggio Emilia, at a time when open competitions were in progress at the city's conservatory. There the elder Tagliavini dared his son to sing for the judges. Though untrained, his voice made such an impression that he was immediately offered a scholarship. He refused, however, to give up his position as an electrical engineer and could only be persuaded to take lessons in his spare time from Maestro Italo Brancucci. After a short time these were discontinued, and then any decision about his career was postponed by several years of compulsory military training. In 1938 Tagliavini entered the local contest leading to the important Florence May Festival competition and, singing "O Paradiso" from Meyerbeer's *L'Africaine* each time, he won the local, regional, and national events. This decided him, and he began a seven-month period of intensive study with the internationally known tenor Amadeo Bassi. On October 28,

1939, he made his debut, as Rodolfo in Puccini's *La Bohème* at the Teatro Comunale in Florence.

In the following seasons in Florence, Tagliavini sang the leading tenor roles in such operas as Mascagni's *L'Amico Fritz*, Bellini's *La Sonnambula*, Massenet's *Manon* and *Werther*, and Donizetti's *L'Elisir d'Amore*. In 1940, during his first performance in Palermo, Sicily—in *L'Amico Fritz*—he met and fell in love with Pia Tassinari, the soprano singing opposite him as Suzel. (They were married on April 30, 1941.) Francesco Cilèa, accepting his criticism of the action of *L'Arlesiana* as too hurried at one point, added pages of music and text to the opera. In a few years Tagliavini became an artist of recognized stature at the San Carlo Theatre in Naples, the Royal Opera in Rome, La Scala of Milan, and a favorite throughout Italy. He also became a film star during these years, making, in all, five films, including *Voglio Vivere Così*, *No Tanta Voglia di Cantare*, *The King's Jester*, based on Verdi's *Rigoletto*, and the *Barber of Seville*. The last-mentioned, an uncut version of the opera as presented on the operatic stage except for the use of deeper settings and close-up shots, was made, at Tagliavini's own suggestion, in order to bring opera to the potential audiences in the towns and villages which rarely saw a performance.

When the Allies took over in Italy, Tagliavini toured army camps, and American GI's brought back to New York enthusiastic reports of their newest favorite. Interest in having the young tenor appear at the Metropolitan Opera was further stimulated by the first shipment of Cetra recordings to the United States in September 1946, discs which sold rapidly even at three times the price of domestic records. Tagliavini himself, meanwhile, had left Italy for summer engagements in Central and South America, twenty appearances which included *Tosca* at the Teatro Colon in Buenos Aires; *Werther* opposite his wife as Charlotte, *La Bohème* opposite Bidu Sayao⁴², and *Tosca*, at the Teatro Municipal in Rio de Janeiro; *Lucia* and *Rigoletto* opposite Lily Pons⁴⁴, and *Tosca* opposite Stella Roman, at the Opera Nacional in Mexico City. The tenor's North American debut occurred in Chicago on October 2, 1946, as Rodolfo in *La Bohème*. Before making his Metropolitan debut as Rodolfo on January 10, 1947, he also sang in *Madama Butterfly* and *Tosca* with the Chicago Civic Opera Company.

Advance publicity brought out a record attendance for Tagliavini's first appearance in New York, a nonsubscription performance; many persons were turned away. Critics reported the noisiest demonstrations they had heard in many years and added that for the most part the applause was well merited. Wrote Robert A. Hague of *PM*: "He has a beautiful voice—a true lyric tenor, fresh and warm of timbre, effortlessly produced and always under control. It is not a big voice, but it carries perfectly without forcing; even his pianissimo (which he uses with ravishing effect) can be clearly heard. His style of singing is florid



FERRUCCIO TAGLIAVINI

and fervent in the Italian manner, but not exaggeratedly so, and he knows how to shape a phrase nicely and can hit a high note fearlessly on the nose. He's not much of an actor, but he showed sincerity of feeling and a natural understanding of the role." Howard Taubman of the *New York Times* called him "the real thing as far as a lyric voice of the Italian school is concerned." Robert Bagar told his *New York World-Telegram* readers that if Tagliavini was not quite the "Caruso" anticipated, he was "a very good tenor . . . who sings Italian opera as it should be sung, naturally, comfortably, musically, and with feeling."

During the remainder of the 1946-47 season Tagliavini sang six times at the Metropolitan, revealing his interpretations of Almaviva in *The Barber of Seville*, Edgar in *Lucia*, Alfredo in *La Traviata*, and the Duke in *Rigoletto*. For the most part his notices continued to be highly favorable. On February 24 he made his American radio debut, appearing on the National Broadcasting Company's *Telephone Hour*. After this one broadcast, *Musical America's* nation-wide poll of critics placed him third in the category of "male singers occasionally featured." Before his January 3, 1947, Metropolitan debut, his Italian film *Voglio Vivere Così* ("I Live as I Please") had begun an eight-week run in New York. On May 5, *The Barber of Seville*, newly supplied with an intermission commentary by Deems Taylor⁴⁰, began an engagement in the same city. Both films were generally well received by the reviewers. The tenor also filled a limited number of concert engagements, some jointly with Pia Tassinari, and was re-engaged for the summer of 1947 for opera in South America and for the 1947-48 season for recital appearances in the leading American and Canadian cities. Pia Tassinari made her Metropolitan debut in

December 1947, singing the role of Floria in *Tosca* opposite her husband's Cavaradossi. This was the first time he had sung the part at the Metropolitan.

Of lighter complexion than many Italians—fair skin, wavy brown hair, and green-blue eyes—Tagliavini is short, stocky, and broad-shouldered, and has been described as having an ebullient personality. When he talks, interviewer Ira Peck reported, he uses small gestures which need no translation—though his English still does. He has not lost his enthusiasm for things mechanical; he enjoys straightening out a complex system of circuits in need of repair. Other recreation he finds at the movies and in sports: high on his list of personal pleasures is football, which he knows in the Italian variety of soccer and about which he has written for Italian magazines; swimming, for which he won a cup as a boy; and prize fighting, in which he used to spar with the Italian middleweight champion Buonvaldi (he greatly admires Gene Tunney). He is also something of a painter and sculptor. He recalls that his first conversation of any length with Pia Tassinari was carried on in a Sicilian air raid shelter in the middle of the performance during which they met. Questioned by *Opera News* as to the most trying part of life during the war, he answered thoughtfully, "To keep out of politics and remain on an even keel."

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TALMADGE, EUGENE Sept. 23, 1884—Dec. 21, 1946 Governor of Georgia from 1933 to 1937 and from 1940 to 1943; Governor-elect at the time of his death; champion of white supremacy, opponent of the New Deal; carried the State election in 1946 under the county unit vote, although he received fewer popular votes than his opponent. See *Current Biography* 1941 Yearbook.

Obituary

N Y Times p1+ D 22 '46 por

TALMADGE, HERMAN E(UGENE) Aug. 9, 1913- Political leader; lawyer
Address: b. State Capitol, Atlanta, Ga.; h. Lovejoy, Ga.

Early in 1947 an unprecedented political situation in Georgia provided a subject for headlines in many papers throughout the United States. There were two claimants for the governorship of Georgia. Herman Talmadge, son of the late Governor-designate whose death precipitated the unusual circumstance, was one of the men who was called "Governor of Georgia," his claim resting on having been so chosen by the State Legislature. The lawyer, who, if his claim were upheld by the State's Supreme Court, would be Georgia's youngest Governor, had worked closely with his father,

Eugene Talmadge⁴¹, both in law practice and in various political campaigns. M. E. Thompson⁴⁷ was the other gubernatorial claimant. In March 1947 the State's Supreme Court denied Talmadge's claim.

When Herman Eugene Talmadge was born on August 9, 1913, Eugene Talmadge, his father, was a practicing lawyer in McRae, Georgia, Herman's birthplace. Eugene Talmadge also farmed land adjoining that owned by his wife, the former Mattie Thurmond Peterson. Young Herman was reared in McRae, the Telfair county seat, and, until his senior year, attended high school there. In 1930 Herman Talmadge enrolled at the Druid Hills High School in Atlanta, Georgia, and was graduated from that school a year later. At the University of Georgia he joined Sigma Nu, his father's fraternity, and was a member of the debating team. Having gone on from the university's liberal arts college to law school, in 1936 he was awarded a law degree and was admitted to the bar.

Two years later Eugene Talmadge, who had already served two terms as Governor of Georgia, entered the Senatorial primary against senior Senator Walter F. George⁴³ and a Roosevelt-supported candidate. The Democratic nomination in a Southern State where the party has an overwhelming majority is tantamount to election. The management of his campaign, in which the ex-Governor promised a "homestake and a grubstake for the unemployed," and expansion of the CCC, was assigned to Herman Talmadge. In 1940 Eugene Talmadge, who had been defeated, decided "to stick to Georgia" and to run for Governor for the third time; Herman was again assigned the task of winning the primary for his father. This time Talmadge defeated E. D. Rivers, the incumbent.

In April 1941 Herman Talmadge was commissioned an ensign in the United States Naval Reserve and was called to active duty the following September. He was assigned to the Sixth Naval District (Charleston, South Carolina) and was later transferred to the Third District in New York City. Having applied for sea duty, in February 1942 he reported to the Midshipmen School at Northwestern University. Shortly afterward he took part in the invasion of Guadalcanal, in the U.S.S. *Tryon*. Stationed in New Zealand from June 1943 to April 1944, he was flag secretary there to the Commandant of Naval Forces. As executive office in the U.S.S. *Dauphin* he again took part in encounters with the Japanese Fleet and in the battle of Okinawa, and his ship was one of those which entered Tokyo Bay on V-J Day. In November 1945 Lieutenant Commander Talmadge was relieved from active duty.

Having returned to his father's law firm of Talmadge, Fraser, and Camp, Herman Talmadge also supervised the work on his Henry County farm. When his father entered the gubernatorial primary in May 1946, young Talmadge was again campaign manager. Competing with Rivers and James V. Carmichael (favored by the incumbent, Ellis Arnall⁴⁵), the Talmadges promised to restore the white pri-



HERMAN E. TALMADGE

mary, which had been declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court. Although Carmichael received the largest number of popular votes, Talmadge was named the Democratic candidate—the party considered each county a unit allotted a specified number of votes, and Eugene Talmadge had led in the number of unit votes. By election day, in November, the nominee was seriously ill. When, on that morning, it was called to the attention of his supporters that a clause in the State constitution provided that the State Legislature might, under certain circumstances, select the man to fill a vacancy, a one-day campaign was undertaken to secure write-in votes for Herman Talmadge. As a result the Governor-elect's son received 675 votes, more than Carmichael, Bowers, the Republican candidate, or any of the other names written in on the ballot.

Eugene Talmadge died on December 21, 1946, twenty-one days before the date set for his inauguration. Invoking a clause in the State constitution which stated that a Governor remain in office until his successor has been elected and duly qualified, Arnall announced that he would retain the governorship. Herman Talmadge based his claim to the office on the provision that, when no person had a majority, the State Legislature choose between the two candidates receiving the greatest number of votes: his contention was that his father, being deceased, was no longer a person. On January 15, 1947, the State House of Representatives by a vote of 161 to 87 chose Herman Talmadge as the Governor. Three days later M. E. Thompson, who had been elected Lieutenant Governor, was sworn into that office and, because Arnall had announced that he would resign when Thompson had qualified as Lieutenant Governor, Thompson also took the oath as Acting Governor. For ten minutes there were three claimants to the governorship of

TALMADGE, HERMAN E.—*Continued*

Georgia; then, Arnall, apprised of Thompson's action, resigned.

To resolve the problem, six separate suits were filed in the Georgia courts; acceptance of the final decision was promised by both claimants. ("Who is Governor of Georgia today?" at this time became a serious question to those on the State payroll or those required to deal with the officials of Georgia.) In March 1947 the Georgia State Supreme Court declared Talmadge's claim to the governorship invalid and designated Thompson as Governor. Talmadge, accepting the court's decision, indicated that he would run for office in 1948, when a new election would be held. His platform, he said, would be the same as that offered by his father in 1946: white supremacy, more rural roads and hospitals, extended old-age pensions, greater aid to veterans, rigid economies in administration expenditures.

While awaiting final court decision, the Legislature, in which Talmadge had been able to maintain a slight majority, had been considering Talmadge-sponsored legislation. Most important was the proposal to make the Democratic party a private club and therefore permit it to restrict voting on its policies and officers (the purpose of the bill was to exclude Negroes from voting in the primaries and therefore virtually to disenfranchise them). Talmadge pointed out that the adoption of the measure meant a return "to the system of our fathers and grandfathers." He stated: "I want to see the colored people get jobs and earn money and be educated. If I knew they would vote individually I would be in favor of their voting, but I know they would vote in blocks. More than 90 per cent of the Negroes in Georgia voted for the same candidate for Governor in the last primary." This act canceled the county-unit system of nomination, the State soldier-vote law, and limitations on campaign expenditures. When the measure was passed and signed by Talmadge, in February, a reorganization of Georgia's Democratic party was announced by a group of the claimant's opponents; the insurgents, stemming from the Aroused Citizens of Georgia, which had been formed to fight the white primary bill, read Talmadge and his followers out of the party. Thompson, who, when his right to the governorship was established, was required to reconsider all bills passed by the legislature, vetoed the white primary measure.

"Today," wrote Wenzell Brown in an *American Mercury* article, "Georgia is the nerve center of the conflicting ideologies of the South." Talmadge actively campaigned, throughout 1947, with a view toward the 1948 gubernatorial election (scheduled for July 14). When the Thompson faction read Talmadge and his followers out of the Democratic party, the ex-Governor's son formed a group, which he claims to be the legal party (the Democratic National Committee, however, recognized the Thompson group). Carl Levin, in the first of his two articles on Georgia politics for the *New York Times*, observed, "Even his enemies are now resigned to the fact that 'the boy' will

be a major political factor in Georgia for a long time."

Herman Talmadge, who is a Baptist, has been called "more urbane than his father." He is six feet tall, brown-eyed. Levin has stated: "He has the same straight mouth that his father had, the same dark hair, parted on the side and falling over his forehead. His cigar is 'Old Gene's' brand." Talmadge was married on a three-day Navy leave in December 1941 to Elizabeth Shingler; they have two children, Herman Eugene and Robert Shingler. Most newspapers and magazines have adapted the Southern pronunciation of "Herman" in print: the Georgian's name is widely seen as "Hummon" Talmadge.

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TAYLOR, F(REDERICK) CHASE See Stoopnagle, Colonel

TAYLOR, GLEN H(EARST) Apr. 12, 1904- United States Senator from Idaho

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The senior Senator from Idaho, "Singing Cowboy" Glen H. Taylor, has attracted nationwide interest at the outset of his 1945-51 term. A member of the liberal Democratic bloc, Taylor has been described in terms ranging from "real Taylor ham" and "the least effective member of the Senate" to "crusading" and "one of the greatest speakers of our time."

Glen Hearst Taylor, twelfth of the thirteen children of the Reverend Pleasant John Taylor and Olive Oatman (Higgins) Taylor, was born April 12, 1904, in Portland, Oregon. His father, a minister of the Christian Church, who was active in Democratic politics, had been the youngest Texas Ranger in history. Because of his outspoken sermons, his son told an interviewer, P. J. Taylor was relieved of his church in the village of Kooskia, near the small Taylor ranch. Glen left school in the eighth grade to earn his living. At thirteen, after a period as shepherd in the Bitterroot Mountains, he became "manager" of two primitive silent moving picture theaters (three miles apart), owned by an elder brother. In 1919, when he was fifteen, the youth became a sheet-metalworker's apprentice, and two years later, when his brother Ferris sent for him, he joined Ferris' traveling dramatic stock company.

The troupe presented four plays each week. At first young Glen Taylor played villains; later he exchanged roles with Ferris for the hero parts. Glen was a partner in the Taylor Players by 1922, when he was eighteen. Married that year in New Mexico, he was separated from his wife in 1926 and divorced in 1929. (A daughter, Olive, was born of this marriage.)

From 1926 Taylor was, in his words, "owner and manager of businesses in various branches of the entertainment field." While in Great Falls, Montana, with the Slade Musical Com-

edy Company, the baritone-voiced actor met Dora Marie Pike, chief usher of a local theater, with whom he went into partnership, forming the Glendora Players in 1930. In March 1931 they were married. At first they had a company of twenty, including another of Taylor's brothers and the brother's wife; but the troupe grew smaller as it ran into financial difficulties, caused by the advent of talking pictures and by the world-wide depression. Taylor was to tell the Senate, that, during this period, he "would have signed for twenty-five dollars a week for life" to provide his family with necessities.

So as to understand the cause of the widespread distress, Glen Taylor began to read "everything he could get his hands on" about economics. Stuart Chase's ⁴⁰*A New Deal* (1932), which furnished a campaign slogan for Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt ⁴², became the foundation of Taylor's thinking on economic questions. He was inspired also by King C. Gillette's *The People's Corporation* (1924). Meanwhile, the Glendora Players had become the Glendora Ranch Gang—the four Taylors had learned to play musical instruments and specialized in cowboy songs. Glen Taylor was billed as "The Crooning Cowboy." In 1935 he attempted to organize a farmer-labor party in the mountains of Nevada and Montana.

Seeking election to the House of Representatives in 1937 and to the Senate in 1938 and 1940, Taylor was faced with the opposition of the local political machine. In 1938, when he won the primary, the county chairman resigned and threw his support to the Republican candidate; in 1940 Taylor defeated that former chairman for the nomination. Between campaigns he worked as a painter's helper in a California war plant.

After his second Senate campaign, Taylor worked for eighteen months in San Francisco as a sheet-metal mechanic, and wrote three thousand longhand letters to Idaho residents. When the 1944 campaign season opened, he returned to Pocatello without the horse and cowboy regalia he had used in 1940. With only seventy-five dollars as a fund, Taylor confined his campaign to speeches throughout the State on two main issues: the need for a strong international organization to preserve peace, and for Federal aid to construct a Columbia Valley Authority on the model of TVA. After he defeated the local machine for the third time, and the incumbent Senator D. Worth Clark, the Democratic State Committee gave him its support. Forty-year-old Taylor then defeated former Governor C. A. Bottolfsen by 107,096 votes to 102,373.

Those who looked askance at having an entertainer represent Idaho in the Senate shuddered as he obliged newspapermen by mounting the Capitol steps and singing a parody about his difficulty in finding a home. Taylor became, reportedly, one of the hardest-working "freshman" Senators. He was assigned to seven committees, one of them the Claims Committee. The New Dealer acquired a reputation for being "never at a loss for words on any subject, however controversial," and his maiden



Press Assn., Inc.

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speech, an endorsement of Henry Wallace ⁴¹ for Secretary of Commerce, made something of an impression. One of the most active sponsors of the Murray ⁴⁵-Wagner ⁴¹ Full Employment bill, he won the praise of labor publications by warning that jobs for all were necessary to the preservation of the private enterprise system. "If we refuse to allow any changes to take care of changing circumstances, and the Socialists take over," Taylor added, "I will try to help the Socialists make socialism work."

Taylor has stated that little attention was paid by the press to this speech, or to the resolution which he introduced in October 1945 to strengthen the U.N. "toward the ultimate goal of establishing a world republic based upon democratic principles." He has made other efforts to increase the power of the U.N., has espoused the Zionist cause, and in April 1946 made a broadcast urging his country to break relations with Franco ⁴² Spain. Originally a supporter of the four-billion-dollar loan to Britain, he reversed his stand upon hearing that it might lead to an Anglo-American economic bloc competing with a Soviet bloc. Taylor has frequently stated that, to avoid an eventual "shooting war," the country would have to "get rid of the militarists" in the War and State Departments, which he called "the State of War Department." One of the few public men to oppose President Truman's ⁴⁵ several-hundred-million-dollar program of financial and military contributions to Greece and Turkey, Taylor called it "not a relief plan but an oil grab," and cosponsored an alternative plan to turn the question over to the U.N.

During most of Senator Bilbo's ⁴² anti-FEPC filibuster of January 1946, Taylor was the one FEPC supporter who remained in the Chamber. As a Banking and Currency committee-

TAYLOR, GLEN H.—*Continued*

man, he had a part in all legislation affecting foreign loans, price control, rationing, and housing, and he unsuccessfully sought to continue and expand the Roosevelt program in these fields. Taylor, it is said, never "ducked" a vote—he risked the wrath of Idaho's farmers and ranchers by going on record against lifting agricultural price ceilings. In January 1947, however, he made representations to Agriculture Secretary Anderson⁴⁶ about the need for potato dumping to maintain "support" prices.

Another of Taylor's continuing interests has been antimonopolism. As a member of the Special Committee on Small Business, he paid particular attention to seeing that there was as wide a dispersal as possible of the ownership of FM broadcast stations. Also endorsed by him was a provision freeing radio stations from liability for libel actions in connection with political campaign broadcasts. The Idahoan asked the Senate in August 1946 to investigate alleged wartime profiteering by railroads at the Government's expense, found by a Budget Bureau committee. He has sought investigation also of the real estate and other lobbies, of radio manufacturers, of investment banks, particularly the Morgan house. Citing examples of news suppression, distortion, and sensationalizing, he termed the commercial press "the biggest, blackest villain the world ever saw." In another connection, Taylor has said, "When the day comes that my constituents read an editorial in a Boise paper praising me, they'll know that I'm no longer the man they elected to office."

In June 1946 Taylor asked that the Senate take action against Senator Bilbo⁴², who was publicly urging that "any means" be used to prevent Negroes from voting; and when the Eightieth Congress convened under Republican leadership in January 1947, Taylor "stole the Republicans' show" on the Bilbo issue by introducing Senate Resolution 1 to bar his seating. The hour-long speech Taylor made was described by Marquis Childs⁴³ as "perhaps the most impressive and sweeping indictment of Bilboism delivered since 'the Man's' case came before the public."

Other bills introduced by the senior Senator from Idaho called for the coinage of fifty-dollar gold pieces, for a modified Townsend Plan old-age pension, and for the publication of a complete tabulation of the voting records of all Senators, with an explanation of the issues involved. "The only thing wrong with his idea is that it is entirely too good," wrote Lowell Mellett⁴² in discussing its being pigeonholed. Taylor endorsed the Capper⁴⁶ bill to ban national advertising of liquor; and in July 1947 he joined in sponsorship of the Pepper⁴¹ bill for Federal aid to State maternal and child health services. In that month, Senate president Vandenberg⁴⁰ named Taylor one of the seven Senators on a joint Senate-House committee to investigate the housing shortage.

With American Labor party's Vito Marcantonio, Taylor introduced an antifilibuster measure which would have allowed a maximum of three hours' debate for any one Senator. Six

months later, in June 1947, Taylor joined Senator Claude Pepper and Wayne Morse⁴³ in a filibuster to prevent overriding of the Taft⁴⁰-Hartley⁴⁷ Labor Act veto, in the hope that public reaction would change the Senators' minds. Taylor held the floor for eight hours and twenty minutes of an all-night session.

Appearing on the *Town Meeting of the Air* broadcast early in November 1947, Taylor said: "The Americans who do most to block the spread of communism are those of us who strive to protect civil liberty and insure decent incomes for the great majority of our people at home and who offer nondictatorial assistance abroad, through the instrumentalities of the United Nations." In order to arouse interest in his opposition to the State Department's foreign policy, Taylor started to ride horseback across the continent late in October, but desisted in mid-November with the explanation that he had "bit off more than he could chew." After the opening of Congress, an amendment by Taylor to the interim aid program for Italy, France, and Austria was accepted; this amendment, providing that no part of the \$597,000,000 to be granted to those countries should be used for armaments, was passed on November 29. A subsequent amendment to the bill, to administer the interim aid funds through a United Nations agency, was rejected, after which Taylor was one of the six Senators to vote against the short-term measure in the December balloting. It was about this time that the Idaho legislator received an offer from Henry A. Wallace⁴⁷ to join his third party ticket as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

"Taylor has the tall, straight figure and the lean, pleasant face of movieland's western cowboy, a role he likes," commented one *Business Week* writer. Mrs. Taylor is one of his two secretaries, and their sons, P. J. (for Paul Jon) and Glen Arod ("Dora" spelled backward), are often found in their Senate office. The youngest Taylor is Gregory Alan, born in 1946. In the house they purchased near the Capitol, in Washington's Southeast section, the Taylors hold family "jam sessions" with the six musical instruments they brought from Pocatello. On the Senate floor, according to John Gunther⁴¹ (*Inside U.S.A.*), "Taylor's language is excellent . . . his mood . . . a subtle combination of formality and charm."

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TAYLOR, LAURETTE Apr. 1, 1884—Dec. 7, 1946 Actress; first successful as Peg in *Peg o' My Heart*, in which she won inter-

national stardom, playing in both New York and London in one of the most popular hits of all time; also appeared in numerous other plays including *Alice Sit by the Fire* and *The Old Lady Shows Her Medals*; her last appearance was in *The Glass Menagerie* (1945). See *Current Biography* 1945 Yearbook.

Obituary

N Y Times p78 D 8 '46 por

THOMAS, J(OHN) PARNELL Jan. 16, 1895- United States Representative from New Jersey; insurance broker

Address: b. House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D.C.; c/o Thomas and Godfrey, 67 Wall St., New York; h. 4636 Garfield St., N.W., Washington, D.C.; Allendale, N.J.

J. Parnell Thomas, the only remaining member of the original Dies⁴⁰ Committee, is, in 1947, chairman of the House of Representatives Committee on Un-American Activities. Co-owner of a Wall Street insurance brokerage house, the Republican Congressman began to represent New Jersey's Seventh District in Congress in 1936. Another committee assignment placed him on the Military Affairs Committee, now the Committee for the Armed Services.

Born in Jersey City on January 16, 1895, John Parnell Thomas was originally named John Parnell Feeney, Jr. His father, John Parnell Feeney, was a Democrat who, until his death, held public office for twelve years as police commissioner of Jersey City, and for a time as a State legislator. Through his mother, Georgianna (Thomas) Feeney, the Congressman is a direct descendant of Noah Webster. Reared in Allendale, New Jersey, from an early age, young Parnell was graduated from the Allendale Public School and from Ridgewood High School, where he played on four athletic teams. At the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, which he entered at nineteen, the youth was secretary-treasurer of his class. He played football, took part in track, and was pledged to Psi Upsilon fraternity. In 1916 he transferred to New York University Law School, remaining there until the United States entered World War I. At that time Parnell Feeney enlisted in the Army and received officers' training at Plattsburg, New York. Commissioned a second lieutenant of Infantry, he served in the front lines with the AEF, and was discharged in 1918 with the rank of captain.

After the war ended, Feeney became a bond salesman for Kountze Brothers, New York. About this time he obtained a court order changing his surname to Thomas: "My father died when I was a youngster," he has said, "and since I had no relatives on his side, I took my mother's name." Bond salesman J. Parnell Thomas joined the Wall Street investment house of Paine, Webber and Company, and in four years (by 1924) became manager of the bond department.

At the age of thirty, Republican Thomas entered public office, when, in 1925, he was elected to the Allendale Borough Council. This was followed in 1926 by election to the two-year mayoralty term, during which he continued his connection with the Paine, Webber firm. In 1928 he was again chosen mayor of the New Jersey town. From 1931 to 1935 Thomas took part in organization politics as a member of the Bergen County Republican Committee.

Forty-year-old J. Parnell Thomas won election to the New Jersey Assembly in the latter year (1935), and was re-elected in 1936. Bills he introduced provided for a State water authority and for public defenders in each county. According to *Newsweek* (February 6, 1939), he "disagreed so violently with [Republican] Governor Harold G. Hoffman's sales tax theories that he sought Hoffman's impeachment." In 1936 Thomas was sent to the United States Seventy-fifth Congress as Representative of the Seventh District of New Jersey, which he continued to represent in the Eightieth Congress. In 1942 he won by 55,424 votes to his opponent's 25,171 in the strongly Republican district; in 1944, by 86,759 to 44,423; in 1946, by 65,425 to 29,418. A discussion of his activities during those years may be found in the *PM Magazine* for November 30, 1947, in the first of two articles about Thomas.

"'More business in Government, and less Government in business,' has always been attractive to me as a slogan," Thomas said in 1946. "New Dealism to me is . . . not far different from the socialism of Hitler⁴², that of Mussolini⁴², and the communism of Stalin⁴². This does not mean, however, that I am opposed to progress or to liberal ideas. I voted for the original Wage and Hour bill and I shall support . . . a higher floor on a workman's wage." In 1939 Thomas called for the impeachment of Frances Perkins⁴⁰, then the Secretary of Labor. Over the years he has voted "conservatively and reliably" (*United States News*, April 4, 1947) with the Republican leadership. For ten years Thomas was a minority member of the Military Affairs Committee, and served also on the Claims Committee, which handled all claims upon the Government of more than five hundred dollars.

As a Military Affairs committeeman, soon after taking office in 1937, Thomas demanded that the sale of scrapped American merchant ships to Japan be stopped, and that Panama Canal defenses be strengthened. In 1939 he voted against improving Guam harbor and fortifications, protested against the involvement of the United States in foreign entanglements, and voted against lifting the arms embargo. The New Jersey Representative voted for the Selective Service Act in September 1940, for permitting merchant ships to be armed in November 1940, and for Lend-Lease in February 1941. March 1943 found him among the opponents of the War Security bill, which established severe punishment for "willfully obtaining or transmitting any data calculated to



J. PARNELL THOMAS

inform the enemy with respect to the war effort of the United States."

One of seventeen Military Affairs subcommittees, Thomas toured the European battlefronts in November-December 1944. After the war, in 1946, he said, "I pray for the success of the United Nations." That July he emerged as a leader of the opposition to the May ⁴¹Johnson and McMahon ⁴⁵bills for the Federal development and civilian-military control of atomic energy, charging that the latter bill was shaped by "one-world-minded people." Upholding the principle of complete military control, he was the one member of the Senate-House Joint Committee on Atomic Energy who did not agree to the final compromise Atomic Energy Act of 1946. Before the adjournment of the Seventy-ninth Congress in 1946 Thomas voted for the repeal of the OPA, later calling upon President Truman ⁴⁵to convene a special session to do away with price control.

When the House established its Special Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities, under the chairmanship of the Texas Democrat, Martin Dies, in 1938, Thomas was named a member. His particular interest has continued to be combating Communism: "We find this totalitarian bridgehead firmly entrenched in the labor movement, the Government, political parties, the press, radio and films, the schools and colleges, the churches and social organizations" (foreword to *The Communist Party of the United States as an Agent of a Foreign Power*, a 1947 committee report). In a radio broadcast reprinted in the August 1940 *Scribner's Commentator* he charged: "Many Communists and Communist 'fellow travelers' have been appointed to key positions in our Government. . . . Only Communists or those approved by Communists could procure employment on certain Federal projects." Critics have accused Thomas and the majority of the Un-American Activities committeemen of using

the charge of Communism to stigmatize non-Communists (*Civil Liberties Quarterly*).

One of Thomas' magazine articles, in 1940, was an attack upon Attorney General Robert H. Jackson ⁴⁰, who had stated that the Dies Committee's highly publicized activities made the Government's counterespionage work more difficult. Government officials made constant use, however, of the committee files, which the *United States News* (April 4, 1947) called "perhaps the most voluminous record of mildly liberal to forthrightly subversive individuals and organizations ever compiled in this country." "Liberals criticize the use of these files to prove or disprove loyalty," the magazine continued, "because, they assert, the files are the products of slipshod, unjudicial investigation. The liberals contend, too, that many people joined such organizations unaware that they were Communist-dominated, or affiliated themselves with groups that the Communists later penetrated and took over."

In January 1947, when Thomas became chairman of the Un-American Activities Committee in the newly Republican-led Eightieth Congress, *Collier's* commented, "We think the general idea is fine . . . but we feel that most people would like to see this Red hunt conducted by responsible and level-headed persons and agencies. . . . The Thomas-Rankin ⁴⁴Committee has been pretty extremist and excitable." Thomas has said that the old committee was "too melodramatic," that there was too much publicity-seeking and too many "leaks" to the press, and that he intended to be fair and businesslike. He felt, however, that the anti-Communist feeling after World War II vindicated the past record of the committee. Announcing hearings on a bill to outlaw the Communist party, Thomas stated that no Communists would be heard, a position he later reversed. Thomas opposed the bill, maintaining that it would drive the party underground. He himself headed the subcommittee investigating alleged Communism in Hollywood, and he designated a three-man subcommittee to investigate fascism in the United States. Another objective of the committee is to focus attention on Communists and their sympathizers in the Government and in labor unions. Thomas has also proposed a conference of representatives from the legislatures of Western Hemisphere countries to plan "a uniform program of legislation and exposure designed to cope with the Communist danger."

"Nobody can say that the House Committee on Un-American Activities is not putting on a good show," wrote Quentin Reynolds ⁴¹ of the investigation of communism in the motion picture industry in one article of a *PM* series. The committee's chambers were the scene of testimony by Hollywood celebrities, accusations by both sides (Thomas accusing several screen writers of being Communists, witnesses accusing Thomas of violating their constitutional rights). A group of film stars, representative of the specially formed Committee of the First Amendment, mingled among the spectators in protest against the committee's proceedings. *PM* believed, "The purpose is to strike terror into the hearts of the big movie producers and

directors so that these men—few of whom have ever been distinguished for their boldness—will no longer dare to make another picture” controversial in its subject matter; the New York *Herald Tribune*, in one of several criticisms of Thomas, asserted: “Not Hollywood but Congress is being investigated here, and once again the testimony indicates that the system of Congressional investigation committees needs overhauling.” On the favorable side, Arthur Krock of the New York *Times* observed that the critics of this investigation were silent during Congressional investigations of bankers; another supporting comment was, “We cannot afford to ignore a potential fifth column.” One result of the widespread publicity of this investigation, which was suspended early in November and scheduled to resume at an unannounced date, was a resolution introduced by Representative Adolph Sabath⁴⁶ that the committee be abolished.

In the business world, J. Parnell Thomas has, since March 1941, been a partner in Thomas and Godfrey, Wall Street insurance brokers. That October the Congressman was appointed director of State relief for unemployed and dependents in Allendale and five other municipalities. He is a trustee of the Allendale Public Library, a former director of the Allendale Building and Loan Association, a member of civic and veterans' organizations, of the Masonic Order, and of the Black Meadow Shooting Club. His church is the Protestant Episcopal.

Since January 1921 Thomas has been married to Amelia Wilson Stiles, daughter of a Mount Vernon (New York) bank president and newspaper publisher. Both their children, J. Parnell, Jr., and Stiles Delevan, saw active World War II service overseas. Congressman Thomas has gray hair and brown eyes; the New York *Sun* has described him as “short [he is five feet seven inches tall], red-faced, choleric, stocky [he weighs 175 pounds].” Fond of all outdoor sports, Thomas also collects United States stamps and Americana as a hobby.

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THOMPSON, M(ELVIN) E(RNEST)
 May 1, 1903- Acting Governor of Georgia;
 educator

Address: b. State Capitol, Atlanta, Ga.; c/o South Georgia Electrical Supply Co., 123 Hill Ave., Valdosta, Ga.

In the November 1946 State elections, M. E. Thompson was elected the first Lieutenant Governor of Georgia; by January 1947 through the death of the Governor-elect, he had become involved in an unusual political controversy as

one of two claimants to the governorship of the State. It was left to the courts of the State to decide whether he would assume the highest political office in Georgia or serve as Lieutenant Governor to Herman Talmadge⁴⁷, his rival for the governorship. It was not until a decision was rendered in March 1947 by the State's Supreme Court that Thompson's right to the governorship was substantiated. The Acting Governor (a new election will be held in 1948) had been prominent in Georgia's education program.

Melvin Ernest Thompson's ancestors (both maternal and paternal) can be traced to the colonists of South Carolina. Born May 1, 1903, to Henry Jackson and Eva (Edenfield) Thompson, M. E. Thompson comes from a family of farmers who early left South Carolina for Georgia. Reared in Millen, Georgia, his birthplace, by his mother, who was widowed in 1905, and his grandfather, a Baptist minister, young Melvin attended the town's high school. There he participated in all athletic activities, debating, and public speaking. After his 1922 graduation from high school, Thompson matriculated at Piedmont College (Demorest, Georgia) and a year later transferred to Emory University. His expenses he earned by waiting on tables and managing a college store.

In 1926, the year he received his Bachelor's degree, he became principal and coach of the Graymont-Summit High School. A year later he filled the same posts at the Hawkinsville (Georgia) High School and within another year he was superintendent of the public schools of that town. From 1933 to 1936 Thompson was State school supervisor with an office at Americus. He was also an instructor at Southwestern University in 1934 and at Georgia State College for Women (in Valdosta) in 1935. Having taken additional courses at the University of Georgia, Thompson received a Master's degree in public administration in 1935. Thereafter he studied at Emory, Peabody College, and the University of Chicago, fulfilling the requirements for a doctorate except for the completion of his dissertation and final examinations. He was aided in his graduate work by two scholarships and was awarded a Julius Rosenwald fellowship in 1939 to study coordination of the educational functions of Government agencies; he did not use the entire grant because he no longer held the State office which made the grant possible.

In 1937 Thompson was appointed assistant State supervisor of schools and director of teacher education and curriculum revision by Governor E. D. Rivers, who later became Thompson's political adviser; he held this position until 1941 (the year in which Eugene Talmadge⁴¹ began his third term as Governor). Subsequently, Thompson was employed by a publishing company. When Ellis Arnall⁴⁸ was elected Governor, Thompson became his executive secretary for about two years (1943-45). (Thompson had become interested in political affairs through his work with school legislation.) In 1945 he became State Revenue Commissioner.

(Continued next page)



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M. E. THOMPSON

In June 1946 M. E. Thompson was named Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor (in Georgia the nomination of this party insures election), and Eugene Talmadge's name was placed on the party's ticket as gubernatorial nominee. A month and a half after election day Talmadge, now the Governor-designate, died; this was twenty-one days before his inauguration. Two conflicting clauses in the State constitution made the succession to the governorship uncertain. Invoking a provision that stated that the incumbent Governor was to remain in office until a successor was elected and qualified, Arnall claimed the office. When Thompson would be sworn in as Lieutenant Governor, Arnall then asserted, he would resign so that Thompson could become Acting Governor until the 1948 election of Assemblymen. But another clause stipulated that the Assembly choose between the two candidates receiving the greatest number of votes in case no person had a majority. Herman Talmadge, son of the late Eugene, who stood highest among the other candidates with 675 write-in votes, asserted that his father was no longer a person (*Newsweek*, January 27 1947).

On January 15 the State Legislature designated Herman Talmadge as Governor, whereupon he took over the offices in the Executive Mansion. Within three days Thompson appeared in the Legislature to take the oath as Lieutenant Governor; before spectators were aware of what was happening, he repeated the oath, this time adding the promise to "faithfully administer the executive duties of the State of Georgia." Some minutes later Arnall resigned (Arnall's support of Thompson rests on constitutional grounds—many newspapers state that he does not agree with Thompson politically.) The State Senate, which had concurred with the House of Representatives in

electing Talmadge, later confirmed the journal recording Thompson's oath as Acting Governor. That same day Thompson persuaded Talmadge to accept the jurisdiction of the State courts in the matter; Thompson also was permitted to maintain offices in the State Capitol. (Talmadge supporters had previously evicted Arnall from the Capitol.) Although Thompson requested the Legislature to adjourn until the final court decision, the Talmadge majority refused. Six suits were filed to determine the legal Governor. (One of these was originally brought by Arnall and then amended in the name of Thompson.)

Heads of State departments reacted differently: Eugene Cook, Attorney General, had recognized Thompson appointees and represented the Lieutenant Governor in court; George Hamilton, the State Treasurer, had refused to accept tax collections or distribute funds to appointees of either man until a Superior Court decision directed him to recognize officials named by Talmadge. The situation remained unsettled until March 1947, when the Georgia Supreme Court recognized Thompson's claim; his official title became Acting Governor of Georgia. On July 14, 1948, voters of Georgia will choose a Governor to fill the unexpired portion of Eugene Talmadge's term.

One of the points on the Democratic platform was the restoration of the white primary which had been declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court. Talmadge had spurred action on a bill which would establish the Democratic party as a private club and therefore enable it to set any voting restrictions. Thompson, however, has favored strengthening the educational requirements: all prospective voters would be required to produce a high school or college diploma or to pass an examination based on the interpretation of the State constitution. When Thompson was confirmed as Acting Governor, he was required to review all bills passed by the State Legislature and signed or vetoed by Talmadge. Thompson almost immediately vetoed the Talmadge-sponsored white primary measure passed by the Georgia legislators. In retaliation, the Legislature adjourned without passing the 3 per cent sales tax bill which would have provided funds for the road, hospital, education, and old-age benefit program which Thompson wished to inaugurate—no further legislation could be enacted until a new session convened after the election in 1948. Thompson thereupon allocated half of the State's income to the schools. The Governor signed the measures outlawing the closed shop, the involuntary checkoff of union dues, and mass picketing.

By the end of 1947 teachers' salaries in Georgia had been raised, and an attempt was made to equalize funds appropriated for the education of Negro and white students. The antitrust action against twenty Georgia railroads was pressed. Thompson in August announced an intensive law enforcement drive; in the same month the method of employment of convict labor on State highways was changed.

In the meantime, political rivalry ran high. Thompson's supporters expelled Talmadge and his group from the Democratic party. As a result there were two Democratic parties in Georgia, the original one and one formed by Talmadge, which also claimed legal status. Since the primary election is the more significant election in Georgia, the decision as to which group is Democratic is important; the Democratic National Committee has recognized the Thompson group, but a court decision is pending. Instead of a "white primary," the Thompson group has decided upon segregation at the polls, a ruling which the Governor himself has found "excellent." Carl Levin, who has written two articles for the *New York Times* on the political situation in Georgia, sees Talmadge gaining in strength. In a 1947 *American Mercury* article on Georgia, Wenzell Brown said: "Thompson, while he is gaining the support of Arnall and the progressives, is not a marked liberal himself. He is a mild conservative who will avoid extremes."

During the course of his career as an educator, Thompson assisted in the writing or edited magazines dealing with curriculum revision problems. He is also co-author of *Georgia Citizenship*, a textbook used in the State's schools. Thompson, who is five feet ten inches tall and weighs 175 pounds, has blue eyes and black hair. He and the former Anne Newton, to whom he was married on March 3, 1927, have one son, Melvin Ernest, Jr. They have a home in Valdosta, Georgia, where Thompson is co-owner of the South Georgia Electrical Supply Company. The Governor attends the Baptist Church. His recreations are hunting, fishing, and golfing.

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THOMSON, SIR GEORGE PAGET 1892- Physicist

Address: b. c/o Imperial College of Science and Technology, University of London; h. 15 Stanley Gardens, London

As scientific adviser to Sir Alexander Cadogan¹⁴, chief British delegate to the United Nations Security Council and the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission, Great Britain in 1946 chose Sir George Paget Thomson, one of her most eminent physicists and, like his celebrated father, winner of the Nobel prize for work with the electron.

The only son of the late dean of British physicists, Sir Joseph John Thomson (who was awarded the Nobel prize in physics in 1906 for his discovery of the electron), George Paget Thomson was born in Cambridge, England, in 1892, while his father was Cavendish Professor of Physics in Cambridge University. His mother was a daughter of the late Sir George Paget, Regius Professor of Medicine at Cambridge, and the child was named for his maternal grandfather. He received his early education at the Perse School for Boys in Cam-

bridge, going thence to the university with which his family was so closely connected. There, at Trinity College (of which his father was afterwards master), he took first class honors in both the mathematical and natural science tripos in 1914. Immediately following his graduation that year he was appointed a fellow and lecturer on the faculty of Trinity's sister college, Corpus Christi.

World War I, however, interrupted his academic career before he had fairly gotten started. In 1914-15 he served in France with the First Queen's Regiment, in which he was given a commission. Then, from 1915 to 1919 he was attached to the Royal Air Force in an experimental capacity, working principally on aerodynamical problems. (He published the results of his investigations in 1920, in a volume entitled *Applied Aerodynamics*.) During 1918, also, he had been a member of the British War Mission to the United States. Returning to Corpus Christi College in 1919 to take up his post as fellow and lecturer, Thomson devoted most of his time during the next three years to research in the Cavendish Laboratory, acting also as an examiner for the mathematics tripos. He left Cambridge in 1922, becoming professor of natural philosophy in the University of Aberdeen, which post he held until 1930, when he was appointed to his present position as professor of physics in the Imperial College of Science and Technology of the University of London.

Professor Thomson's work has been in both theoretical and experimental physics, the latter predominating. Most of his early researches revolved in some way about the nature of positive rays, a field in which he made a number of valuable contributions. Sir William Bragg, in presenting him with the Hughes Medal of the Royal Society in 1939, pointed out in particular that it was Professor Thomson who discovered "that the small-angle scattering of protons in hydrogen could not be accounted for by treating the protons and electrons as point charges obeying the inverse square law of force." Thomson's most important contribution in the realm of atomic physics, for which he shared the 1937 Nobel prize with Clinton J. Davisson of the Bell Telephone Laboratories in New York, was the experimental verification by diffraction methods of Prince Louis Victor de Broglie's theory associating wave systems with moving particles. Not only was proof provided for De Broglie's theory, but the entire field of the structure of matter in surface layers, thin films, and gases was opened to scientific investigation because, once their diffraction characteristics had been established, the electrons were revealed as ideal tools to probe surface properties where the too-penetrating X-rays are capable of exploring only the depths.

According to an account in *Nature*, both Davisson and Thomson began intensive investigation of the nature of electrons about the same time, but independently of each other and with little reference to the theory formulated by De Broglie in 1924. Puzzled by certain anomalous results observed in experiments with



British Official Photo.

SIR GEORGE PAGET THOMSON

electrons and protons in helium and other gases conducted by themselves and others, Thomson and the late A. Reid, working in Aberdeen, were led to study the scattering of fast electrons in thin films of metal. In the June 18, 1927, issue of *Nature* Thomson and Reid published their initial report of the diffraction of cathode rays by a thin film of celluloid, but drew no conclusions. In the December 3, 1927, issue of the same periodical, Thomson's letter on the diffraction of cathode rays by thin films of platinum related his experiments to the De Broglie wave-particle theory, and in a longer report published by the Royal Society the scientist confirmed and extended his results.

How Thomson and Reid arrived at their conclusions was described by *Science* in its issue of October 12, 1928. In aiming the cathode rays or electron beams at a thin film of celluloid, platinum, or gold, they knew that the molecules in these materials would act as a lattice or diffraction grating from which the electrons would rebound. Particles hitting such a screen would scatter at all angles, producing a conical effect on a photographic plate exposed behind the screen. Waves, on the other hand, would bend, or be diffracted, at certain preferred angles, producing on the photographic plate a central dark spot surrounded by concentric rings. In the case of the cathode rays, the dark core represented the bulk of the electrons and the concentric rings the wave diffraction. To prove that these were not light waves, Thomson introduced a strategically placed magnet which, as would not happen with light waves, deflected the electrons from their courses and disturbed the photographic pattern. Since those historic experiments Thomson's work has centered in the application of these diffraction techniques in an intensive investiga-

tion of surface layers, thin films and gases, a field in which he is credited with being the first to see the enormous possibilities.

The scientist is the author or co-author of several important volumes in the literature of physics, dealing chiefly with his later work in electron diffraction and wave mechanics, but including a popular account of atomic physics as it had developed up to 1930, *The Atom* (revised in 1937). In collaboration with his father he prepared the third edition of the elder Thomson's *Conduction of Electricity Through Gases* (Vol. 1, 1928; Vol. 2, 1933), said by Sir William Bragg to be "the most important work there is on the subject." In the autumn of 1929 Thomson was George Fisher Baker nonresident lecturer in chemistry at Cornell University, and *Wave Mechanics of the Free Electron*, the published version of his talks, appeared in 1930. In 1939, together with William Cochrane, he published *Theory and Practice of Electron Diffraction*.

From 1937 to 1941 the professor of physics was a member of the Advisory Committee for Aeronautics of the British Air Ministry. After the beginning of World War II and while it was still doubtful that atomic energy could be employed for military purposes, he headed a committee of scientists coordinating the preliminary researches which by the summer of 1941 indicated that an atomic bomb could be expected before the end of the war. In 1943-44 he was again a scientific adviser to the Air Ministry. In 1946 he was named chief scientific adviser to Sir Alexander Cadogan, British delegate to the United Nations Security Council and Atomic Energy Commission. He has been quoted as fully supporting the United States plan for a world atomic energy authority and favoring, once control has been established, the utmost international cooperation to develop atomic energy for peacetime purposes. When President Truman announced his decision to release radioactive isotopes to other countries early in September 1947, Thomson declared that he was particularly aware of the importance of this decision: "This is one of the greatest contributions made in the last generation to the progress of biology and medicine."

Thomson was knighted in 1943. He has been a fellow of the Royal Society since 1930, is an honorary fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and holds an honorary D.Sc. degree from the University of Lisbon. He and Kathleen Buchanan Smith, the daughter of the Very Reverend Sir George Adam Smith, principal of Aberdeen University, were married in 1924. (Mrs. Thomson died in 1941.) The Thomson family includes two sons and two daughters. Reporter Jack Werkley, who interviewed him for the *Herald Tribune* when he came to New York for the U.N. atomic energy discussions, described him as "a thin, gray-haired man dressed on conservative British lines—blue shirt, tie, and suit—working out the British position on scientific questions in a book-filled hotel room."

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THORP, WILLARD L(ONG) May 24, 1899- United States Government official; economist

Address: b. Department of State, Washington, D.C.

One of the members of the "Roosevelt Faculty" of university professors was Willard L. Thorp, called by the New York *Herald Tribune* (November 17, 1946) "one of the few professors brought to Washington in the first year of the New Deal who is still there, and rising." President Truman⁴⁵ appointed him Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs in November 1946. An economist of repute, Thorp is the author of texts in the field. Thorp represents the United States on UNESCO and is an alternate to the U.N. General Assembly, to both of which posts he was named in 1947.

Willard Long Thorp was born of New England stock on May 24, 1899, the son of Susan Gertrude (Long) and the Reverend Charles Nicholas Thorp. Reverend Thorp, a Congregational clergyman, had a pastorate in Oswego, New York, where his son was born; in Chelsea, Massachusetts, where his son went to grammar school; and in Duluth, Minnesota, where his son attended high school. Young Willard Thorp was president of his class at Duluth Central High School, from which he was graduated in 1916. In that year, Thorp was enrolled at Amherst College. (His brother is also an Amherst man; their sister Margaret is supervisor of music in the Summit, New Jersey, public schools.) Willard Thorp's college career, like that of many other young men of that period, was interrupted by World War I. In 1918 he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Infantry of the United States Army, later assigned as a personnel officer in the motor corps training detachment at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. After demobilization, he returned to Amherst, where his studies brought him prizes for translating Latin poetry into English verse and for debating, two prizes in mathematics, and one for the best essay on the topic of commencement. Extracurricularly, Thorp was captain of the tennis team, leader of the musical club, banjo player in a dance orchestra, and a fraternity brother of Chi Phi. His high scholastic standing also brought him membership in Delta Sigma Rho and in Phi Beta Kappa by the time he received his B.A. degree in 1920.

In his senior year at Amherst, Thorp had planned to major in mathematics and political science. The courses, however, conflicted; the only solution which would meet the college requirements and fit into his schedule was to substitute economics for political science. Until



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WILLARD L. THORP

then, Thorp had agreed that economics was a "dismal science," but now he was exposed to such economists as Wilton H. Hamilton, Ernest Barker, and R. H. Tanney. Thorp wrote: "Professor Hamilton soon showed me that mathematics could be used through statistics as a tool in economics." By giving Thorp special assignments, Hamilton prepared him to accept an offer to teach at the University of Michigan, an appointment which the professor had arranged. Thorp received his M.A. degree there in 1921 with the acceptance of his thesis, *Correlation and the Price of Coal*; his doctoral dissertation was *The Integration of Industrial Operation* (1924), for which Columbia University awarded him his Ph.D. degree in 1924. His one honorary degree, an LL.D. from Marietta (Ohio) College, came eleven years later.

Following an instructorship in the department of economics at the University of Michigan (1920-21), Thorp returned to Amherst, where he taught as an instructor in economics and social institutions (1921-22) and later as a professor of economics (1926-34). The intervening years (1923-26) were spent in New York on the research staff of the National Bureau of Economic Research, with which he remained for an additional seven years, until 1933. He was also chief statistician for the New York State Board of Housing during 1925-26. It was Thorp's reputation as an economist that brought him to Washington as a "brain truster" of the Roosevelt Administration. When he was first named for a post in the Department of Commerce in 1933, Thorp was rejected by a Senate committee which suspected him of either having been a Republican or of having once voted Republican. (Thorp affirms that he was then and is now a Democrat.) In 1933-34 Thorp directed the United States Bureau of Foreign and Do-

THORP, WILLARD L.—*Continued*

mestic Commerce, a "much deflated" section of the Department of Commerce when he took over; concomitant with this was his membership on the Federal Alcohol Control Administration (1933-35). In 1934 Thorp became consumers' division director of the National Emergency Council, serving in the same year as chairman of the advisory council of the National Recovery Administration.

Although he continued to serve the Roosevelt Administration in an advisory capacity, Thorp returned to private enterprise, for ten years beginning in 1935, as director of economic research for Dun and Bradstreet, Inc., and as editor of the monthly *Dun's Review*. In 1938 he was director of studies for the Temporary National Economic Committee: on one occasion *Newsweek* wrote, "Dr. Thorp's testimony . . . to the TNEC . . . contrasts sharply with the business-baiting speeches of such New Dealers as Secretary Ickes⁴¹ and Solicitor General Robert Jackson⁴². Businessmen hailed it as an indication that sound, objective thinking on economic problems was still possible in Washington." Thorp was also a special adviser on economic studies to the Secretary of Commerce at the time (1938), later becoming economic adviser to the Secretary of Commerce for 1939-40.

In the State Department Thorp served as deputy to the Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs in 1945-46, before succeeding William L. Clayton⁴³. (Clayton became Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs.) Thorp, who was named by President Truman on November 8, 1946, was confirmed by the Senate as Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs on January 17, 1947. He is thus charged with general responsibility in the field of economic affairs, examining and making policy recommendations on developments which affect the economic foreign policy of the United States. Early in 1947 Thorp was also chairman of a Government committee which conducted hearings on the proposed International Trade Organization. In the course of his State Department duties Thorp had been adviser on economic matters to the United States delegation at the Paris Peace Conference in the fall of 1946, continuing in that capacity for the American delegation at the Council of Foreign Ministers when it met in New York later that year. In addition to his work with the State Department, Thorp was made American representative to the United Nations Economic and Social Council in 1947, and alternate representative to the United Nations General Assembly. (He was chosen for the UNESCO position after Francis Biddle⁴⁴ refused the nomination.)

While attending the July 1947 session of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, Thorp abstained from the voting which granted Hungary membership in UNESCO. At a later meeting of the same body Thorp indicated that the United States had no intention of abandoning the Truman doctrine of military aid to countries threatened by communism. When the International Bank for Reconstruc-

tion and Development and the International Monetary Fund sought affiliation with the United Nations as specialized agencies in August 1947, the Soviet Union opposed the move. "I can't think of anything," said Thorp in respect to this, "that will undermine the Economic and Social Council more than not to make agreements with these agencies." The measure was later approved by a vote of 13 to 3.

The United States delegation to the Washington conference on coal in August 1947 was headed by Willard Thorp. Concerned mainly with Ruhr coal production and its relation to European rehabilitation under the Marshall Plan, the talks, however, also considered the British economic crisis and the ability of the British to contribute to the refinancing of the Ruhr mines. The British-American agreement, reached in September 1947, provided for joint control of the mines, for improvements in housing, transportation, personnel methods, labor relations, and for installation of new machinery in the Ruhr area. The question of nationalization of the mines was not solved. Of this Thorp said, "The United States still disagrees with Britain's attitude on socialization."

At a meeting of the Joint Economic, Financial, Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Committee of the U.N. General Assembly in October, Thorp replied to charges made by Amazasp A. Arutiunian, Russian delegate to that body, who alleged that agreements among the International Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the United Nations were in violation of the Charter. In his rebuttal Thorp denied that the draft agreements would in any way infringe the authority of the U.N. since the membership of the special agencies, to a great extent, paralleled that of the U.N. itself. It was about this time that the Assistant Secretary of State took over the activities formerly supervised by William L. Clayton, Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, who resigned in October.

Economist Thorp told a meeting of New England business and industrial leaders (in November 1946) that the United States foreign policy is not only frequently limited by domestic policy, but "in the very broadest terms, our domestic policy is basic to our foreign policy." It is his belief that "the oversimplification which implies isolation between domestic and foreign policy problems is not only untrue, but it is dangerous." He has expressed his economic views in lectures at colleges, in addresses at meetings, in forums on the radio, in articles for magazines, and in his books, *Business Annals* (1926), and *Economic Institutions* (1928). He is editor of *Economic Problems in a Changing World* (1939), co-author of the monograph, *The Structure of Industry* (1941), and is a contributor to the volumes *Recent Economic Changes* (1921), *America's Recovery Program* (1934), *Economic Essays in Honor of Wesley Clair Mitchell* (1935), and *Science and Social Changes* (1939). He has also contributed material on economics to the *Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences*.

Formerly a trustee of the Associated Gas and Electric Corporation (1940-45), Thorp's business affiliations in 1947 include the offices of director of the General Public Utilities Corporation and director of the Associated Electric Company. He is a trustee of Amherst College, and is also chairman of the executive committee of the Social Science Research Council, a fellow and director of the American Economics Association, and in January 1947 he succeeded Isador Lubin⁴¹ as president of the American Statistical Association; he at one time belonged to the Trade and Commerce Bar Association. Thorp presided over meetings of the International Statistical Conference in September 1947 and spoke before the First Hemispheric Stock Exchange Conference that same month.

Thorp was married to Hildegard Ellen Churchill, an Amherst girl, on August 24, 1923; their children are Barbara Ellen, Robin, and Jeffrey. This marriage was terminated by divorce in 1947. Subsequently Thorp became the husband of Clarice F. Browns, an attorney. The official attended the First Congregational Church in Amherst, was a member of the Massachusetts State Congregational Conference, and was once a trustee of the Annuity Fund of Congregational Ministers. For several years Thorp called square dances nearly every Saturday night for the "Lyons Plains Hillbillies" of Connecticut. In addition to square dancing, tennis and golf keep the brown-haired, brown-eyed official's six-foot-one, 192-pound physique in condition. The *Herald Tribune* found Thorp the "husky, athletic type—as he needed to be one day . . . when he sat in a commission session at the Paris Peace Conference for twenty-four hours without a break."

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TIKHONOV, VALENTIN See Payne, P. S. R.

TISO, JOSEPH (tyí'sô) Oct. 13, 1887—Apr. 18, 1947 Czechoslovakian Government official; Roman Catholic clergyman; carried on pro-Hungarian, anti-Slovak activities, later (1918) joined the Slovak People's party; elected to the national Parliament in Prague (1925); persuaded Czechoslovakian Government to grant autonomy to Slovakia, becoming its Premier in 1938; ally of the Nazis, President of Slovakia during German occupation of Czechoslovakia; condemned as collaborationist and hanged. See *Current Biography* 1943 Yearbook.

Obituary

- N Y Times p4 Ap 19 '47

TOGLIATTI, PALMIRO (tôl-yă'tê päl-mě'rô) Mar. 26, 1893- Italian Government official; Communist party leader

Address: b. c/o Communist Party Headquarters, Rome

Since returning to his native Italy in March 1944 after eighteen years of exile, a great part of which was spent in Russia, Palmiro Togliatti, Italy's Communist political chief, has helped to consolidate the position of the Italian Communist party as a strong political force in the country. There are, according to official sources, 2,200,000 Italians who are members of the Communist party. Togliatti is one of the seven top leaders of European Communism, and is viewed by some observers as the "most acute political mind in Italy." He is well known as Ercole Ercoli, his pseudonym.

Because of Palmiro Togliatti's long exile and his years as an underground revolutionary, his life history up until the time he re-entered Italy in 1944 has many blank pages. It is known that he was born in Genoa on Palm Sunday, March 26, 1893, and thus was given a first name which signifies palms. His father was a bookkeeper for the Government. Young Togliatti studied at Turin University, winning a scholarship in law, and later, received a Ph.D. degree in jurisprudence. It was while he was at the university that he joined the Socialist party and began to devote his time to writing for Socialist publications. In 1921 he was one of the Left-wing leaders who seceded from that party to form the Italian Communist party. When the Fascists marched on Rome in 1922, he was imprisoned; after his release he worked with the Communist underground, using the name of Ercole Ercoli. In 1926, pursued by the Fascist police, he escaped from Italy and went to France.

During the next eighteen years, Togliatti wrote, as Ercoli, for radical publications and was active in the Communist Third International (Comintern), the central organization of the Communist parties of the world. Between assignments abroad he lived and worked in Moscow, from whence he, again as Ercoli, made anti-Fascist broadcasts to Italy. He was reported to have become (as Comintern Executive Committee member, *Time*, May 5, 1947) "one of the few Western Communists who can truthfully boast of Stalin's personal trust and friendship."

Togliatti was chief of the Comintern in Spain during the Spanish Civil War, participating actively in the Loyalist cause. He was placed in prison for a period by two Popular Front generals, Miaja and Casado, who made their peace with Franco, but was released when a group of soldiers in the International Brigade stormed the jail. After making his way to France, he returned later to Barcelona and the Loyalists' "last-ditch fight," then went to Morocco, and finally back to Moscow. In 1943 Togliatti (as Ercoli) was one of the seventeen high-ranking Communists signing the decree which dissolved the Comintern. In a speech short-waved to Italy, Togliatti reported that the action permitted "a greater adaptability of the fundamental program and favored the



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organization of more independent movements adapting each party to the character, traditions, and customs of each people." This was in line with the so-called "conservative" trend of the Communist party—a trend which characterized the political activities of Togliatti up to 1947. In that year the Italian Communist was named as a representative to the newly organized Cominform (Communist Information Bureau).

After the declaration of the Italian armistice in September 1943, Togliatti reportedly left Moscow for Italy, but for reasons unknown he returned to Moscow (*Christian Science Monitor*, November 15, 1943), where he broadcast an appeal to the Italian people to unite in a common effort to drive the Germans out of Italy. It was not until March 1944, that, through the intervention of Andrei Vishinsky⁴⁴, the Allied Military Government granted Togliatti permission to return to his native country. He went to Naples. Once in Italy, he succeeded, in April, Eugenio Reale as Communist party leader. He immediately announced his intention to support the monarchy and the Badoglio⁴⁰ Government and the same month (April) was appointed Minister without Portfolio. He gave his reason for supporting this Government, which admittedly still had Fascists within its ranks: "We wanted Italy to have a government that would assure our participation in the fight against Germany. . . . The formation of the Badoglio Government meant complete acceptance of the armistice and . . . the participation of Italy in the war against Germany."

In June 1944, when the liberation leaders of Rome refused to serve under Badoglio because of his former Fascist association, Togliatti helped to effect Badoglio's resignation and the establishment of a Government under Ivanoe Bonomi⁴⁴. Togliatti explained his party's participation in a Government which was de-

scribed in the *New York Times* for December 13, 1944, as "hardly more than an administrative arm for the Allied Commission," by indicating that if the Communists had not joined, the "Fascist reactionary forces would have encountered less resistance to their maneuvers." Not many months later Togliatti (a Minister without Portfolio in the Bonomi Cabinet), strengthened by an alliance with the Socialist party, one of whose leaders is Pietro Nenni⁴⁷, began to demand a change in the Government. In December the second Bonomi Government was formed and Togliatti was appointed Vice-Premier. By the spring of 1945, however, Togliatti together with other Leftist leaders began to demand the resignation of Bonomi, whom they declared represented reactionary forces. This resulted in the establishment in June 1945 of a fourth Government for Italy. Ferruccio Parri⁴⁵ was named Premier, and Togliatti became Minister of Justice. The Cabinet represented all the various political factors in Italy—Labor Democrats, Socialists, Communists, Liberals, Action Party members, and Christian Democrats.

The next year, the general election of June 1946 placed the Christian Democrats at the head of the Italian Government, with Alcide de Gasperi⁴⁶ as Premier, and the plebiscite of the same month put an end to the reign of the House of Savoy. Even though the Christian Democrats had polled more than eight million votes and were judged at the time "the strongest single party in Italy," they were not so strong as the Communists and Socialists combined. Togliatti refused to accept a position in the De Gasperi Cabinet, but the Communists held four Cabinet positions, leaving Togliatti free to criticize the Government from the outside and to consolidate the Communist position. The party platform at that time called for private property rights, individual liberty, and religious freedom.

Communist and Socialist disapproval of the De Gasperi Government was heightened during the debates on the Italian peace treaty. At the Paris conference in August 1946, Togliatti was reported to have conferred with the Russian Foreign Minister Molotov⁴⁰ "primarily to advise him on his speech," which scorned De Gasperi's plea for a more lenient treatment from the Allies. Molotov's speech followed closely the Communist criticism of the Italian Government by remarking that De Gasperi's position was merely "a justification for claims of aggrandizement of the old Italy." In the Italian Constituent Assembly debate on ratification of Italy's peace treaty, in July 1947, Togliatti revealed himself as opposed to its acceptance. Although the vote taken at the end of the debate was secret, there were indications that the Communists were among the eighty abstainers (*New York Herald Tribune* and *New York Times*, for August 1, 1947) since they were not sure of Moscow's attitude toward the treaty at the time. Togliatti was also active in the discussions of the Trieste question. He made a trip to Belgrade in November 1946 and received from Tito⁴³ the promise of a willingness to discuss the ex-

change of the city of Gorizia for settlement of the Yugoslavian claims on Trieste. When Tito's suggestion was passed over and Trieste was established as a free city, Togliatti accused De Gasperi of conspiring with the United States and Great Britain in the controversy. Early in 1947, in the Communist national paper, *L'Unità*, Togliatti accused De Gasperi of using Italian independence "as an article of trade" when he came to the United States to seek funds for Italian rehabilitation. He also demanded that the Government nationalize immediately the "monopolistic industries in general, especially in the field of electricity."

In March 1947 the Communist party aided the Roman Catholic Christian Democrat party to introduce the Lateran Pacts of 1929, which re-established relations between the Italian Government and the Vatican, into the proposed republican Italian constitution. The new constitution containing the Lateran agreement was adopted, thus making the Roman Catholic the state religion in Italy and its teachings obligatory in all educational institutions. In answer to questions concerning his stand on the Lateran Pacts in the new constitution, Togliatti replied that he believed such a course would make for religious peace in Italy. Only the Socialists, Republicans, and Actionists opposed the religious clauses of the new constitution.

The coalition among the Communists, Socialists, and Christian Democrats ended in June 1947 and De Gasperi, still supported by a vote of 279 to 234, decided to govern Italy without the Communists or Socialists. This was the first time since the liberation that the Left-wing parties were not in the Government. Since then the opposition of the Communists has intensified and the fear of violence in Italy has mounted. Togliatti maintained, in past utterances, that his party's immediate goal is the "conquest of power," but that it was to be attained by democratic, non-violent methods. In the *New York Times* for September 8, 1947, he was reported, however, as threatening to use "30,000 well-armed Partisans" to fight the De Gasperi Government if the latter did not soon give "proof of its democratic spirit." He was to declare that "there is a will for revolution in large strata of the Italian people. . . . Revolutions are not declared and not made by parties. Parties only direct them, and if they are strong and well organized and have a majority of the people, direct them to victory." He has also charged the United States with interference in Italian affairs, with trying to "spread another war." Originally he had supported the Marshall Plan, "provided," according to Arnaldo Cortesi (*New York Times*), "it was not used against Russia," and according to another report, as long as it did not "create blocs or subject Italy to capitalist interests." Hunger marches and country-wide strikes in farms and factories, culminating in a short-lived general strike in December 1947, marked the Italian political scene after the split. Several times during the last months of 1947 Togliatti tried unsuccessfully to unseat De Gasperi, who then obtained several votes of confidence.

While an underground worker in Italy, Togliatti was married, sometime between 1922 and 1926 to Rita Montagnana, a former seamstress who now heads Italy's Communist women. Their son, Aldo Togliatti, is said to have returned to Italy from Russia in September 1945. Togliatti is described as quiet in manner and speech; he usually wears a double-breasted blue business suit. Small in stature, with graying brown hair and a "studious look behind horn-rimmed glasses," the Communist leader is an intellectual with an interest in music and classical Greek literature. In his speeches he often quotes from the Bible, Dante, and Lincoln. He enjoys watching soccer games, and likes to bowl and play *scopone*, a card game. To his co-workers, he is known as "Il Migliore" ("The Best").

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TOUREL, JENNIE (tōō-rēl') June 22, 1910- Opera and concert singer

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The most famous Carmen and Mignon in France during the 1930's, Jennie Tourel, mezzo-soprano of the Paris Opéra-Comique and the Metropolitan in New York, has since 1941 been acclaimed by American critics as the "greatest recitalist to come up in a decade" and as a "singer who has set a new height in the standards of recital giving."

Of Russian parentage and French training, Jennie Tourel (whose professional name is an adaptation of her teacher's) was born on June 22, 1910, in Montreal, Canada, while her parents were on a business trip. At about the age of one year she was taken to Paris, where the family settled and she received her education. Music was an important part of her life from the very beginning. Her mother, possessed of an appealing singing voice, used to sing to her baby daughter in Russian, and at the age of two the child was already repeating many of these songs. She was always singing during her childhood, in Russian, although she knew French equally well. Her formal musical instruction, under private teachers, began when she was six, with lessons on the flute. Two years later she began to study the piano, but, she told Mary Braggiotti of the *New York Post* in 1946, she was lazy about practicing and continually slighted the left hand: she never had the patience to work at the instrument because she played fairly well by ear.

It was said that she might have been a pianist had her voice not been recognized as unusual when she was about sixteen. Vocal lessons began for her in 1926, with the Russian soprano Anna El-Tour, who had come to Paris to teach at the Eastern Conservatory the year before



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with a reputation acquired in Moscow and Berlin. The young singer studied with Mme. El-Tour for the next two years, but, she was almost ashamed to admit in 1946, no longer. Because at the time she felt that her "own brain" could be her best teacher and that she was expending too much effort on what should have been a pleasant occupation, she chose to work instead with a coach on repertoire and to perfect her vocal techniques by observing and imitating the best singers then in Paris. This she was able to do because she already had acquired complete mastery of the fundamentals of good singing, the secret of which, she insists, is proper breath support.

Miss Tourel's big chance came in April 1933, after a member of the Paris Opéra-Comique had heard her singing at a party and suggested that she come to one of the Opéra-Comique's regular Monday auditions. Among the thirty-two would-be artists auditioned that day, she was the last, and the only one to be engaged. Because she lacked stage experience, however, she did not at once receive a contract. Instead, the management allowed her to make her debut as a guest in the title role of *Carmen*, intending to judge her more fully on this performance. By the end of the first act, it is related in *Etude*, the audience was "interested"; at the end of the second she received an ovation; at the end of the third the manager appeared to offer her the coveted contract for leading roles at the Opéra-Comique. Gradually she gained experience and built up a repertoire embracing all the leading mezzo-soprano parts, including many unfamiliar to American audiences, such as Charlotte in Massenet's *Werther* and the title roles in Rossini's *La Cenerentola* and Bizet's *Djamileh*. Her greatest successes she achieved in Bizet's *Carmen* and Thomas' *Mignon*, in each of which she had sung more than two hundred times when she fled Paris

abruptly in 1940, having been for five years the city's only Mignon and virtually its only *Carmen*.

When the Nazis entered Paris in June 1940, posters were up announcing another Tourel *Carmen*, but she never sang that performance: she had gotten out of the city just two days ahead of the invader, leaving most of her possessions behind. Arriving in Lisbon, she fell ill, and, consequently, it was not until January 1941 that she arrived in the United States to begin her career anew. Then her first thought was of the Metropolitan—where she had sung Mignon and *Carmen* in the spring season of 1937, with excellent notices—but the Metropolitan already had apportioned all roles for the remainder of its season. The Metropolitan's conductor Wilfred Pelletier⁴⁴, however, offered her an opportunity to sing *Carmen* and Mignon under his baton in Montreal, and after that she was engaged for these and other roles in Havana, Chicago, Toledo, Philadelphia, Boston, Toronto, and Baltimore. But the event which really launched her career in the United States occurred in October 1942.

For some time Arturo Toscanini⁴² had been searching for a mezzo-soprano soloist for his projected performance of Hector Berlioz's dramatic symphony *Roméo et Juliette* with the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra on October 7, 9, and 11, 1942. A friend of a friend, she has said, succeeded in getting her an audition with the maestro, and the critics did the rest after the concert. In the words of Virgil Thomson⁴⁰ of the New York *Herald Tribune*: "One was definitely aware when Miss Tourel sang that the house was sitting up and taking notice of some magnificent vocalism. Miss Tourel was a joy. She is a singer in the great tradition. Her voice is beautiful, her diction clear, her vocalism impeccable and her musicianship tops." Asked later how it felt to sing under the baton of the great Toscanini, Jennie Tourel replied: "When you walk out with Toscanini on the platform you are not nervous—you are ecstatic. Before me was Toscanini. Behind me was the Westminster Choir. It was like a holiday."

The engagement opened the way for Miss Tourel. In rapid succession she was heard with the Boston Symphony Orchestra under Serge Koussevitzky⁴⁰ in both Boston and New York, with Leopold Stokowski⁴¹ and the NBC Symphony in the American première of Serge Prokofiev's⁴¹ *Alexander Nevsky Cantata* in March 1943, again with Stokowski as soloist in Bach's *St. Matthew Passion*, presented at the Metropolitan Opera House on April 9, 1943. Her next appearance in New York was at Lewisohn Stadium on July 31, 1943, when the critic of the New York *Times* observed significantly: "Miss Tourel's voice and art are well known. She was in excellent form last night." On November 13 came her New York recital debut at Town Hall, on which occasion Virgil Thomson wrote: "Miss Tourel is mistress of a wider range of coloration in all ranges and at all volumes than any other singer I have ever heard. Her pitch is perfect in the most difficult modern music. Her legato skips

are the kind of *bel canto* one dreams about. . . . Her musicianship in every domain is so thorough that from the whole technical and intellectual aspect her work belongs clearly with that of the great virtuosos of music."

Jennie Tourel's second, and official, Metropolitan debut was made as Mignon on March 16, 1944, critics and public approving. On this occasion the reviewer from *Musical America* wrote: "It would be oversimplification to set Miss Tourel down as a miniaturist, but it is true that her greatest accomplishments lie in exquisitely wrought detail, highly polished minutiae of musical as well as histrionic expression and sensitivity to the finer points of interpretation. Some of these small-frame accomplishments inevitably are lost upon the audience in a theater as large as the Metropolitan, but even those in the farthest reaches of the top balcony were persuaded by the elfin charm and the subtlety of nuance with which she recreated the wild, gypsy creature to the life. Her voice, while not large nor even remarkably colorful, is a joy to hear because it is so perfectly produced and is deployed with such unmistakable mastery of technique."

When she next appeared as Carmen, on March 24, 1944, Herbert Peyser corroborated his colleague's observations. "The writer of these lines, who obtained his first experience of the Tourel Carmen at the Opéra-Comique in Paris, can vouch for the unwavering consistency of the impersonation from year to year. Except for the enhancement of nuances and the deepening of certain details the artist has adhered with unvarying logic to her fundamental conception. Its keynote is simplicity and the avoidance of far-fetched or flamboyant effects. It has the charm of French style, an unceasing vitality, and a richness of well contrived detail that falls effortlessly into its place in the general scheme. . . . It is an exquisitely sensitive rather than a prodigiously sensational accomplishment. Mme. Tourel sang the music with the unfailing beauty of her finished vocalism and the full sensuousness of her seamless scale."

The singer's other roles at the Metropolitan have been Adalgisa in *Norma* and Rosina in *The Barber of Seville*, first heard on December 15, 1944, and March 14, 1945, respectively. In the latter case she was setting a Metropolitan precedent, because, although this coloratura role was originally written for mezzo-soprano voice, it had always been sung by a soprano at the Metropolitan. (Back in 1941, it is interesting to note, Miss Tourel had sung a soprano role, Lisa in Tchaikowsky's *Pique Dame* with the New Opera Company.) At the close of her first season with the Metropolitan, in the summer of 1944, she left for first appearances in opera and concert in Mexico and Brazil, where she sang in *Norma* and Verdi's *Masked Ball* as well as in *Carmen* and *Mignon*, gave an extra two performances in *Carmen* to satisfy popular demand, and on the occasion of her first Brazilian recital was forced to repeat al-

most her entire program before the concert broke up with the singing of the "Marseillaise" in honor of the liberation of Paris earlier that day. With the 1945-46 season and her second transcontinental tour, Miss Tourel began to devote herself more exclusively to recital, winning critical superlatives at every appearance. The year 1947 found her back on the Metropolitan's roster, and she was also engaged to sing the lead in Rossini's *La Cenerentola*, the Christmas spectacle planned for Covent Garden, in London.

Jennie Tourel's voice has the even, velvety texture which the critics have always found so rare among singers, great flexibility, and a range extending from low G to high C, three notes wider than the average mezzo-soprano's. In an interview published in *Etude* of March 1943, she has set forth what she believes to be the basis and *sine qua non* of all good singing. Behind beautiful tone, meaningful phrasing, correct resonance, perfect pitch, and clear diction, she has stated, lies one cardinal factor, proper breathing. "In my opinion, the secret of good vocal production lies in a complete mastery of breath support. Vocal problems (as distinguished from musical problems) may be classified in a most general way into those of production and those of flexibility. The former have to do with the emission of tone; the latter, with the technical equipment that enables the tone to obey the wish of the singer. Both are indispensable to good singing—but production must come first! . . . Most of all, concentrate on breath support—all errors of production can be rectified by the fundamental correctness of support."

Short, dark, and vivacious, Jennie Tourel, an American citizen since December 1946, says she sings as an outlet for her emotions, which are "always burning." An extraordinary linguist, able to capture the intrinsic color and rhythm of a language with amazing speed, she can if the occasion warrants it sing (and converse) in seven languages—French, Russian, English, German, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese, the last the language of the Villa-Lobos⁴⁶ songs which she has made so peculiarly her own. Said Virgil Thomson of this gift: "She moves around in each tongue as if it were a whole new landscape and climate, untranslated, untranslatable and unique." But singing forms only a part of Jennie Tourel's interests. Her tastes embrace books, museums, paintings, the theater, and the movies. The latter she saves up for her spare hours on tour; plays and concerts are her fare in New York. Her constant companion, even on tour, is her French poodle Minos, who would have been left behind in France had his mistress not made him sit up and beg to be permitted to accompany her on the plane for Lisbon.

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TOYNBEE, ARNOLD J(OSEPH) (toin'-bē) Apr. 14, 1889- British historian

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In 1934 the first three volumes of *A Study of History* by Arnold J. Toynbee, research professor of international history at the University of London and director of studies at the Royal Institute of International Affairs, were published, and in 1939 a second three appeared. Although the work is (in 1947) not yet com-



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pleted, the London *Nation* commented, "Students of history have concluded that for freshness, originality and boldness of concept, Toynbee's work is a major contribution to modern thought." Despite certain faults, *Nation* also stated, it deserves to rank with such accepted classics as Gibbon's *The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire* and Spengler's *The Decline of the West*. New interest in the work was stimulated in 1947 by the publication of an authorized one-volume abridgement by David C. Somervell, which in two months climbed to second place on best-seller lists.

Arnold Joseph Toynbee was born in London on April 14, 1889. His father was a social worker, and his mother one of the first women in England to receive a college degree. An uncle, Arnold Toynbee, sociologist, economist, and author of *The Industrial Revolution*, gave his name to Toynbee Hall, the first social settlement in England, established in the East End of London in 1884. Young Arnold attended Winchester and Balliol College, Oxford, at both of which he was a Scholar, and received what he has called "an old-fashioned education in Greek and Latin classics." The year after leaving Oxford he spent partly as a student in the British Archaeological School at Athens, partly on a walking tour among

the ancient ruins of Greece. His Greek sojourn had two effects on him, he has indicated: in the cafes of Athens he became aware of current international affairs through hearing discussions on the foreign policy of Sir Edward Grey, then Great Britain's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and, contemplating the ruins of ancient civilizations, he began to ponder upon their relationship to his own times. In 1912 Toynbee returned to Balliol as a fellow and tutor in ancient history, remaining in that post until 1915, during which period he began his career as an interpreter of the contemporary scene: he contributed articles to the *Nation* and wrote two volumes, both published in 1915 and received with mixed reviews, entitled *Nationality and the War* and *The New Europe*.

In 1915 Toynbee entered the service of the Government, working for a time in the Political Intelligence Department of the Foreign Office and in 1919 serving as a member of the Middle Eastern section of the British delegation to the Peace Conference at Paris. After World War I, in 1919 he was named Koraes Professor of Byzantine and Modern Greek language, literature, and history at the University of London. There he became research professor of international history in 1925. Also in 1925, he was appointed director of studies in the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London. During the Greco-Turkish War (1921-22), Toynbee took a year's leave of absence to act as correspondent for the *Manchester Guardian*. Upon his return he wrote *The Western Question in Greece and Turkey* (1922). Reviewers called it a fair and objective appraisal, the *New Republic* saying: "The title is a neat epitome of the contents. The Eastern Question, that insoluble deposit left by the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire, is analyzed from the standpoint . . . of Greeks and Turks; and is correctly renamed the Western Question because shown to have been mainly produced by the interference, partly unconscious, partly covetous or merely inept, of the great Western powers." In 1923 Toynbee investigated for *Asia* the changes which had taken place in Turkey since his visit of 1921.

Together with Veronica M. Boulter, who has been his partner in the undertaking from its inception to the present, the historian was also preparing at this time the first volume in a series of international yearbooks issued, beginning in 1924, by the Royal Institute of International Affairs. Entitled *A Survey of International Affairs, 1920-23*, it was received, in the words of the *Spectator*, as "a masterly and penetrating study in a short compass." The second volume in the series, *Survey* said in 1925, "combines in a peculiarly happy manner a factual summary of international events with an objective interpretation which in almost every instance skillfully avoids even a suggestion of partisanship." Toynbee's *The World After the Peace Conference*, published in 1925, was intended to constitute a prologue to his book, as well as an epilogue to the Royal Institute's *History of the Peace Conference*

of *Paris*, to volume six of which he had contributed the chapter on non-Arab territory of the Ottoman Empire. *Journey to China*, published in 1931, was a somewhat less serious undertaking, a record of Toynbee's impressions on a six months' trip—across Europe and the Middle East, by ship to the Far East, and back to the West via the trans-Siberian railway—which he took when invited to attend a conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations in Japan. The essays appeared first as a series of articles in the *London Nation* in 1929 and 1930.

Toynbee's magnum opus, the still uncompleted (in 1947) *A Study of History*, dates back to 1922, when he jotted down the core of his project on half a sheet of writing paper. In the ensuing two years, he has said, he "got the entire shape of it outlined in notes," and he has been writing it ever since. (In general, he has remarked, he tries to work on the *Survey of International Affairs* in the winter, on *A Study of History* in the summer.) The first three volumes were published in 1934, the second three in 1939, and he expects to have the final three ready for publication by 1950. The complex thesis of *A Study of History* is set forth in the *Christian Science Monitor* in these words: "Toynbee studies the courses of twenty-six civilizations that, by his reckoning, have existed, and . . . draw from their geneses and growth, their decline, disappearance or petrification . . . such main hypotheses as that the progress of a civilization is, up to a point, in direct ratio to the difficulties presented by its environment [either materialistic or human]; that the 'source of action' is in the creative individual, or in small minorities of individuals; that the criterion of growth is not to be found in military, political, or technical accomplishment, but in an ability to respond adequately to a succession of less material challenges [he sees the one hope of Western civilization in a re-birth of the Christian spirit]; and that a 'breakdown,' resulting in decline, arrested development, or a despotic 'Universal State,' has always occurred through a failure on the part of the minority, which becomes either mechanical-minded or tyrannically urgent and produces social disunity."

Reception of the several parts of the work varied. In general its scope and magnitude received high praise. "As a contribution to human knowledge it bids fair to be one of the most influential books of our generation," wrote Ellsworth Huntington in the *Saturday Review of Literature* in a 1934 issue. "Arnold Toynbee has given us by far the most significant contribution that any historian has made in the twentieth century toward the understanding of ourselves and of our own age," Christian Gauss declared in the *New York Herald Tribune* in 1940. It was when the reviewers began to consider it in detail that many of them expressed doubts. Leonard Woolf wrote in the *New Statesman and Nation* in 1940 in a typical statement: "A work of this nature challenges criticism as a whole and not merely in its several parts, and it is when the reviewer takes up this challenge that he begins to feel

intimidated, for he can no longer honestly confine himself to cries of hosanna and he has to disagree with Professor Toynbee. The more one reads his book the more doubtful one becomes of the legitimacy of his general method and the soundness of his general conclusions." A synthesis of the two viewpoints was reached by the *Manchester Guardian* in discussing the one-volume abridgement made by David C. Somervell, assistant master in the English public school of Tonbridge, and published in 1947: This "admirable abridgement . . . enables the student to concentrate more easily on the argument which is too often lost in the rich labyrinth of the original. . . . And yet, after reading it, one is tempted to say that the argument is the weakest part. The high qualities of Mr. Toynbee's great work lie rather in his poetic vision, in his freedom from the trammels of time and space, and in the Olympian sweep of his glance across the centuries."

Toynbee is likewise the compiler of the anthologies *Greek Historical Thought* (1924) and *Greek Civilization and Character* (1924), editor of *British Commonwealth Relations* (1934), co-author with K. P. Kirkwood of *Turkey*, in the *Nations of the Modern World* series (1926), and has contributed chapters to other volumes. In 1945 he began working on a history of international relations in the decade 1939-49 under a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation. Since 1920 he has also been a frequent contributor to such periodicals as *International Affairs*, the *London Nation*, *Asia*, *Contemporary Review*, the *New Republic*, the *Atlantic Monthly*, *Harper's Magazine*, and others. During World War II he served the British Government as director of foreign research and press service of the Royal Institute of International Affairs (1939-43) and director of the Research Department when it became an organ of the Foreign Office (1943-46). He holds honorary D.Litt. degrees from the universities of Oxford, Princeton, and Birmingham; he was made a Fellow of the British Academy in 1937. In March 1947, shortly before the publication date of Somervell's abridgement of *A Study of History*—March 20, 1947—Toynbee arrived in the United States (his fifth trip) for a series of six lectures, "Encounters Between Civilizations," at Bryn Mawr College. *Study of History* was a Book-of-the-Month Club selection, and *Publishers' Weekly* reported in May that it had "made one of the spring's more spectacular sales records all over the country." Professor Toynbee is scheduled to deliver the Bampton Lectures in America at Columbia University in the spring of 1948.

The historian has been described as "a slim, pale man with a long face and clipped, wispy white hair." He and Rosalind Murray, daughter of the classical scholar Gilbert Murray, were married in 1913 and are the parents of three sons. (One of them is Philip Toynbee, the novelist.) This marriage ended in divorce in 1954, and Toynbee was subsequently married to Veronica M. Boulter. Toynbee is said to think almost as readily in classical Greek as in English. Asked about his approach to history, he has said: "I see things from the point

TOYNBEE, ARNOLD J.—*Continued*

of view of an Ancient Historian, looking at the modern Western World from the outside. I feel a great concern to see and express the point of view of the non-Western peoples. I believe in studying living history and interpreting past history in the light of this."

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 Who's Who, 1947

TRUMAN, BESS (WALLACE) *See* Truman, Mrs. H. S.

TRUMAN, MRS. HARRY S. Feb. 13, 1885- Wife of the President of the United States

Address: The White House, Washington, D.C.

"Pursuing an honest life pattern of her own design," the First Lady of the Land, Mrs. Harry S. Truman, has tried to continue the Trumans' simple home life in the White House. "She is the average American woman," Helen Weigel Brown told *Liberty* readers, and "differs little from . . . the big businessman's wife who manages a household staff, shares in community activities, and completes the circle of her husband's social and business life."

Mrs. Harry S. Truman was born Bess Wallace, on February 13, 1885. The daughter of Madge (Gates) and David Millock Wallace, she grew up in Independence, Missouri, her birthplace, where the Wallaces were prominent. Schoolmates recall her holding her own in boys' games—"she could bat a ball as far as any boy in the neighborhood," and beat them at mumble-the-peg. The girl who was graduated from Independence High School (1901) in the same class with Harry Truman, however, was no longer the tomboy whistling through her teeth, but a dignified young lady. After graduation she remained at home for a few years and learned the fundamentals of managing a household from her mother and grandmother; contrary to reports, she did not become a teacher. From 1904 to 1906 Miss Wallace attended the Barstow School for Girls, a finishing school in Kansas City, Missouri, where she studied literature and languages. Active in social affairs, she also maintained her prowess in athletics, becoming an expert horsewoman and excelling in the shot-put event on Barstow's annual field day.

In 1917, after five years of "keeping company," Bess Wallace became engaged to Harry Truman, who had carried her books when they were classmates in grammar school—"she was his first and only sweetheart." (Mrs. Wallace is said to have disapproved of their courtship at first.) Their engagement was announced just before Truman joined the Army and went overseas with the AEF during World War I.

Upon his return in 1919, they were married and went to live with Mrs. Wallace in the Gates Victorian "mansion." (The house, where the bride had resided with her mother and three brothers since her father's death in 1903 had been built in 1860 by her grandfather, George Porterfield Gates, a successful flour miller. Later, when the Trumans were residents of the White House, that home became the summer White House.)

While Truman was a partner in a haberdashery business in near-by Kansas City, Mrs. Truman helped in planning their advertising signs, taking inventory, and going over the books at night; she backed her husband's decision not to file a bankruptcy petition, when the business failed during the 1921 deflation, and for fifteen years they saved to pay off their debts. Truman, having entered public life, rose during that time from county commissioner to presiding judge of the Jackson County Court (a sixty-three-hundred-dollar-a-year post), to United States Senator. In these years, while she was occupied with rearing their daughter Mary Margaret, who had been born in 1924, Bess Truman continued to share in her husband's work, discussing his problems with him, and after he entered the Senate, acting as his secretary.

The Trumans moved to Washington following Harry Truman's election to Congress in 1934. Unable to find domestic help, his wife took care of the housework in their five-room apartment and at the same time helped the Senator with his correspondence, speeches, and research. Although it is not uncommon for a Government official without private means to employ a member of his family, the discovery that Mrs. Truman was receiving forty-five hundred dollars annually as a clerk on the Senate payroll created comment among newspaper columnists. "She earns every cent of it," vehemently asserted Truman. "I never write a speech without going over it with her . . . and I never make any decisions unless she is in on them." Mrs. Truman had no Vice-Presidential ambitions for her husband, who was content in the Senate. When Democratic Party politics swept Truman into the office, however, she continued with her usual household duties and Red Cross work, the only noticeable change in her life being her participation in the Washington social whirl—"invitations poured in upon the Trumans in an avalanche."

Upon Truman's elevation to the Presidency on April 12, 1946, Bess Truman, hitherto little publicized, suddenly found herself in the limelight. Journalists said the new First Lady was "a hard person to write about." Unlike her predecessor, Eleanor Roosevelt⁴⁰, who was active in public affairs and held weekly press conferences, she preferred to remain in the background, seldom expressing her opinions on political occurrences and maintaining her relations with the press through two secretaries. The First Lady aroused comment, however, when she attended a tea given for her by the D.A.R. after that organization had refused to allow Hazel Scott⁴¹, Negro pianist, to perform in D.A.R.-

owned Constitution Hall. "I deplore any action which denies artistic talent an opportunity to express itself because of prejudice against race or origin," she asserted, but having accepted the tea invitation before the action against Miss Scott was taken, she "had no idea other than to keep this engagement."

During the first formal social season at the White House after the Roosevelts' wartime curtailment of elaborate entertainment, Mrs. Truman was "a gracious hostess" to diplomats, newspaperwomen, Government officials, and other groups. "Conservative informality," reported the *New York Times* "was the keynote of the White House's social reconversion." Mrs. Truman also entertained some of her old Independence friends, inviting the town's Tuesday Bridge Club, of which she had been a member for many years, for a four-day stay at the White House.

As First Lady, Mrs. Truman was guest of honor at teas and lunches, and at times accompanied the President to such functions as Pan American Day ceremonies and the opening session of the United Nations General Assembly. Averaging two or three engagements daily outside the White House during the season, she opened the 1945 United Nations' Relief Bazaar and the Christmas Seal Campaign and was a member of the National Committee of the Emergency Food Collection as well as similar organizations. She was one of the sponsors of the new National Mental Health Foundation in 1946 and also opened the campaign to raise funds for a memorial home and headquarters in Washington, D.C., in honor of the nurses and medical women of World War II. In January 1947 she participated with Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt in a special radio broadcast on behalf of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis "March of Dimes" campaign. In April of that year she became an honorary commander of the American Cancer Society. When the food conservation program was launched in the fall of 1947, the President and Mrs. Truman announced that all state dinners for the winter season would be canceled; austerity marked even the December reception for the diplomatic corps.

Mrs. Truman has been active in the Washington USO canteen for British girl clerks and in the Red Cross activities of the Senate Ladies and the Congressional Club. In 1945 she accepted honorary chairmanship of the English Classics Collection of Books organized by the Russian War Relief to replace books destroyed by the Nazis in the Soviet Union; as First Lady she is honorary president of the Girl Scouts, the Women's National Democratic Club, and the Home Hospitality Committee of War Recreation Services, and also holds honorary membership in other groups. She is a charter member of the P.E.O. Sisterhood in Washington, an educational and social society. While the President is a Baptist, his wife and daughter are Episcopalians.

With her healthy complexion and blue eyes, Mrs. Truman, despite her plumpness, impressed a *Newsweek* reporter as giving a much more



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distinguished appearance in person than in photographs. She wears small modish hats over her gray waved hair and dresses inconspicuously, very often in blue or green. Her Washington friends describe her as a considerate person and find her good-humored small talk entertaining. With Mary Margaret, she accompanied the President on his visit to Canada in June 1947 and his visit to Brazil in August 1947. Often her husband's guide to a good book, Mrs. Truman told Emma Bugbee of the *New York Herald Tribune* that she prefers Dickens (Barnaby Rudge is her favorite) and Scott to modern authors, whose novels she thinks are "a waste of time." The recipient of a Cuban award "for the love, friendship, and fraternity she has shown to Pan American countries," she is an apt student of Spanish; each week she meets with wives of other Government officials for lessons conducted in the White House Green Room. The Trumans are a music-loving family: they own a large and varied collection of records, and both the President and his daughter play the piano. Mrs. Truman, accompanied by Margaret, hears concerts at Washington's Constitution Hall and was, according to the recollections of old opera-goers, the first President's wife ever to have attended the opening night of New York's Metropolitan Opera season, in the fall of 1945. The first time Mrs. Truman heard her daughter sing in public was at Margaret's Pittsburgh concert debut in October 1947. The First Lady does not smoke, and has been praised for refusing cocktails in favor of tea or orange juice.

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TSCHIRKY, OSCAR (MICHEL) (chîr'-kê) Sept. 28, 1866- Maître d'hôtel: hotel executive

Address: b. c/o Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, Park Ave. & 50th St., New York

The Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York has been internationally famous since 1893; and Oscar Tschirky, better known as "Oscar of the Waldorf," has been a part of the institution from the time of its opening. *Who's Who in America* records that Tschirky, now the executive adviser of the institution, who gained his reputation as maître d'hôtel there, "is said to know more people from all over the world than any other person in America." His culinary innovations (the Waldorf salad is the most famous) are to be found on menus everywhere.



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OSCAR TSCHIRKY

Oscar Michel Tschirky was born September 28, 1866, at Locle, in the French-speaking canton of Neuchâtel, Switzerland. Locle, a small village built about a Swiss chalet or hotel, lived on tourist trade, one of the main sources of the country's income. The boy's father, August Tschirky, originally from Saint-Gall, was a steamship agent; his artist mother, the former Antoinette Fassbind, came from a family of well-to-do carriage makers in Lucerne. When Oscar was two, his family moved to Chaux-de-Fonds; it was there he attended secondary school. The boy later became a student in a school at Fribourg. An otherwise average student, Oscar was particularly interested in languages; he spoke French and German, and was learning English.

On May 14, 1883, Oscar and his mother arrived in the United States, his father following shortly after. On his first day in America, Oscar applied for his citizenship papers—he became a citizen in 1888—and began work as a bus boy in the Hoffman House. While still

in Switzerland, Oscar Tschirky had some acquaintance with the food business as a thirteen-year-old errand boy in a confectionery store—he had eaten himself sick the first day there. The job as bus boy he had obtained with the help of his brother Brutus, who had come to the United States earlier to work as a chef. In his four years at Hoffman House in New York, young Tschirky advanced from an eighteen-dollar-a-month bus boy to a private dining-room waiter and bartender. After this apprenticeship, he went on as a waiter to Delmonico's, "the choice of all the wealthy and social leaders of New York" for dining out. There he advanced to dining-room steward, later becoming manager of the private dining rooms and of the hotel's catering service.

Learning of plans for a new hotel which was to be called the Waldorf, Oscar applied for a position there before it had been built, submitting a letter of recommendation signed by famous people he had served as a waiter. The signers included "Diamond Jim" Brady, Lillian Russell, and other colorful figures of the period. On the basis of this letter, the twenty-six-year-old was hired as headwaiter in 1893 at two hundred and fifty dollars a month. Before starting to work there January 1, 1893, Tschirky took a temporary post with the Hoffman House at its financial district annex in order to acquaint himself with the commercial and business world—it was expected that the Waldorf would attract "the Wall Street man." Shortly after the opening he was indelibly dubbed "Oscar of the Waldorf" by newspaper reporters, the title by which he has since been known. (Twenty years after it opened, Oscar refused the position of the hotel's manager, preferring to remain the headwaiter.)

In 1897 the thirteen-story Waldorf was joined to a seventeen-story partner, the Astoria Hotel, built alongside it and, at first, managed as a separate hotel. Not long afterward the name became the hyphenated Waldorf-Astoria. The "old" Waldorf-Astoria changed ownership in 1918, and ten years later abandoned the Fifth Avenue site, where it had been a landmark for thirty-five years. The "new" Waldorf-Astoria is situated on Park Avenue. A forty-seven-story building, one of the highest in the world, it was opened in 1931 with Oscar as maître d'hôtel and head of the catering service. After his fiftieth year with the Waldorf, in 1943, he "abdicated" as host to take an advisory position with the hotel.

Although many people think of Oscar of the Waldorf as a chef, he has, in fact, done very little cooking, and that over a chafing dish. (As a waiter, he invented a machine to handle four chafing dishes at one time.) He believes it more difficult to order a good meal than to prepare one; accordingly, he has made an art of composing menus for banquets, intimate dinners, and functions of all types. As maître d'hôtel he also supervised the marketing, preparation, and serving of the meals. The military discipline observed by his corps of waiters in attendance upon large banquets became legendary. In supervising his chefs, he incidentally originated new dishes such as the Oscar sauce.

cantaloupe à la mode, and the Waldorf salad (originally made with cubed apples and celery mixed with mayonnaise, served on lettuce—now made with assorted fruits and nuts). Although he has concocted exotic dishes, for himself Oscar favors a simple meal—boiled beef with horse-radish sauce and a boiled potato. His *Oscar of the Waldorf's Cookbook* (1903) was accepted as final authority by a Federal judge when the United States Department of Agriculture brought legal proceedings against manufacturers of French ice cream who refused to label their product "custard"; the book called the dessert "French ice cream," thus deciding the case.

Of the successful operation of a hotel Oscar says: "The guest is the buyer, [and] the employees of the hotel are the seller. Buyer and seller are constantly together, and every moment of the guest's stay at the hotel he must be 'sold' over and over again." Oscar learned that five factors were indispensable to efficient hotel service: hot water in unlimited quantities, politeness, particularly to women guests (they are to be listened to at all times), conviction that the guest is always right (whether he inhabits a five-dollar room or the royal suite), precise obedience to every order, and memorizing of every guest's name. Another of his dicta is discretion: in a review of his biography, *Oscar of the Waldorf*, one writer regretted that the hotel and food authority had not allowed himself to "spill the beans."

Since the Waldorf has always had an international clientele, Oscar from the first hired waiters who spoke French, German, and English. In the interests of sanitation, Waldorf waiters of 1899 were ordered to shave off their mustaches, thus precipitating a labor dispute in which the entire country is said to have taken sides. In the same year forty of his waiters left after asking for higher wages; Oscar broke the strike by answering a union delegation with replacements ready for every waiter who wished to leave in protest.

Oscar has received recognition from many of the royal guests of the luxurious hotel: he has been made a chevalier of the Crown of Belgium and of Rumania, and is a *Chevalier de Mérite Agricole* of France. He is also honorary president of the Geneva Association in New York. When he was younger he won the Gotham Wheel Association Championship and many other trophies for bicycle riding. His model of a Swiss chalet, executed in wood, took first prize in the 1938 Waldorf-Astoria Arts and Crafts Exhibition of employees' work. Oscar, who once wanted to be a wood carver, still enjoys cabinetmaking and working with tools on his thousand-acre farm near New Paltz, New York.

In September 1897 Oscar was married to Sophie Bertisch, whom he had met when she was employed as cashier in her brother's restaurant; Mrs. Tschirky died in 1939. Their three children are August, Leopold, and Clover. The octogenarian, a grandfather, likes to smoke, enjoys an occasional cocktail. He shows his age in a slight stoop to the shoulders. "Glad-hander" and friend to some of the world's

important people, Oscar of the Waldorf, whose portrait (painted by Paul Trebilcock) has hung in "Peacock Alley" of the Waldorf-Astoria since January 1936, maintains: "Through it all, I still wear the same size hat."

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UNDEN, BO OSTEN (ōon-dān' bōō ū'stēn) Aug. 25, 1886- Swedish Government official; United Nations delegate, jurist; educator

Address: b. Foreign Office, Stockholm, Sweden

In writing about Bo Osten Undén, Sweden's Minister for Foreign Affairs in the present Labor party Government, the *Christian Science Monitor* (October 13, 1945) described him as a "statesman to be reckoned with" among the "prominent figures in European politics today." His long experience in international affairs, and in domestic politics as a member of the Social Democratic Labor party, his legal knowledge and ability, and his service to Swedish education have all helped to gain for Undén his eminent reputation both in his own country and abroad. Formerly a Swedish representative to the League of Nations, Undén headed his country's delegation to the United Nations in November 1946 when Sweden became officially a member of that international body.

Bo Osten Undén, the son of Viktor and Beate (Kaijser) Undén, was born on August 25, 1886, in Karlstad in the province of Värmland, Sweden, where he spent his childhood and youth. Viktor Undén was a pharmacist. Seven children comprised the Undén household: Osten has three brothers, one of whom became a diplomat and another a secretary of the Swedish Carnegie Foundation, and three sisters. After attending secondary school and junior college in his native city of Karlstad, young Osten went on to pursue graduate studies in law at the University of Lund. From this university the student received the M.A. degree in 1905, and five years later, the LL.B. degree (1910). For his thesis written for his LL.D. degree (1912), Undén, who had been interested in the labor movement for some time, discussed collective labor agreements (*Kollektivavtalet*). It was during his student days that Undén became affiliated with the Swedish Social Democratic Labor party, cofounded—in 1889—and directed by Karl Hjalmar Branting, Socialist statesman and Nobel peace prize winner.

Undén's career began in 1912: he was appointed assistant professor of civil law at the university from which he was graduated. In 1917 he was made professor of civil and private international law at the University of Upsala, a chair he has held since. Then the professor in 1929 was advanced to the post of rector (president) of the University of Upsala, a position of three years' duration. From October 1917, when Undén was launched into Gov-



Dagens Bild, Stockholm

BO OSTEN UNDEN

ernment service as Minister without Portfolio in Branting's Cabinet, his work henceforth was to combine legal activities both in the field of education and Government. As Minister without Portfolio, which post he retained until March 1920, Undén's responsibilities involved those of advisory legal expert. For a brief period in 1920 (March to June) he served as Minister of Justice, from October 1924 to June 1926 as Minister for Foreign Affairs in Branting's Cabinet, and from September 1932 to June 1936, again as Minister without Portfolio in Per Albin Hansson's "2 first Cabinet until its resignation in the latter year. The role of Cabinet legal expert, according to Allan Kastrup of the Swedish-American News Exchange, assumes particular importance in the times during which the Government is occupied with legislation for social reforms, as was the case during much of Undén's tenure. In the meantime the Swedish scholar was special counselor at the Foreign Office in matters concerning international law, a post which he held during the periods from 1920 to 1924, from 1926 to 1932, and again from 1936 to 1945.

The post-World War I trend toward the enforcement of world peace by law provided other opportunities wherein Undén, an advocate of world cooperation, employed his legal knowledge. One of Sweden's delegates to the League of Nations Assembly in Geneva, he participated in its meetings from 1927 to 1936 and at intervals afterward until 1939. He also represented his country, replacing Branting, as a nonpermanent member of the League of Nations Council for the years 1924 to 1926; and his aid was sought by the League's International Committees on Arbitration and Mediation on a number of occasions to settle questions of legal technicalities in inter-nation affairs. It was Undén, then Foreign Minister of Sweden, who in 1925 presented to the Assembly the Scandinavian

country's plan for a "system of arbitration more elastic than the Geneva Protocol" (*A History of Sweden*, by R. Svanstrom and C. F. Palmstierna [1934], translated by Joan Bulman). Three years later (1928) the "General Act," a treaty in which the Swedish ideas were incorporated, was accepted.

On a number of occasions in his international work, Undén was obliged to manifest courage, both personally and as representative of his Government. One such occasion was that of February 1926, when Germany applied for membership in the League with the stipulation that she be granted a permanent seat in the Council, as had been promised her. Other countries, among them Spain, Poland, and Brazil followed suit, thus precipitating an international wrangle over the matter of additional seating in the Council. Sweden believed Germany should be accorded equal status with the Great Powers; and Undén argued that granting permanent seats in the Council to nations not as influential in position as the larger powers would "lead to an increase also in the number of nonpermanent seats. The Council would finally become so numerous that it would no longer be able to maintain its standards of unanimous decision." The Swedish delegate adhered to this stand despite threats by Spain to abrogate her commercial treaty with Sweden and by another country to revoke a large order for Swedish telephones.

Undén has been an active supporter of international arbitration. The establishment of the Permanent Court of International Justice (World Court), the professor asserted in a Stockholm address ("Recent Developments in International Law," printed in an abridged form in *The New World Order* [1932], edited by F. S. Marvin), presaged "a new era in international relations." During one phase of his career, the jurist sat as chairman of an international tribunal in its hearings on disputes between Italy and Venezuela in 1930, and between France and Switzerland in 1933; the year previous (1932) he had been arbitrator in a Bulgarian-Greek disagreement.

Despite a growing seriousness in the European and world-wide situation as the 1930's advanced, Undén retained his optimistic belief in the League's ability to preserve peace although he was cognizant of the organization's defects. Some years before World War II, Undén, involved in a debate in the Swedish Riksdag, replied thus to a member who stated that the League would come to an end in a major war: "Some people like to think of such an opinion as realistic. I for my part would rather characterize it as romanticism. It does not take into account the law of evolution, nor the fact that the destinies of the world are formed by human individuals and human masses." His work in the international field became widely acclaimed and led one British newspaper to call him "Sweden's League of Nations soldier, who, with his perfect composure, is one of the most impressive members of the Assembly. . . . He has become well-known for the tenacity with which he defends principles he considers right."

Much of Undén's work in domestic and world affairs and in law includes his writings. He is the author of *Internationell Aktenskapsrätt* ("International Family Law") 1922, and *Svensk Sakrätt* ("Swedish Property Law"), in three volumes—1927, 1936, and 1940. Other of his published works are *L'Affaire Martini, une sentence arbitrale internationale* (1933), *L'Article 181 du traité de Neuilly, une sentence arbitrale internationale* (1933), and those whose titles, translated into English, are "Studies in International Family Law" (1913-15, in two volumes), "Easements" (1915, 1923), "Swedish Patent Law" (1915), "Bills of Exchange" (1915), "Parents and Children" (1921), as well as the book "Jurisprudence and Politics" published in 1927. In addition the Swedish jurist and educator has written numerous essays, articles, and the like on various phases of his activities and legal interests.

During World War II Undén re-entered the Riksdag as a member, becoming chairman of the Foreign Affairs committee. At this time, he was and remained chancellor of the Swedish universities, the highest educational post in the social-democratic Scandinavian kingdom to which he had been appointed in 1937. An internationalist in sympathy and an advocate of "social justice, democracy, international justice, and peace," Undén in December 1940 discussed in a speech (reprinted in the *American-Scandinavian Review*, Spring 1941) his view that the Axis members' assertions about establishing a "new order" expressed simply their desire to gain proprietorship over smaller states. "To suppress and strangle a formerly free nation can never, according to our nation," declared Undén, "be defended by invoking the interest of a Great Power. A permanent peace can never be built on such a subdivision of the living quarters of the world that the smaller nations will be forced to become charity lodgers in the living space of some Great Power." In this speech in which Sweden's reasons for maintaining its "armed" neutrality were given—"Sweden will have greater opportunities to make contributions of value both to ourselves and to our northern neighbors if we are able . . . to remain outside the war"—Undén, anti-Nazi and pro-Allied, revealed that he had opposed permission to German soldiers for "on leave" travel through Sweden between Norway and Germany. Later in the war when Sweden was considering the idea of a postwar Nordic bloc Undén expressed his favor of the plan if it would be "merely a part of a world organization."

In July 1945 Undén was appointed Foreign Minister in Premier Hansson's Social Democratic Labor Party Cabinet, formed by him after the dissolution of the World War II coalition Cabinet. (This political party has had the administration of the Government, except for brief intervals, since 1932.) When Hansson died in October 1946 Undén for a short while served as acting Premier until his party selected Tage Erlander as its new leader and, as a result, as Sweden's new Premier. (Undén, despite membership in this political faction, is described as being "above party.") With the defeat of

Germany and the end of danger from that source Sweden began to enter into closer relations with Soviet Russia. In November 1946 after several months of negotiations a reciprocal trade pact with Russia was signed, Undén being one of its supporters. Under this treaty Sweden granted the Soviet Union purchasing credit of one billion kronor to be employed until 1951. In exchange for raw materials and petroleum products from Russia, Sweden was to export machinery, among other articles, to her neighbor. This pact making Russia a "most favored nation" in Sweden's international commerce was protested earlier by the United States (*World Report*, September 17, 1946).

Sweden, meanwhile, was preparing to become a member of the new security organization, the United Nations. Undén, aware of the U.N.'s weaknesses, pointed out that it "cannot function in the event of a war among permanent members of the Council" and in such an event Sweden's "return to neutrality might again be the only way out." Urging acceptance of the U.N. and stressing Sweden's refusal to side with any combination of powers against another, however, he warned his countrymen also against assuming a resigned or skeptical attitude toward the security league or taking for granted its eventual failure. When, in March 1946, the Government presented to the Riksdag a bill, later adopted, permitting Sweden to apply for membership in the U.N., Foreign Minister Undén asserted that his country "was fully prepared to carry its fair share in the Security Council's military burden and all the consequences." In the middle of November 1946 Sweden, along with Afghanistan and Iceland, became a new member of the United Nations; Undén headed his nation's first delegation to it. Addressing the Assembly in French he remarked that "Sweden was accepting serious limitations on her freedom of action for the sake of united effort to ward off threats to peace," remonstrated against pessimism, and upheld tolerance between nations.

Three months later, in February 1947, Minister for Foreign Affairs Undén averred in an address in Gothenburg: "Our country has promised to support the aid to refugees [in connection with the International Refugee Organization] with fifty million kronor of Government funds, and this will be paid out as soon as possible." He also discussed his nation's attitude toward the Bretton Woods agreement and the International Trade Organization, and added "Considering the extent to which Sweden has obligated herself for foreign credit grants, our country would not be able to join the two institutions today without heavily taxing its holdings of foreign exchange." (Sweden, wrote *World Report* for August 5, 1947, "has extended almost half a billion dollars in loans and credits to Britain, Norway, Denmark, and other nations of Western Europe.") The Scandinavian country was one of the United Nations members to adopt the Marshall Plan (European Recovery Program). In connection with this, Undén, in an August speech, declared that Sweden stood for peace and for a foreign policy independent of

UNDEN, BO OSTEN—*Continued*

the great powers or of any attempt to "curry favor" with both camps of the great powers.

During the U.N. debate on the veto in the latter part of September 1947, Undén in a brief address stated that "no change of the Charter, no ingenious redrafting of paragraphs" were substitutes for the needed cooperation among the great powers as a requisite for peace. The Swedish Minister in the following month recommended that the U.N. General Assembly appoint a special committee for the purpose of ascertaining the "underlying causes" of the disputes between Greece, and Yugoslavia, Albania, and Bulgaria.

In addition to his other activities, the Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs has been serving, since 1938, as chairman of the board of the Swedish Pharmaceutical Institute and of the Swedish Institute in Rome and is an honorary member, too, of a number of other national and Scandinavian societies and academies. Like most Swedes, he is a member of the Lutheran (Swedish State) Church. Sturdily built and two inches less than six feet in height, Undén has blue eyes and graying dark hair. In 1912 he was married to the former Agnes Jacobsson who died in 1935; Mrs. Undén held the M.A. degree. Their two daughters are Karin and Inger. Undén's "unusual combination of learning, realism, and common sense, together with his honesty and natural modesty, have won him," according to the *Christian Science Monitor*, "the respect and confidence of the whole nation." Although he is too much the scholar to become what is known as "popular," said Kastrup, Undén still "is able to talk to the people in a language they understand, not seldom in a vein of quiet humor."

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VALENTINE, LEWIS J(OSEPH) Mar. 19, 1882—Dec. 16, 1946 Police commissioner of the city of New York from 1934 until 1945; regenerated the city's police force and drove out or under cover the racketeer and gambler; in 1946 he reorganized the police, fire, and prison systems in Japan and South Korea. See *Current Biography* 1946 Yearbook.

Obituary

N Y Times p31 D 14 '46 por

VALLEE, RUDY July 28, 1901- Singer; orchestra leader

Address: b. c/o Rudy Vallee Orchestra Unit, Inc., 6253 Hollywood Blvd., Hollywood, Calif.; h. 7430 Pyramid Pl., Hollywood 46, Calif.

Among perennial radio favorites in the United States is Rudy Vallee. Once the matinee idol of the "flapper," Vallee has retained his popularity for more than twenty years of radio, stage, and screen performances. Of Irish,

French, and English descent, he was born Hubert Prior Vallee, one of the three children of Charles Alphonse and Katherine (Lynch) Vallee. (His brother, William Lynch Vallee, later became a writer for magazines, and his sister, Kathleen Vallee Lenneville, a music teacher.) Hubert Vallee was born at Island Pond, Vermont, on July 28, 1901. Some years later the family moved to Westbrook, Maine, where the elder Vallee, a pharmacist, opened a drugstore. Young Vallee dropped out of the Westbrook High School to join the Navy in 1917 when the United States entered World War I, but was discharged when it was discovered that he was under age.

Returning to his high school classes and to after-hour clerking in his father's store, the erstwhile sailor prepared for a pharmacist's career. He also ushered at the local movie house in order to learn how to run the projection machine. Meanwhile, music was becoming of more interest to him than pharmacy, but there was no adequate teacher in the neighborhood for his chosen instrument, the saxophone. He improved his technique by using records of Rudy Wiedoeft's playing as a guide. By practicing five or six hours a day on the saxophone he had rented from the theater's chief electrician, Vallee was able to appear as a soloist at the Strand Theater in Portland in less than a year. While studying at the University of Maine in 1921, the year after his graduation from high school, Vallee continued his practice on the saxophone, and played the trumpet, drums, clarinet, and piano. It was at the University of Maine that he was nicknamed "Rudy," because of his admiration for Wiedoeft.

Upon transferring to Yale University the following year, Vallee became one of the three saxophonists with the Yale Collegians, an orchestra that toured the vaudeville circuits. For nine months in 1924 the young American played with the Savoy Havana Band at the Hotel Savoy in London; while there, he also made broadcasts and recordings. He returned to Yale in 1925 to continue his major study of Spanish and play with the Yale football band, with which he was soloist. After receiving his Ph.B. degree from Yale in 1927 (Vallee's orchestra engagements had paid for his support while in college), the young man joined Vincent Lopez' orchestra as third saxophonist, but left the next year to form his own group, the Connecticut Yankees. Using the first "mellow-sax" unit of any American band, the Connecticut Yankees opened at the Heigh-Ho Club in New York early in 1928. The Connecticut Yankee style evolved by Vallee was based on rendering the choruses of each composition in varied tempos and types, without repetition of any chorus, and without playing any two successive tunes in the same key. Since the Heigh-Ho Club was small, the personnel of the band was limited, and it was the emphasis on the band's two violinists, two saxophonists, and one pianist that caught the public's attention. At the club Vallee first used his greeting of "Heigh-ho, everybody" (followed by announcements in the manner of

Yale's William Lyon Phelps^{'43}), and the practice of singing through a megaphone.

The month of February 1928 marked Vallee's premier American broadcast, over Station WABC, sponsored by Herbert's Blue-White Diamonds. By October of the succeeding year, under the auspices of the Fleischmann Yeast Company, the Connecticut Yankees had begun their Thursday night stint, which remained among the ten top radio programs for ten years. On this hour and his other radio hours, Vallee introduced performers who were later to become stars in their own right: Edgar Bergen^{'45}, Bob Burns, Alice Faye, Frances Langford, and Joan Davis^{'45}. The radio variety show, featuring guest stars, was a Vallee innovation in 1932, and his subsequent series of programs over stations WMCA, WOR (of MBS), and WJZ (of NBC), produced by Sealtest Milk, Standard Brands, Drene Shampoo, and Philip Morris cigarettes, starred Beatrice Lillie^{'45}, John Barrymore, Helen Hayes^{'42}, Katharine Hepburn^{'42}, Fanny Brice^{'46}. In the meantime Vallee and the Connecticut Yankees filled several stage engagements, appearing first at the Palace Theatre in New York, then for ten weeks at the New York and Brooklyn Paramount theaters in the spring of 1929, to which they returned the following October for a twenty-one-month run. This tour grossed an average of eighteen thousand to twenty thousand dollars a week for Vallee, which was, at that time, an unusually high figure.

Vallee's talents were not, however, limited entirely to radio and night clubs. He made his first motion picture, *The Vagabond Lover*, in 1929. Two years afterward, he appeared in the stage version of George White's *Scandals*, which was adapted for the motion pictures in 1934. The 1936 stage production of the *Scandals* also starred Vallee. Other films in which he appeared were *Sweet Music* (1935), *Gold Diggers in Paris* (1938), *Second Fiddle* (1939), *Time Out for Rhythm* and *Too Many Blondes* (1941). *The Palm Beach Story*, which he made in 1942, revealed Vallee as "the picture's biggest surprise," said Bosley Crowther (New York Times), "in the role of a stuffy millionaire—John D. Hackensacker 3d—which he performs with amusing pomposity." In 1943 Vallee was seen in the film, *Happy Go Lucky*.

Vallee terminated his radio engagements in 1943, a year after his enlistment in the Coast Guard. At first a chief petty officer and later a lieutenant (s.g.), Vallee was conductor of the Eleventh Naval District Coast Guard Band. Previous to assuming full-time duties with the auxiliary service, Vallee had donated the salary from his radio program to the Coast Guard Welfare Fund. The service band, under his direction, appeared at hundreds of war bond rallies and became known as one of the finest military bands in the country. Vallee was placed on the inactive list in 1944, subject to recall to duty.

The singer returned to commercial radio that year. Although obtaining a fairly high Hooper rating for his program, *Villa Vallee*, in the ranks of the top fifteen programs, Val-



NBC Photo

RUDY VALLEE

lee was criticized by *Variety*. His new program, wrote *Variety*, was "poorly produced and written." Later the entertainment trade journal amended this judgment when the Hooper rating rose to 10.1, by explaining that, despite Vallee's two-year absence from the air, he still retained a following and "had garnered consistent fan mail" while in the Coast Guard. The show's average rating for the season was 12, which was not considered unfavorable. An adjunct to Vallee's radio activities was his establishment of the Rudy Vallee Music Company, underwritten by Broadcast Music Incorporated; afterward (in 1945) he formed the Ruval Music Company, affiliated with ASCAP on a nonparticipating basis. In 1945 he also formed Saint Enterprises, Incorporated, with Leslie Charteris, the author of the "Saint" mystery stories.

The *Villa Vallee* broadcast went off the air in August 1946. A succeeding program, inaugurated in September 1946, was discontinued in March 1947, when the radio star entered upon the first personal appearance tour he had made in eight years, booked to appear at a Chicago night club at a salary of seventy-five hundred dollars a week. For release in 1947 he had also made a motion picture, *The Bachelor and the Bobby-Soxer*, co-starring Cary Grant^{'41}, Myrna Loy, and Shirley Temple^{'45}. Earlier motion pictures in which he had appeared after his discharge from the Coast Guard include *Man Alive* (1945), *It's In The Bag* (1945), and *People Are Funny* (1946). In 1947 Vallee was in the cast of *I Remember Mama*, playing a "straight" role.

Other engagements that Vallee has filled in his long career were at various ballrooms and hotels throughout the country, including New York's Hotel Pennsylvania Grill and Roof, the Hotel Astor Roof, the Hollywood Restaurant, and Los Angeles Cocomat Grove. In 1937

VALLEE, RUDY—*Continued*

Vallee and the Connecticut Yankees appeared in a London engagement celebrating Coronation Week. Vallee's autobiography, *Vagabond Dreams Come True*, was published in 1930; the radio star has also written a series of articles for *Radio Digest* (1937) and for *Radio Stars*, as well as numerous guest columns. His professional affiliations are with the American Federation of Musicians, the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers, the American Federation of Radio Artists, the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, the Amateur Cinema League, the National Association of Performing Artists, and the Screen Actors' Guild. In 1937 he was president of the American Federation of Actors. Other organizations to which he belongs are the American Arbitration Association, the American Legion, La Société des 40 Hommes et 8 Chevaux, and the fraternity Sigma Alpha Epsilon. His clubs are the New York Athletic, the Lambs, the Friars, the Elks, and the Yale (New York City). In 1933 the singer served as lieutenant commander on the staff of Governor Brann of Maine. Texas and Kentucky have both made him an honorary colonel. From Suffolk Law School, of which he is a trustee, Vallee received the degree of Master of Arts in 1936. He is a Roman Catholic. With other representatives of the entertainment profession, Vallee sponsored the Hospitalized Veterans National Radio Foundation in 1947, for the purpose of supplying patients in veterans hospitals with bedside and pillow-type radio receivers.

The singer's hobbies are tennis, motoring, and colored motion picture photography. His height is five feet eleven inches and a half, weigh 170 pounds, and he has gray eyes and brown hair. Vallee has been married three times: to Leonia Cauchors, Fay Webb, and Jane Greer. (The first marriage was terminated by annulment, the others by divorce.) Vallee has greatly enjoyed the legend that pictures him as a Vagabond Lover and a millionaire host with a checkroom. It has been said of him that he "worries with the rest of the citizens around the fifteenth of March, is an open-handed host, and an appreciator of the pretty ankle like every normal, unattached male."

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VANDERBILT, ARTHUR T. July 7, 1888- Lawyer; educator
Address: b. 744 Broad St., Newark, N.J.;
 h. Hobart Ave., Short Hills, N.J.

Arthur T. Vanderbilt is seen as carrying out in his own career the belief that every citizen should participate in public affairs. An attorney

and a professor of law, he has also served on Governmental research and investigating committees, and has taken an active part in the recasting of New Jersey's constitution. Among his activities, his opposition to Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City is one of the most noteworthy. Vanderbilt's November 1947 appointment as a judge of the New Jersey district court was in preparation for his appointment, a few weeks later, as Chief Justice of the State's new Supreme Court, which will be established under a new constitution in September 1948.

Born on July 7, 1888, in Newark, New Jersey, the city in which he now practices, Arthur T. Vanderbilt is the son of Lewis and Alice H. (Leach) Vanderbilt. (The family is not related to the family of financiers.) After graduation from Barringer High School in Newark, young Vanderbilt attended Wesleyan University in Middletown, Connecticut, receiving both his Bachelor's (1910) and his Master's degrees (1912) from that school. Having completed his law studies at Columbia University in New York in 1913, he was admitted to the New Jersey bar in that year. The following year, at twenty-six, the attorney became a professor of law at New York University, a position he held until 1943 (when he became dean of the School of Law). During these years he maintained a private practice and was active in public affairs. Since 1922 Vanderbilt has been the counsel for Essex County, New Jersey. For ten years (1930-40) he was chairman of the Judicial Council of New Jersey; from 1933 to 1937 he was chairman of the National Conference of Judicial Councils, and he has been chairman of the executive committee since 1937. Practicing in New Jersey, he has specialized in insurance and corporation law.

Before Vanderbilt was elected president of the American Bar Association in 1937, he was on that group's general council (1932-34), chairman of its insurance law section (1933-34), a member of the executive committee (1934-35), and on the board of governors (1935-37). During his one-year administration, the American Bar Association advocated simplification of the Federal Courts, and criticized the quasi-judicial Federal administrative agencies. At the 1938 convention of the association, Vanderbilt warned, "Everyone realizes that to commit all executive, legislative, and judicial powers to one man or body of men would spell despotism, but too few have sensed the drift in that direction from an increasing number of administrative bodies working together or under a common leadership." Not wholly disapproving of these agencies in principle, he also said on the same occasion, "There are those who still dream of their abolition. Such dreams are in vain . . . the administrative tribunals are here and here to stay because they serve, or can be made to serve, useful purposes. So is the automobile here to stay. But the law requires that the automobile be operated by a competent and experienced driver. It is equipped with brakes as well as a motor." At the same convention the A.B.A. made plans to appoint a nine-man commission to assure ade-

quate counsel to any citizen who reported a violation of his civil liberties by Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City. The A.B.A. also cooperated with the American Civil Liberties Union and the CIO in their attempts to curb Hague. In May 1947 Vanderbilt was unanimously elected director of the A.B.A. Carnegie Foundation survey of the legal profession, to extend over three years.

Vanderbilt himself became more directly involved in the court action against the mayor of Jersey City when Norman Thomas⁴⁴, Socialist party leader, retained the lawyer to defend his right to free speech. Thomas had been twice stopped from speaking at public meetings, and had been "deported" from the community by Jersey City police. Since the main issue was the constitutionality of the city law requiring all persons who wished to speak at a public gathering to apply for a permit three days in advance, the case was heard by the United States Supreme Court. In 1939 the highest tribunal declared the ordinance void. In connection with his efforts toward reform in New Jersey, Vanderbilt was a member of the New Jersey State Constitutional Revision Commission (1941-42) and served as a special assistant (1942-43) to the attorney general of the State to defend the validity of the referendum on the constitution. The vote of the people of New Jersey sent a constitution, which allowed the Governor to appoint his own cabinet and which cut down on the number of administrative departments, to the State legislature for ratification. After modification by that body, the final draft appeared on the November 1944 ballot. In that election the revised constitution was defeated.

Three years later the New Jersey voters approved the convocation of a new constitutional convention. Vanderbilt felt that the constitution which was finally formulated called for too many executive departments and too long terms of office. The constitution was adopted in the November 1947 elections. Vanderbilt was named to the New Jersey district court to fulfill the requirement of the new constitution that members of the Supreme Court be chosen from among those already on New Jersey's benches. With this technicality observed, Vanderbilt was then appointed Chief Justice to take office when the sections of the constitution pertaining to the courts become effective on September 15, 1948.

Arthur T. Vanderbilt has served on groups to improve on procedures in the Federal Government. For a year (1938-39) he was chairman of a committee appointed by the United States Attorney General to confer with a group of senior circuit court judges appointed by Charles Evans Hughes⁴⁵, then Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. They were to draft a bill providing for an administrative office for the Federal courts. For two subsequent years, the attorney was a member of the Attorney General's Committee on Administrative Procedure, which recommended the establishment of an office of federal administrative procedure to gather information and to make studies directed toward uniformity, improvement, and



ARTHUR T. VANDERBILT

simplification of national administrative agencies. Since 1941 Vanderbilt has been chairman of a Supreme Court advisory committee to draft rules of criminal procedure for Federal courts. Because of criticisms from both Congress and private agencies, the War Department in 1946 created the civilian Advisory Committee on Military Justice to investigate court-martial procedure and charges of harshness and injustice. Vanderbilt was named chairman of the group, which in 1946 held public hearings in cities all over the country. The group's report, stated a New York *World-Telegram* writer, "stressed the need for taking away from field commanders authority to appoint court-martial and review their verdicts." The War Department, however, in planning its new procedure, did not adopt all of the proposals of the Vanderbilt group. The chairman of the National Committee on Traffic Law Enforcement since 1938, the lawyer was a member of the President's Highway Safety Conference which, after meeting in Washington in May 1946, recommended an intensive traffic safety campaign.

Deploring the "division and sub-division of labor in the professions," in 1946 Vanderbilt, who by this time was in his third year as dean of New York University's School of Law, proposed the establishment of a law center. He asserted that, because of these divisions, law "is a profession ill-equipped to meet a period of rapid change such as we are experiencing today, when our possibilities are not only national but international. In international affairs, indeed, we are unprepared emotionally as well as intellectually." The first step toward actually organizing a law center was taken when a New York University committee was formed to seek three million dollars for the project. Carrying his idea a step further, he has also advocated the establishment of an inter-American

VANDERBILT, ARTHUR T.—*Continued*
law institute. "Much has been done to eliminate misunderstanding and to insure hemispheric improvement in economics, engineering, industry, journalism, medicine, politics, and the arts," he pointed out at a 1945 National Foreign Trade Convention, "but very little has been done in the legal field. . . It is both illogical and wasteful to pave the way for facilities in inter-American commerce and then leave formidable barriers on the road in the form of judicial and procedural conflicts, anomalies, anachronisms and misunderstandings." In 1947 New York University's own Institute of Inter-American Law was opened.

Vanderbilt has deplored the failure of law to make improvements as rapidly as do the sciences: "One of the causes of this is the failure of the social sciences to develop a working philosophy of modern society. Another is the failure of the social scientists to arm their students, before they enter law school, with the essential facts of our economic, political, and social life. Law cannot be developed or taught in a vacuum. It must be developed in the light of social actualities." Vanderbilt was one of a committee named to plan the Inter-Professions Conference on Education for Professional Responsibility, to be sponsored by the Carnegie Corporation and to meet in the spring of 1948.

Vanderbilt has charged American colleges with partial responsibility for the "government by default, by ignorance, by purchase, by propaganda, by pressure, by complexity, by concentration, and by evasion and disregard of constitutional rights," which, he has declared, is rampant in the United States. Still stronger is his assertion that "the plain but unpalatable truth is that it was the failure of the colleges of the democratic countries in the period between two wars to face the facts and to train their students as citizens and to inspire them to become the political leaders of tomorrow that was a great cause of our unpreparedness for war, if not, indeed, itself a cause of war." Reiterating the importance of college graduates becoming interested and active in public life, he has written in the *General Magazine and Historical Chronicle*, "The plain but disagreeable truth is that we as a people have been conditioned from childhood in our homes, our schools, and our churches to look down on politicians and to avoid all possible participation in public life with the result that civic virtue has become, in the words of William James, 'the rarest form of virtue.' Distaste has led to indifference and indifference to ignorance of the political facts of life, and all of this in a day when it must be manifest to everyone that we live in a world of nations and can no longer dwell apart." That members of the legal profession should study and understand international politics and relations has also been the theme of some of Vanderbilt's articles and speeches, which have appeared in education and political science periodicals.

The attorney has not confined his activities to law. A member of the Republican party, Van-

derbilt has participated in some party affairs. Delegated to the Republican National Convention in 1936, he supported the nomination of Alfred M. Landon⁴⁴ and served as vice-chairman of the Republican Presidential campaign executive committee in New Jersey. When asked by *Current History* as to whom he would like to see nominated in 1940, he favored Thomas E. Dewey⁴⁵. In 1944 Vanderbilt was again a delegate to the party's national convention. He has also served as director and counsel for the Savings Investment and Trust Company, and chairman of the board of the Pepsi-Cola Company (1938-39) and serves as director and general counsel for that corporation.

The holder of a number of honorary LL.D. degrees (from Wesleyan, Tulane, Western Reserve, University of British Columbia, Tusculum College, American University, Northeastern University, and the universities of Pennsylvania, Michigan, and British Columbia) and a D.C.L. from Boston University, Vanderbilt is president of the board of trustees of Wesleyan University, and a trustee of the National Foundation for Education and of the National Foundation for Education in American Citizenship. He is also a member of the governing board of the Institute of Public Law and Administration at New York University, a director of the National Probation Association, and of the American Arbitration Association, a life member of the American Law Institute, an honorary member of the Canadian Bar Association, and a member of the American Political Science Association. His fraternities include Phi Beta Kappa (he was president of the Phi Beta Kappa associates in 1939-41); Delta Kappa Epsilon, of which he was honorary president from 1939 to 1940; Phi Delta Phi, legal fraternity, and honorary membership in the Order of the Coif awarded him by George Washington University in 1938. Vanderbilt is the editor and a contributor to the book *Studying Law*, published in 1945.

When in New York, Vanderbilt may visit the University, Lawyers, or New York University Faculty clubs; in Short Hills, New Jersey, where he has his home, he is a member of the Short Hills and Barustol clubs, and in Newark, of the Essex, Down Town, and Newark Athletic clubs. Vanderbilt was married to Florence A. Althen in September 12, 1914. The couple are the parents of five children: Jean Althen (now Mrs. Christian L. Swartz), Virginia Elizabeth (now Mrs. Lemuel Bannister, Jr.), Lois Dorothy (now Mrs. George C. Brainard, Jr.), Robert Althen, and William Runyon. The "distinguished-looking" lawyer is a member of the Methodist Church.

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VAN KLEFFENS, EELCO (NICOLAAS)

See Kleffens, E. N. van

WAITT, ALDEN H(ARRY) Dec. 22, 1892- United States Army officer

Address: b. c/o Office of Chief of Chemical Corps, Department of the Army, Washington, D.C.; h. Medford, Mass.

The development of chemical and biological weapons for the United States Army is the responsibility of the Chemical Warfare Corps, the branch of the War Department of which Major General Alden H. Waitt is the chief. He was appointed in November 1945, after the close of World War II. His first observation of gas warfare had been on the Western Front of France in World War I. Until and during World War II Waitt devoted himself to study and experimentation in the field of chemical warfare.

Alden Harry Waitt, descendant of a family from New England, was born in Orlando, Florida, on December 22, 1892. His parents were Emma Reed (Hutchinson) and Alfred Fernald Waitt; his father was a broker. The boy was reared in the suburbs of Boston and was graduated from the public schools of Medford, Massachusetts. When he reached the age of twenty-three, Waitt was graduated with a B.S. degree from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. For the two years following (1915-17), he was an instructor in chemistry at the University of Kentucky, but left to enter the Gas Defense Service in 1917, receiving the temporary commission of first lieutenant in the Sanitary Corps. He was appointed a first lieutenant in the Engineer Corps in the year of 1918. After having been trained in Washington, D.C., for several months, Waitt was sent to Camp Zachary Taylor in Kentucky to become chief gas officer of the Eighty-fourth Division. Six months before the Armistice, in June 1918, the young officer was promoted to captain in the Engineers and was sent overseas for further gas defense instruction at Chaumont, France.

His subsequent assignment was as chief gas officer of the Twenty-ninth Division, from which he went to the Chemical Warfare Service's headquarters in France. In 1920 he decided to enter the Regular Army; after receiving his commission as a first lieutenant, he was ordered to Boston as assistant chemical officer of the First Corps Area. He remained there until March 1921, when he was appointed secretary and instructor to the Chemical Warfare School at Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland. Waitt returned to Boston in January 1924 to act as executive officer of the First Chemical Warfare Procurement District. During the next three years he also obtained his M. Sc. from M.I.T. (1926) and did research on the staff of the research laboratory of applied chemistry of that school.

In October 1927 Waitt was ordered to Washington again for duty in the Office of the Chief of Chemical Warfare. Slightly less than four years afterward he was in command of Company A of the first separate chemical battal-



U.S. Army Signal Corps

MAJ. GEN. ALDEN H. WAITT

ion, assigned to Schofield Barracks in Hawaii, and for a year was chemical officer of the Hawaiian Division. The year 1933 saw him at Edgewood Arsenal once more, an instructor in the Chemical Warfare School, of which he became secretary in July 1934. For further training, Waitt was sent to the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in August 1935. After being graduated the following June, Waitt attended the Air Corps Tactical School at Maxwell Field, Alabama, for a year, becoming a teacher there after his course of study was completed, and, in September 1937, chief of the school's chemical warfare section.

Waitt was appointed as the chemical officer of the First Armored Corps at Fort Knox, Kentucky, soon after World War II broke out in Europe. His return to Washington took place in February 1941, when he reported for duty with the Operations and Training Division of the War Department General Staff (G-3) and shortly was named chief of the branch of G-3 which handled Air Corps matters. Exactly a year later he became chief of the Plans and Training Division in the Office of the Chief of Chemical Warfare. Waitt's third assignment to Edgewood Arsenal occurred within the next eight months; in August 1942 he was named commandant of the Chemical Warfare School and in September appointed a brigadier general. By October 1942 he had been reassigned to Washington and made assistant chief of the Chemical Warfare Service in charge of field operations, in which capacity he served until the end of the war. Brigadier General Waitt was chosen the acting chief of the Chemical Warfare Service in November 1945, being nominated to the rank of major general by President Truman⁴⁶ at the same time. (He succeeded Major General William N. Por-

WAITT, ALDEN H.—*Continued*

ter⁴⁵.) At the end of that month, Waitt's title was confirmed. An inquiry into the faulty 4.2 mortar shells, a weapon developed by the Chemical Warfare Service and manufactured by the Garsson brothers' munitions combine, required Waitt's testimony before the Senate War-Investigating Committee in July 1946. (He stated the failure of the shells might be ascribed to faulty fuses rather than faulty manufacture of shells.)

Chemical warfare, General Waitt has pointed out in his various books and articles, is not, as popularly believed, merely the diffusion of poisonous gases; it also includes flame and smoke throwers, biological agents and anti-agents, and chemical mortars. Since the United States has never ratified an anti-gas treaty, General Waitt believes that the use of poison gas to defend the nation is justifiable for either offensive or defensive purposes. The combat chemicals, General Waitt explained in an article in *Scientific American*, "may be employed tactically to produce casualties, to harass, for screening, or as incendiaries."

No chemical weapon has yet been developed that would, in ten necessary respects, merit the title of "perfect." (Waitt made this statement in the December 1935 issue of *Scientific American*.) The hypothetically perfect war gas would be inexpensive to manufacture, easy to produce in large quantities, procured from accessible raw materials, transported with facility, reducible to liquid form, safe to transport, noncorrosive to its container, stable for storage, heavier than air and difficult to detect by odor, color, or taste. Until the beginning of World War II, mustard gas and lewisite were still the most effective chemical combat agents; but the even more destructive chemical munitions developed by the United States, Japan, and Germany in wartime research were not used, for fear of instant retaliation by the enemy. The tremendous gas casualties of World War I, according to General Waitt's article in the May 1942 issue of the *American Journal of Nursing*, were not necessary and could have been reduced by proper care, such as the immediate neutralization of the chemical on the skin.

The use, in warfare, of toxic agents of hitherto unrealized potency was not viewed as inhumane by General Waitt. He was quoted in the *Reader's Digest* as saying: "I believe it to be a practical form of warfare that has great potentialities. It is neither consistent nor intelligent to talk about the horrors of gas and biological warfare, and then condone atomic warfare. I am entirely out of sympathy with talk about the humanity or inhumanity of a weapon. The thing that really is inhumane is war itself."

Lethal agents (such as botulinus toxin, the most highly toxic substance known) were not the only products of the Chemical Warfare Service's laboratories during the war. By-products of their research included insecticides, fungicides, rodenticides; specifics against mercury and arsenic poisoning; nitrogen mustard

compounds for the treatment of cancer and Hodgkin's disease; a diiso-propyl fluorophosphate compound which has been used in the treatment of glaucoma; and an antidote for cyanide poisoning. These achievements of the CWS, as well as the development of a toxoid for ptomaine and a vaccine for rinderpest, were made in the same six years that witnessed the development of the atomic bomb.

In a talk before the American Chemical Society in 1947, General Waitt said: "We know that massed bombing with incendiaries or explosives can destroy industrial installations and the accumulated property of generations within a relatively short period of time. But wars do come to an end. The period of reconstruction that follows is long and costly to both victor and vanquished. We are suffering today because of the terrible destruction of buildings, plants, and goods in Europe and Asia. I have always believed that it would be more effective to direct our main effort against men and less against matériel. I have long argued that our target should be the man and not the machine or the structure. It takes only a few months to construct a new factory under wartime pressure, but it takes a generation to raise a man. More important, when the target is personnel rather than matériel, the aftereffects of the war on the victor are greatly reduced. It is only a moral victory that is won if the vanquished must be supported until he can help himself again. The chemical weapon is a personnel weapon and it is effective."

Among the magazines to which General Waitt has contributed articles are: the *Saturday Evening Post*, *Flying*, *Popular Science*, the *American Journal of Nursing*, the *Military Engineer*, the *Coast Artillery Journal*, the *Infantry Journal*, and the *Cavalry Journal*. His book, *Gas Warfare*, published in 1942, has reached four editions. Waitt has also been an editor, serving in that capacity on the magazine, *Chemical Warfare*, for three years (1921-23). In recognition of his services in the Army, he has received the Victory Medal with two clasps, the American Defense Theater, European, and Pacific Theater medals, the Army Commendation Ribbon, the Legion of Merit, and the Distinguished Service Medal. He is an honorary Commander of the Order of the British Empire. Waitt's fraternities are Beta Theta Pi and Pi Delta Epsilon; he also belongs to the Army and Navy Club, the American Legion, the American Chemical Society, and is a member of the division of chemistry and chemical technology of the National Research Council. In July 1947 he was a delegate of the United States to the International Congress of Pure and Applied Chemistry in London. Married to the former Kathryn Elizabeth Trapp since 1917, the chemical warfare chief is the father of two children: Betty Alden and Thomas Meredith.

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WALKER, MILDRED May 2, 1905- Author

Address: h. Great Falls, Mont.

"Writing, to me," says Mildred Walker, "is one way of living and savoring life more deeply: or, as Rebecca West says of art, it is 'a cup in which you can lift life to the lips and taste it'—even if the cup is sometimes a battered tin one. . . . I do my writing between the goings and comings and demands of three vigorous children and a doctor husband. It must, therefore, be done in small pieces of time between the interruptions, but I realize that the advantages of writing in the midst of a busy but tolerant household far outweigh the advantages of any ivory tower."

Mildred Merrifield Walker was born May 2, 1905, the daughter of Walter Milliken Walker, a Baptist minister in Philadelphia, and Harriet Jane (Merrifield) Walker. When she was twelve years old, she decided, not that she wanted to become a writer, but that she already was one. She used up all her allowance in sending out stories, which came back promptly. But she did receive her first recognition—a fifteen-dollar prize in an essay contest on fire prevention. That was in 1917. The parsonage was a good place for an incipient novelist to be growing up in. There, the minister's daughter remembers: "We did not live by bread alone but by faith and humor, and the spoken and written word was vital and thrilling."

From high school in Philadelphia the girl went to Wells College, in New York State, where she was encouraged to keep on writing by Robert P. Tristram Coffin. There, too, she learned something of the hazards of authorship when somebody she had described too obviously in an essay sued her for libel, and something of its rewards when she received the Helen Zachos English prize. For eleven days, after her graduation from Wells College in 1926, Miss Walker taught in the Philadelphia public schools. She escaped gladly to a selling job in Wanamaker's Philadelphia department store, and from that progressed to the advertising department. But any future as a copy writer was ended by her marriage in 1927 to Ferdinand Ripley Schemm, a young surgeon, who took her to a lumbering village in northern Michigan.

Mildred Walker the aspiring author might well have been supplanted by Mildred Schemm, the busy wife, homemaker, and mother of a daughter and two sons. But sturdy Vermont ancestors ("It will take all my life and all my energy to live up to them.") kept her plugging away at her objective. Her opportunity came when her husband went to the University of Michigan to teach in the Medical School, and she entered the university's Graduate School and worked under the guidance of Roy W. Cowden. In 1933 she received her M.A. degree, and at the same time was awarded the Avery Hopwood Prize for her first novel, *Fireweed*, published the following year.

The life around her is a constituent part of all Mildred Walker's novels. She has a keen



MILDRED WALKER

eye for background, whether her theme be the delicate diplomacy required of the woman married to a physician, as in *Dr. Norton's Wife* (1938); the incipient struggle between the rising prohibition forces and the brewery interests, as in *The Brewer's Big Horses* (1940). "Miss Walker must be taken seriously," observed one writer, "not as a 'woman novelist' or as a 'regional novelist,' but purely as a novelist."

Both *Dr. Norton's Wife* and *Winter Wheat* (1944) were Literary Guild selections. The latter, which has been compared to Hamsun's *Growth of the Soil*, is a "gripping story of human conflicts and man's constant struggle to wrest a living from ruthless Nature." Published in 1947 is *The Quarry*, a novel in which Miss Walker has "packed the rich substance of the human drama of an individual, a family, and a town." The author, according to William Soskin in the New York *Herald Tribune*, "is completely absorbed in the spirit of an era." "Mature and intelligent," her book is a "consistently entertaining performance."

Mildred Walker's other novels are *Light from Arcturus* (1935), and *Unless the Wind Turns* (1941). Miss Walker is not a very prolific writer, but in addition to her books she has published stories in the *American Magazine*, *Collier's*, the *Ladies' Home Journal*, and the *Woman's Home Companion*.

For some time now the Schemms have lived on a ranch seven miles from Great Falls, Montana, the city in which Dr. Schemm practices as a specialist in internal medicine. The slender, brown-haired, brown-eyed author weighs 126 pounds and is five feet six inches in height. She has the indispensable attributes of the successful writer—an observant mind, an incisive pen, respect for her language, broad sympathies, and a warm sense of humor.

The author refuses to describe work in progress—"Who can tell what it will be, or

WALKER, MILDRED—*Continued*

whether it will be?" or to keep a scrapbook of her reviews—"lest in my senile seventies I bore all my children by insisting on showing them 'my clippings.'" (The children are Margaret Ripley, George Walker, and Christopher Merrifield.) Her seventies will not be "senile"—not while she keeps her feet so firmly planted on the earth, deals competently with family and household duties while she works at her writing. She lists as her recreations "horseback riding, pack trips, walking, reading, and going through the year with the changing weather."

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Who's Who in America, 1946-47

WALLACE, HENRY A(GARD) (ä'gård)
Oct. 7, 1888- Political leader; former United States Government official; editor

Address: Des Moines, Iowa

NOTE: This biography supersedes the article which appeared in *Current Biography* in 1940.

Henry A. Wallace, an original New Deal philosopher of the Roosevelt⁴² Administration, late in 1947 announced himself to be an independent candidate for the United States Presidency. His thirteen years of service in the Government as Secretary of Agriculture, Vice-President of the United States, and Secretary of Commerce are cited to prove that he is either a "fuzzy-headed dreamer" or the "political messiah" of the twentieth century. One summary of opinion appeared in the *New York Times Magazine*: "To those who detest him he is still the great waster of potential wealth, the man who would plow under little pigs, pay the farmers for not planting, feed a quart of milk to every Hottentot. To those who love him he is also the great upholder of human welfare, the proponent of the century of the common man, the advocate of an expanding economy, the champion of a policy that would create sixty million jobs." After his solicited resignation from President Truman's⁴³ Cabinet in September 1946, Wallace accepted the editorship of the *New Republic* as a weekly forum for his political ideas, resigning at the time that he became a Presidential candidate.

Henry Agard Wallace was born of Scotch-Irish ancestry on a farm in Adair County, Iowa, on October 7, 1888, the eldest of six children. His mother was the former Carrie May Brodhead and his father was Henry Cantwell Wallace, the Secretary of Agriculture under President Harding. The first Henry Wallace (Henry Agard's grandfather), who had been a member of President Theodore Roosevelt's Country Life Commission, was an agriculturist: as a sixty-year-old Presbyterian preacher, he founded *Wallace's Farmer*, a magazine devoted to, in the words of its slogan, "Good Farming. Clear Thinking. Right Living." In his eighties he was "Uncle Henry" to half of Iowa, "the idol of prairie men throughout the West." Henry Cantwell Wallace took over the magazine upon his father's death and

edited it until 1921, when he joined Harding's Cabinet and subsequently "wore himself out in jurisdictional disputes with Hoover's⁴⁴ Department of Commerce."

Young Henry Agard attended the local Iowa grade schools and high school before enrolling at the Iowa State College, where he majored in agriculture. He had already shown interest in farming as a boy, testing "beautiful" prize-winning corn as well as other kinds to prove that the less "beautiful" strains produced higher yields—he pointed out that it was more important to satisfy hungry hogs' large appetites than their aesthetic sensibilities. After receiving his B.S. degree in 1910, Wallace joined the staff as an associate editor of *Wallace's Farmer* and began his study of prices and price trends in agriculture. He produced the first corn-hog ratio charts, which indicated the probable course of the markets and which enabled him in 1919 to predict the agricultural collapse of 1920.

The following year, when his father went to Washington, Wallace expounded many of the same policies of farm relief in the family magazine, policies which the elder Wallace was urging in the nation's capital. After Henry Cantwell Wallace's death in 1924, his son became editor of the magazine, which was later (1929) incorporated with the *Iowa Homestead*. This was a financially unfortunate move, against which Wallace had protested in a cable from Europe, and which led to bankruptcy for *Wallace's Farmer*. Although the journal passed out of the family's control early in the depression, Wallace remained as editor until 1933. It was during this period that Wallace devised a system for forecasting total corn yields on the basis of rainfall and temperature records, and conducted experiments which produced higher yielding strains. His research, described by Paul de Kruif in *Hunger Fighters*, is considered as ranking among the four or five important contributions of two decades (1920-40) to plant genetics. Throughout the corn belt of the United States, farmers used his strains of hybrid corn extensively, the seed being distributed by the Pioneer Hi-Bred Corn Company of which Wallace was organizer, president, and general manager. In 1947 the firm, the first modern seed-corn drying and processing plant in the world, did a business of ten million dollars.

As his father and grandfather had been before him, Wallace was a Republican while editing *Wallace's Farmer*, but in 1928 he supported Al Smith⁴⁴, who, he felt, had social vision. Through Henry Morgenthau⁴⁵ Wallace met Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who was then Governor of New York, whose Presidential candidacy he supported in 1932 against the Republican Herbert Hoover. Wallace is credited with making Iowa tally in "the Roosevelt column" on Election Day, getting an ultraconservative section of the country to support what was regarded as a radical New Deal. Wallace, whose childhood ambition was "to make the world safe for corn breeders," was, because of his farm policies and practical farming contributions, a "natural" for the position of Secretary of Agriculture. After Roosevelt appointed him

to his Cabinet in that capacity, Wallace told reporters: "This department will make good for the farmer or I will go back home and grow corn." He began by evolving the Agricultural Adjustment Act, calling farm leaders together to initiate a program which would raise farm prices. When the Act went into effect it was praised as "the most farsighted and heaven-sent piece of remedial legislation ever conceived by the mind of man" and "damned as the most vicious class-ridden measure which ever saddled some people's burden on other people's backs."

Under Wallace's directives corn and cotton were plowed under, six million young pigs were killed, crops were controlled in order that farm prices could rise above the disastrous low to which they had been depressed; and the Federal Treasury issued farm relief checks which totaled many millions of dollars. When the first AAA was declared unconstitutional, Wallace rewrote the act, stabilizing farm income at high levels and bringing about a better division of this income among farmers through soil conservation, the storage of reserves, the control of price and of production. Strong objections were voiced to the slaughter of the little pigs to which the Secretary of Agriculture responded, "People are more important than pigs." To avoid the repetition of such waste, even as an emergency measure, Wallace and his aid Milo Perkins⁴² worked out the food stamp plan to distribute surplus food stocks to the poor on a Government-subsidized basis. While most people, particularly the farmers, were behind Wallace in this, there were others who opposed the "stuffed warehouses." That these stocks were later used up in shipment to the Allies of World War II was viewed by some as a coincidence.

Although his reorganization of the Department of Agriculture in his years as Secretary (1933-40) had contributed much to the success of the New Deal, Roosevelt's choice of Wallace as his running mate in the 1940 Presidential campaign brought considerable opposition from within the Democratic Party. The choice of Wallace was not unexpected, however, for since 1933 his name had come up as a Presidential possibility: in 1937 Stanley High had written, "A good many people believe that Henry Wallace is Mr. Roosevelt's heir apparent as they believe no other department of the New Deal is so deeply indoctrinated with New Deal ideas or has so faithfully sought to make those ideas work" as Wallace's. After his election on November 5, 1940, Vice-President Wallace became Roosevelt's ambassador of good will, representing the President in Mexico at the inauguration of Camacho⁴⁰ as his first mission, later establishing more cordial relations with the other Latin American countries as a member of the Commission on Inter-American Affairs. Assignments also took him to China, Siberia, Russia, and India.

Wallace was not the accepted stereotype of a Vice-President. In addition to his legally prescribed functions as president and tie-breaker of the Senate, and his chairmanship of such minor committees as the Commission on En-

larging the Capital Grounds, Wallace assumed many emergency duties. Chairman of the Economic Defense Board, he was appointed chairman in September 1941 of the seven-man Supply Priorities and Allocations Board, a coordinating panel of the nation's top defense agencies. After six months that board was superseded by Roosevelt's "War Cabinet" of which Wallace, as head of the Board of Economic Warfare, was a member. This was after the United States had entered World War II and Wallace began implementing Roosevelt's goal of the "Four Freedoms" with the "Four Duties" which would achieve them: the duties of the people to produce to the fullest capacity, to transport as rapidly as possible to the field of battle, to fight with all that was in them, and to build a peace that would be just, charitable, and enduring.

The Board of Economic Warfare (formerly the Economic Defense Board), which had begun as "a fifty-cent edition of Britain's Ministry of Economic Warfare," by April 1942 had survived an attack from the State Department for mixing diplomacy and business in the BEW job of acquiring strategic materials. Wallace had also been involved in several bitter controversies with Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones⁴⁰ the strong conservative who, as head of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, financed the BEW's foreign purchases. Roosevelt finally took disciplinary action against the dispute between Wallace and Jones in July 1943 by abolishing the BEW in favor of the Office of Economic Warfare (under James F. Byrnes⁴¹) and by assigning some of Jones's RFC power to the same new agency.

As the conservative element within the party had hoped, Roosevelt did not give Wallace militant support as candidate for Vice-President at the next Presidential convention of the Democratic Party. However, after the 1944 election, Wallace was reputedly offered any Cabinet post except that of the Secretary of the Department of State. Jesse Jones's subsequent dismissal from the Department of Commerce and as head of the RFC to make way for the former Vice-President presaged a fight in the Senate. The RFC, with its thirty-two-billion-dollar investment portfolio, was severed from the Department of Commerce by the George⁴³ "bill of divorcement" before Wallace's appointment as Commerce Secretary gained reluctant Senate approval on March 1, 1945. Wallace later submitted plans to enlarge, reorganize, and revitalize the department in order (1) to stimulate foreign trade, (2) to integrate, expand, and disseminate the department's statistical and technical aids to businessmen—particularly small businessmen, and (3) to implement the Administration's program for a full-employment, high-income economy at the level of sixty million jobs.

There was no time for the long-range plans Wallace made for the Department of Commerce to materialize. Wallace made a politically inexpedient speech at a rally sponsored both by the National Citizens Political Action Committee and the Independent Citizens Com-



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mittee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions, in which he attacked the Administration's policy of "getting tough" with the Soviet Union. The incident, which led to considerable embarrassment for President Truman, since the speech was contrary to the foreign policy of Secretary of State Byrnes (then at the Paris Peace Conference), terminated in Truman's request that Wallace resign from the Cabinet as of September 20, 1946. Following the speech and his resignation, a four-thousand-word memorandum which had been written for Truman by Wallace that July was made public. In it Wallace warned against an atom bomb race with Russia and made several charges against the Government's atomic energy blueprint drawn up by Bernard Baruch⁴¹—the plan accepted by the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission in December 1946.

After thirteen years, Wallace was thus the last of the original New Dealers to leave the Administration, Harold Ickes⁴² having resigned from the Truman Cabinet several months before. Wallace, who had announced his intention of continuing his "efforts for a just and lasting peace," returned to journalism in November 1946 as editor and "guiding head" of the liberal weekly, the *New Republic* (circulation 40,594), at the "liberal" salary of \$15,000 a year. By the time he resigned on December 29, 1947, the *New Republic's* circulation had increased by 65,000 (in 1947 it reached 100,000 readers). In the course of his editorship, he wrote articles on his impressions of Palestine and Italy, which countries he visited in October 1947.

Throughout 1947 there was discussion in the press of the possibility of the formation, for the 1948 Presidential election, of a third party: the group would grow from the Progressive Citizens of America, an independent fusion of the National Citizens PAC and the Independent

Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions, and other liberal groups. But, believing that "it would be simply impossible for a third party to get on the ballot in enough States to make anything approaching an effective challenge," Wallace, as late as September 1947, said, "Unless I am definitely and positively proved wrong, I shall work within the Democratic party . . . to prevent [it] from committing suicide." On December 29, however, Wallace announced that he would accept candidacy for the office of President of the United States, asserting, "The formation of . . . a new party is vital because of the dry rot in the present bipartisan coalition of Republicans and Democrats."

It was strong disagreement with both the major parties' foreign policy which impelled Wallace to leave the Democratic party. In domestic policy the third party remains New Deal. Deploping the Administration's "frequent failures" to cooperate with or win cooperation from Russia, Wallace offered a substitute for the Marshall⁴³ Plan, which in essence would place the administration of foreign aid in the hands of the U.N., disregard the political ideology of the recipient of the aid, and forbid the use of the funds for armaments. The Wallace group opposes the universal military training proposal for the United States and standardization of defenses for Pan America. In an August 4 *New Republic* article, he criticized the first session of the Eightieth Congress as a failure.

Support for Wallace had been growing for several months before the announcement of his candidacy: by mid-December, after the national executive committee of the PCA had chosen him as the third-party Presidential candidate, affirmations came from PCA groups throughout the country. Individual members, however, including some of the officers, resigned in protest to PCA's support of Wallace. While some union leaders and CIO affiliates announced themselves as Wallace supporters, the national CIO opposed the formation of a third party. The fact that Walter Reuther⁴⁴ was re-elected president of the United Auto Workers was seen as a minor defeat for Wallace, who had supported the opposition. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America threatened to withdraw from the American Labor party if that group affiliated itself with the third party, which action ALP subsequently took. Editors saw the move as "a boon to the Republicans," "in the long run, helpful to Harry Truman," and *PM* believed a third party impractical. Individual support for Wallace came from Howard Fast⁴⁵, Paul Robeson⁴⁶, William Z. Foster⁴⁷, and Vito Marcantonio. Discussed as a possible running mate for Wallace was Senator Glen Taylor⁴⁸, who at the end of 1947 had not yet stated his position on the issue.

The Roosevelts' opinion of Wallace as a progressive leader in the United States has been reported by Paul Sifton in *Public Men In and Out of Office* (edited by J. T. Salter): Eleanor Roosevelt⁴⁹ called Wallace "the leader of the courageous American people." In 1940, President Roosevelt was said to have regarded him "as life insurance for the New Deal, al-

ready being 'put on the shelf when we took down the atlas of war.'" Roosevelt was also said to have felt that "Wallace alone had the mental breadth and moral stamina to keep the organization and administration of a people's peace on a level that would hold the imagination and hot loyalty of many peoples around the world."

One of the strongest critics of the New Deal, Hugh S. Johnson⁴⁰, once wrote of Wallace: "I disagree with almost every angle of his philosophy and program and doubt if he has the qualities of leadership appropriate to a great crisis, but I would trust his sincerity of purpose as far as that of any man I know in Government." Few of Wallace's opponents doubt his integrity; those who do, offer the following incidents in support of their opinion: Although Secretary of Agriculture Wallace and his department had helped to bring about social and economic reforms in farm tenancy during the depression years, Wallace was accused (reported in the *Nation*, September 18, 1935) of suppressing, under pressure, evidence vital to the program. On November 1, 1945, Secretary of Commerce Wallace made public a statistical report inferring that the United States automobile industry was in a position to grant a 15 per cent salary increase for 1946; after a major strike in the industry (the United Automobile Workers' dispute with General Motors) was negotiated on the basis of these statistics, the Department of Commerce issued a release which was interpreted by many as repudiating the original report. Wallace, in a letter to the *Washington Post*, discussed what he termed a misinterpretation. Another dispute arose when Bernard Baruch claimed that Wallace's criticism of the Baruch Plan for atomic energy control contained errors in fact; Wallace's reply was reported by the *New York Times* on October 4, 1946. The *Saturday Evening Post* (December 7, 1946) discussed these two issues.

A stable economy at a level of sixty million jobs, later reflected in the proposed Full Employment bill of 1946, is one of the concepts supporting Wallace's standing as an economist. A modification of the Beveridge⁴¹ plan for England, the program is designed to function within the framework of the free enterprise system, with the Government taking incentive action for or supplementing private enterprise in the creation of jobs to meet an estimated yearly employment budget. The position is presented in Wallace's *Sixty Million Jobs* (1945), considered one of the most important books of the time. Some of his other economic and political writings (books and collections of papers) have been *America Must Choose* (1934), *Technology, Corporations, and the General Welfare* (1937), *The Price of Freedom* (1940), *The Century of the Common Man* (1943), and *Soviet Asia Mission* (1946). Wallace's early farm texts include *Agricultural Prices* (1920) and *When to Feed Corn; When to Sell It* (1923). The predominantly religious works have been *Statesmanship and Religion* (1934) and *Christian Bases of World Order* (1943, with other authors)—in all of his writ-

ings Wallace uses a Biblical simplicity of style. He is a deeply religious man (he was born a Presbyterian and later became an Episcopalian), and the Bible is his most frequent source of quotation. He tells critics, "The Biblical record is heavily loaded on the side of the Progressive Independents." Wallace received the *Churchman's* award in 1945 "for promotion of good will among people."

In the early days of the New Deal, Wallace was voted "the worst dressed man" in Government circles by newspapermen, who wrote about his "almost ostentatiously untidy" dress, particularly "the knot in his tie [that] always stopped, as if it had met an immovable object, about an inch below his collar." In later years Wallace acquired more of the statesman's sartorial appearance, although much of his casualness and shyness of manner remain: someone once remarked that Wallace spoke English, Spanish, Chinese, and Russian, but never learned to speak the language of the politician. He is a nonsmoker, nondrinker, nonswearer. Always serious, Wallace is said to have begun courting his wife by reading aloud to her from rather weighty books. He and the former Ilo Browne of Indianola, Iowa, were married on May 20, 1914; their children are Henry Browne, Robert Browne, and a daughter, Jean Browne. The blue-eyed, gray- (once brown-) haired Iowan is five feet ten, keeps his weight at a muscular 170 pounds by gardening and exercise. He plays tennis, likes brisk walks and once (to the delight of those who would draw athletic and political parallels) was adept at throwing the boomerang.

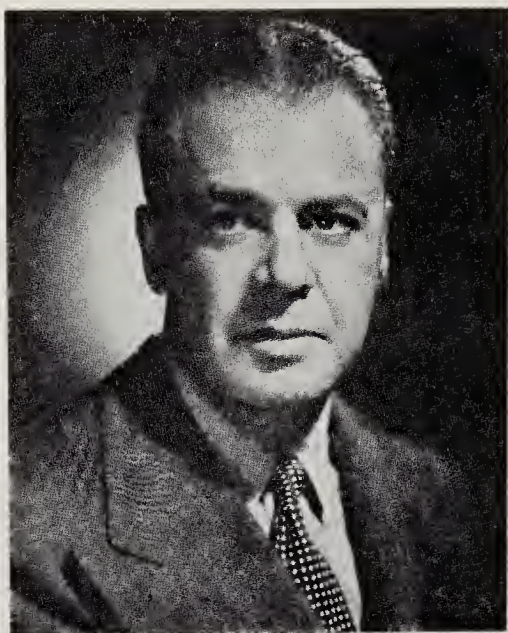
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WANGER, WALTER (wān'jěr) July 11, 1894- Motion picture producer

Address: b. c/o Walter Wanger Productions, Universal Studio, Universal City, Calif.

A motion picture executive who is identified with the politically progressive members of the Hollywood film colony, Walter Wanger regards films as the foremost medium of com-



WALTER WANGER

munication today—an invaluable instrument in building democracy and promoting international understanding. The veteran producer, now the president of Walter Wanger Productions, became associated with the film industry in 1919, and with such screen offerings as *Gabriel Over the White House*, *The President Vanishes*, and *Private Worlds*, gained a reputation as a "trail-blazer" in the 1930's. In the course of about twenty-five years, Wanger has produced a wide variety of films, ranging from those with a political theme to those like the Technicolor extravaganza, *Arabian Nights*.

Walter Wanger, born Walter Feuchtwanger on July 11, 1894, is the son of Sigmund and Stella (Stettheimer) Feuchtwanger. Reared in his native San Francisco until the age of eleven, he attended the Pacific Heights Grammar School. When he was eleven years old, his father died, and his mother took him East with her three other children to live in New York. Each summer the family went to Europe, and young Walter, now a student at the Cascadilla School in Ithaca, New York, supplemented his education at the Sillig School for Boys in Vevey, near Lake Geneva, Switzerland. For a year he was a student at Dartmouth College, in New Hampshire; and then, after a six-month period at Heidelberg University and a summer at Oxford, he re-entered the New England college. He was already interested in the stage at this time and was active in student theatricals. While at Dartmouth he also became an assistant to the English actor and producer Granville-Barker, who presented a series of Greek plays in colleges during a visit to the United States. Wanger worked with Claude Rains, Barker's stage manager.

A year after leaving Barker, Wanger was working as general manager for Elisabeth Marbury. He negotiated Irene Castle's first film contract at this time, for the feminine lead in *Patria*. The production of *Ception Shoals*,

which ran for about eight weeks in 1917, was Wanger's first independent venture on Broadway. After it closed he enlisted in the Army on June 6, 1917, for service in World War I, and a year later, was commissioned a first lieutenant in the Air Corps. He served under Major Fiorello La Guardia⁴⁰ (later to become Mayor of New York) at the Foggia air base in Italy. Wanger was subsequently assigned to Army intelligence missions; and having learned to speak German, French, and Italian during his education abroad, he was also appointed an attaché to President Woodrow Wilson's American Peace Mission after the Armistice in 1918. The Paris Peace Conference, which taught him something about diplomacy and treaties, together with his experiences while attached to the American Embassy at Rome for a time, stimulated Wanger's interest in a diplomatic career.

Upon his return to the United States, however, in April 1919, he did not enter the Foreign Service. In New York he met Jesse L. Lasky⁴¹ of the Paramount-Famous-Lasky Corporation, who, after testing Wanger's critical abilities on three play scripts, made him his aide and general manager of all film production at Paramount's four studios (in Astoria, Hollywood, London, and Paris). Until his resignation in 1920, Wanger bought most of Paramount's stories, engaged players, directors, and producers, acted as liaison between the studios, executives, and sales departments, and, in addition, supervised experimental stage productions. After leaving Lasky, Wanger, who had been married to actress Justine Johnstone in September 1919, sailed for England. There he converted Covent Garden, the British Royal Opera House, into a motion picture theater, then became managing director of the Provincial Cinema Theaters, headed by Lord Ashfield, whom he also served as adviser. Still in England in 1922 and 1923, Wanger, in association with Frederick Lonsdale, produced such plays as *The Fake* and *Polly Preferred* for the London stage, purchased and negotiated the American presentation of the hit play, *Spring Cleaning*, and arranged the first United States tour of André Charlot's revue, which featured Beatrice Lillie⁴², Jack Buchanan, Gertrude Lawrence⁴³, and other British talent.

Re-engaged by Lasky, who was visiting London in 1923, Wanger returned to the United States to resume his former position, and in the next several years introduced to movie audiences such stars as Claudette Colbert⁴⁴, Kay Francis, Miriam Hopkins, Walter Huston, and the Marx brothers. He remained general manager of Paramount until 1931, when he was dismissed as a result of a disagreement on policy matters. Wanger's next position was as vice-president of Columbia Pictures, where he produced a number of films between December 1931 and February 1933. He resigned from Columbia to become executive-producer at Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, and while there made *Queen Christina*, starring Greta Garbo, and *Gabriel Over the White House*. The latter film, called "timely, original, and interesting" by one reviewer, and "the most important bad

film of the year [1933]" by another, is said to have been Hollywood's first attempt to incorporate political and economic ideas into its productions.

In September 1934, Wanger returned once more to Paramount, this time as an independent producer. His first picture for that studio's release was another film with a political theme, *The President Vanishes*. Still another production which marked him as an unconventional in the motion picture industry was *Private Worlds*, in which he introduced the serious treatment of psychiatry as screen subject matter. Before leaving Paramount in 1936, Wanger also made *Trail of the Lonesome Pine*, reputedly the first outdoor Technicolor movie, *The Moon's Our Home*, *Mary Burns—Fugitive*, *Shanghai*, *Her Master's Voice*, *Case Against Mrs. Ames*, *Palm Springs*, and others.

For the next five years (1936-41) Wanger was with United Artists, where he independently produced such features as *You Only Live Once*, *History Is Made at Night*, *Fifty-Second Street*, *Trade Winds*, *Stagecoach*, and *House Across the Bay*. In 1940 he concentrated on two productions, which have been described as "the most pretentious ones in his career": the "spine-tingling" *Foreign Correspondent*, directed by Alfred Hitchcock, and *The Long Voyage Home*, a screen adaptation of four one-act sea plays by Eugene O'Neill. Two years before he had completed *Blockade*, a film dealing with the Spanish Civil War, which was intended "as a preachment against war." Its release was preceded by reports of protests from Franco⁴² and threats that it, as well as future United Artists releases, would not be accepted by Spain. The picture, which in the opinion of a number of reviewers was not much more than a spy story that made "one wonder what all the fuss was about," was, according to Wanger, banned in Germany, Italy, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Portugal, Latvia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Peru, Salvador, and Guatemala. Pointing out that "the shadow of increasing censorship [at home and abroad] had bred a fear complex" among Hollywood producers, Wanger urged legal protection for freedom of speech on the American screen as well as retaliatory boycott measures against those countries boycotting an American film company (*Foreign Affairs*, October 1939).

Late in 1941 Wanger organized Walter Wanger Productions, making arrangements with Universal Studio for the release of his films. Among the features which he brought to the screen in the next few years were *Arabian Nights* (1943); *Salome, Where She Danced* (1945); and a number of films with a World War II theme. Among the latter were *Eagle Squadrons* (1942), *We've Never Been Licked* and *Gung Ho* (about Evans Carlson's⁴³ Raiders) in 1943, and *Ladies Courageous* (1944). At the request of the United States Public Health Service and the California State Department of Public Health, Wanger also contributed his services as a producer to the making of a nonprofit, educational film on venereal disease during World War II, a film that was

shown to the public despite opposition from the National Legion of Decency.

Wanger is also the executive president of Diana Productions, which he organized in 1945 with director Fritz Lang and actress Joan Bennett. The company's first film offering was *Scarlet Street*, starring Edward G. Robinson and Miss Bennett. (Joan Bennett became Wanger's second wife in January 1940; they have one child, Stephanie.) In 1946 Wanger, together with actress Ingrid Bergman⁴⁰, formed another independent production company, the En Company, of which he was made president. It is producing in 1947 *Joan of Lorraine* for MGM release, with Miss Bergman in the star role. Other productions on which Wanger was working in 1947 were a screen adaptation of Rosamond Lehmann's novel, *The Ballad and the Source*; *The Lost Moment*, adapted from Henry James's *The Aspern Papers*; and *Tap Roots*. Two previous Wanger productions were *Canyon Passage* (1946) and *Smashup* (1947). When Wanger's contract with Universal for the distribution of his films expired in 1947, the producer concluded a somewhat similar arrangement with Eagle Lion Films. His first film for them will be *The Blank Wall*.

The author of a number of articles appearing in such publications as the *Saturday Review of Literature*, the *Public Opinion Quarterly*, and the *American Journal of Sociology* (his article, "The Motion Picture in the Fight for Freedom" is included in the book, *Treasury for a Free World*), Wanger has repeatedly emphasized the importance of films as a medium of communication and education for democracy. While working toward an increase in the output of factual and ideological pictures, he has, however, maintained, in the face of criticism by intellectuals and liberals of the American movie industry, that "Hollywood" techniques are necessary to meet popular tastes. "Unless we have a picture which appeals to the greatest volume of our people," he has declared, "we frequently lose the purpose for which the production was designed." To offset propaganda against the Hollywood film industry, an industry he feels has achieved good results despite certain shortcomings, Wanger has advocated an annual million-dollar public relations program; he has also urged the establishment of an academy foundation, which would serve as a motion picture museum.

Wanger was president of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences for six years (1939-45) and in 1947 was a member of the board of governors of that organization. He was president of the Motion Picture Society for the Americas, which was Hollywood's liaison with the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. He is a member of the board of trustees of Antioch College and the Motion Picture Relief Fund, a trustee of the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation, a member of the board of directors of the American Red Cross and of the Industrial Areas Foundation of the American Council of Race Relations, a member of the advisory committee of the National Tuberculosis Association and of the editorial board of *Public Opinion Quarterly*. He was president of the Dartmouth

WANGER, WALTER—*Continued*

Alumni Association for the year 1946. (He received his B.A. degree from Dartmouth sometime after he left college.) He is a member of Alpha Delta Phi, Players, and Coffee House (New York).

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WARREN, EDGAR L(OVETT) Mar. 7, 1904- Former United States Government official

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For slightly less than two years (September 1945—August 1947), Edgar L. Warren, as head of the United States Conciliation Service, was responsible for all labor-management mediation undertaken by the Federal Government. His agency provided service and information in every type of labor dispute in which it was asked to concern itself. Under the provisions of the Taft-Hartley⁴⁶ Labor-Management Act, which became operative in August 1947, the United States Conciliation Service was superseded by the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

Edgar Lovett Warren was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on March 7, 1904. His father was William Robinson Warren, a minister and editor of religious publications; his mother was the former Susan Alice Kemper, the daughter of the founder of Kemper Military School in Boonville, Missouri, from which Edgar was graduated in 1921. Warren received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Bethany (West Virginia) College in 1926. During 1930 he studied at the Harvard School of Business Administration, during 1934, at the Brookings Institution, and from 1934 to 1937, at the United States Department of Agriculture Graduate School.

In 1927 Warren began a six-year association with the Ralston Purina Company (a St. Louis manufacturer of cereal products), in that year becoming a salesman. Subsequently he was promoted to the position of sales supervisor and later to that of economist. While serving in the latter capacity, he forecast business conditions and made market and industrial analyses, reportedly earning a reputation as "an expert at stripping facts down to fundamentals." For five years (1933-38) Warren was an economist with the Department of Agriculture, working for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. In 1938 he entered the Labor Department as an economist and director of the Industry Committee Branch of the Wage and Hour Division.

Warren remained with that division until 1942, when he became assistant director of the Wage Stabilization Division of the War Labor Board. He also served as public member of the Wage Adjustment Board for the building construction industry. The following year (1943) Warren was sent to Kansas City to head the Seventh Regional War Labor Board. His

assignment was to establish a wage stabilization program and to settle labor disputes. In Kansas City, according to Delos Lovelace (New York *Sun*), Warren found that labor and management officials were unfriendly to WLB because the preceding chairman had been unfamiliar with local problems; Warren, however, Lovelace reported, "pleased them all." After a year in Kansas City, Warren was transferred to Chicago to perform the same duties, this time as chairman of the Sixth Regional War Labor Board. Chicago, stated *Business Week*, was then "one of the hottest and heaviest spots in the NWLB structure." One of the problems which confronted Warren there was a strike of workers on suburban railroad lines.

Warren had had no previous association with Secretary of Labor Schwollenbach⁴⁵ when he was appointed director of the United States Conciliation Service, of the Department of Labor, in September 1945; he reportedly received the post because he asked for it and was found to qualify. Through its several regional offices (and numerous branches, including one which deals solely with labor relations problems in the rubber industry), the Conciliation Service provided, on request, conciliators who attempt to resolve both major and minor labor disputes; the conciliator, however, had no authority to enforce his recommendations. The function of conciliation and mediation, Warren has said, "is to make certain that each issue in dispute is considered on its merits . . . by both parties; that the divergent points of view of both parties are thoroughly understood by each other; that all possible means including compromise proposals, suggestions based on analogous situations, . . . fact-finding, or . . . voluntary arbitration have been thoroughly explored, and that both parties realize the implications . . . of their failure to arrive at some kind of settlement." In compliance with the recommendation of the President's Labor-Management Conference of November 1945, Warren had prepared a panel of special conciliators (persons prominent in various fields, rather than trained conciliators) to be drawn upon in special cases. Warren had also inaugurated a training course for new conciliators: he hoped that conciliation might come to be regarded as a career.

When both parties were willing, the United States Conciliation Service suggested arbitrators, whose names had been approved by a regional labor-management board. At the disposal of the conciliators, arbitrators, or the disputants themselves were the facilities of the Technical Service, which supplied facts about prevailing practices in the industry, analyzed data, or made studies; it had, in the past, been called upon to make time studies, given advice on incentive payment plans, been consulted on job evaluations, and discussed job description disputes.

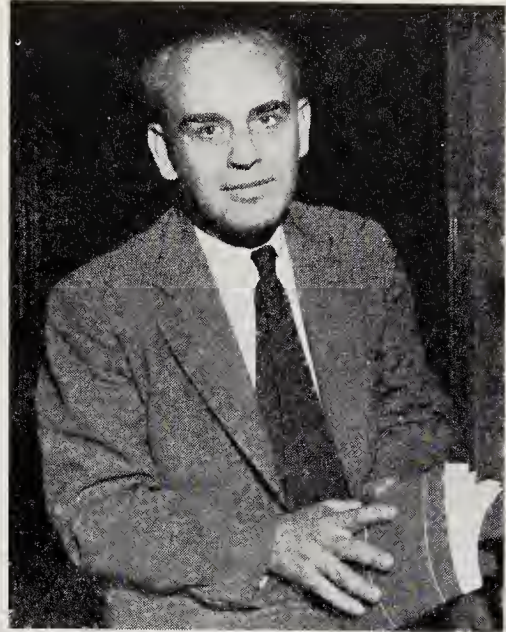
Warren had established two committees to advise the Conciliation Service: a Technical Advisory Committee (consisting of four representatives of industry, two of the A.F. of L. and two of the CIO), which worked with the Technical Division of the service, and a Labor-

Management Committee (its eight members represented industry and labor in the same proportion). The latter, in December 1946, issued four recommendations to improve labor-management relations (Warren, it is said, endorsed these): that conciliators outside Government service be used (Warren later adopted this suggestion), that tripartite (industry, labor, Government) mediation boards be set up, that voluntary arbitration be used more extensively, and that fact-finding boards be employed when both parties consent. In December 1946 Warren announced that nine out of ten labor disputes had been settled without work-stoppage or serious difficulty.

More publicized were those cases in which settlements had not come about smoothly. Since assuming his post with the Conciliation Service, Warren was called upon to take a personal part in six nation-wide strikes: a strike of oil workers (October 1945), the General Motors strike (November 1945), a bus strike (November-December 1945), a telegraph employees strike (January 1946), a packing house workers strike (January 1946), a maritime strike (June 1946), and a telephone strike (April 1947). The Labor-Management Act of 1947 (Taft-Hartley Act) removed the Conciliation Service from the Department of Labor and established, instead, the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service; the change, Warren felt, "marks a major turning point in the administration of the labor relations policy." On August 21, 1947, Warren resigned from his office.

A strong advocate of the use of voluntary methods of settling labor disputes, Warren has written a number of articles and made several speeches expressing this view. "I do not believe that Government can successfully substitute its own decisions for the voluntary agreements worked out over the bargaining table by representatives of labor and management." Discussing the responsibility of various agencies for maintaining labor peace, Warren has written, "The basic problem . . . cannot be resolved solely by improving governmental machinery. Such machinery must be implemented by the determination of employers and unions that collective bargaining shall be made to work in large cases affecting the national economy, as well as the smaller cases." In an April 1946 speech, Warren asserted, "Too often . . . the average newspaper reader is inclined to believe that the use of the strike weapon particularly in a period of emergency . . . is an unmitigated evil. Not only is the right of the wage earner to refuse to work a legal right, it is also a fundamental human right, and it can be argued further that the exercise of this right is a necessary ingredient of a vigorous economy."

Warren is a member of the American Economic Association and Beta Theta Pi. Two of his past affiliations aroused sharp criticism on the part of several Congressmen: before 1938 he was a member of the American League for Peace and Democracy and the Washington Book Shop, organizations which were reported later to have become Communist-dominated. Former public members of WLB and industrialists testified on Warren's behalf, but, in



Press Assn., Inc.

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April 1947, the House of Representatives omitted appropriation for his salary in a general appropriations bill. The Senate, however, wrote into the bill a provision for Warren's salary.

In height Warren misses the six-foot mark by half an inch; he weighs 195 pounds. He has brown eyes, bushy black eyebrows, and graying hair. "He is sturdily built," wrote *Business Week*, "not the expansive type, but a good listener and agreeable company." Warren, who enjoys playing tennis, was married to Katharine Cope on December 26, 1928. "When his son [William] and daughter [Marjorie] argue, he just ducks," reported the *American Magazine*, quoting the conciliator as asserting, "Their differences don't come into my field."

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WATT, ROBERT J. July 16, 1894—July 24, 1947 Labor leader; in 1919 he first became active in the labor movement as a member of the Lawrence (Massachusetts) Central Labor Union—an A.F. of L. body—and later as president (1925-30); served as vice-president (1932-37) and secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor and as labor member (1936-38) of the Massachusetts Unemployment Commission, becoming known as "the most influential labor leader" in the State; from 1936 until his death, he was the A.F. of L. permanent delegate to the International Labor Organization; during World War II he was alternate on the National War Labor Board; was instrumental in keeping the A.F. of L. out of any organization in which

WATT, ROBERT J.—Continued

Soviet trade unions were represented. See *Current Biography* 1945 Yearbook.

Obituary

N Y Times p13 J1 26 '47 por

WAYMACK, W(ILLIAM) W(ESLEY)

Oct. 18, 1888- United States Government official; former newspaper editor

Address: b. c/o United States Atomic Energy Commission, 1901 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington 25, D.C.; h. R.F.D. #3, Adel, Iowa

Civically active W. W. Waymack, winner of a Pulitzer Prize for distinguished editorial writing, edited Iowa's largest newspapers until October 1946, when President Truman appointed him to the new Atomic Energy Commission.

William Wesley Waymack, whose ancestors took part in the American Revolution, was born to William Edward and Emma Julia (Oberheim) Waymack on October 18, 1888. His birthplace is Savanna, Illinois. Young Waymack earned his B.A. at Morningside College in Sioux City, Iowa, where he joined the journalism fraternity Sigma Delta Chi. In June 1911 he married and began his career as a reporter on the *Sioux City Journal*. Three years later Waymack was promoted to city editor and chief editorial writer, and in the wartime year of 1918 moved to Des Moines to write editorials for the *Register* and *Tribune*. In 1921 he became managing editor of these newspapers, which are owned by one publisher.

He was in his eighth year as managing editor in 1929, when he headed the Iowa State Air Law Committee; the next year he represented Iowa at the National Air Law Conference. Editor of the editorial section from 1931, Waymack was elected to the board of directors of the *Register* and *Tribune* Company. "WWW," as he is called, has been described by assistant editor R. J. Blakely as a "citizen statesman" who has "contributed to the development of both business and professional ethics" and has "broaden[ed] the concept of self-interest." A Republican, in 1936-37 he served on Democratic President Roosevelt's "42 Committee on Farm Tenancy; in 1937 he helped organize the National Farm Institute, and in 1937-38 served on the Iowa Farm Tenancy Commission. Waymack is on the board of the Farm-Foundation and an adviser to the Friends of the Land.

Runner-up for the Pulitzer Prize in distinguished editorial writing in 1936, Waymack was awarded that journalistic award by Columbia University the next year. In 1937 he had been honored with Drake University's LL.D., and in 1938 Sigma Delta Chi added its award for editorial writing. (Waymack considers that the function of the editorial is to enable the public to "see things whole.") In 1939, the year he was elected to vice-presidency of the *Register* and *Tribune* Company, his activities included membership on the National Committee on Housing and the Commission to

Study the Organization of the Peace. Two years later the Iowan was elected to trusteeship of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. He has filled posts also in similar organizations, including the Nonpartisan Council to Win the Peace, the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, Freedom House, and the Americans United for World Organization.

Chairman of the Economic Policy Committee from 1938 through 1941 and a member of the Twentieth Century Fund's committee on debt adjustment, Waymack was chosen in 1941 as one of the directors representing the public on the board of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago. From 1942 he was deputy chairman of the board of directors. During 1940-42 Waymack helped make policy for the American Council of the Institute for Pacific Relations, and also for the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies; and in 1941 he studied the Australian war effort on the invitation of the governments of Australia and New Zealand. Three more honorary doctorates came to Waymack in the prewar period: Litt.D.'s from his alma mater in 1939, Parsons College in 1940, and Grinnell College in 1941.

After Pearl Harbor, the fifty-three-year-old editor added to his civic activities. Promoted to editor in chief of the *Register* and *Tribune* (while remaining a vice-president and director), he served in 1942 as a special adviser to the State Department. (Waymack once called for Secretary of State Cordell Hull "40 in an ancient Model-T Ford.) Until his resignation in July he served on the National War Labor Board as an associate public member; he was also on the Midwest committee of the National Resources Planning Board. Waymack became chairman of the Western Policy Committee, was in the United States delegation to the Inter-American Agricultural Conference in Mexico City, and won the distinguished service award of the National Council of Christians and Jews—he was co-chairman of the Des Moines chapter. In that year Waymack accepted election also to the board of the Twentieth Century Fund.

"A public servant who has never sought office," Waymack is said by Blakely (*New Republic*, November 11, 1946) to have discharged his official assignments with distinction. He was one of the War Food Administration's consultants in 1943, and served also in 1943-44 on the board of the National War Fund. In 1944 he terminated eight years as curator of the Iowa State Historical Society and received the American Farm Bureau Federation's award for distinguished service. The year 1945 found editor Waymack representing the American Council at the Institute of Pacific Relations conference, and in March 1946 he represented the United States on the Allied mission to observe the postwar Greek elections, with the rank of Minister. The Drake University chapter of Phi Beta Kappa elected Waymack to honorary membership in that year.

The Des Moines editor has read particularly widely in military history, especially of the naval and air forces, in economics, and in philosophy. "The press," he has written, "is the

No. 1 public utility of a self-governing people . . . a peculiar kind of public utility which cannot safely be regulated by the Government as to its essential service function. (Of course the publishing business can and should be regulated as to wage minima and things like that; but that's another story.)" To solve this problem Waymack recommended: "Get the newspaper into the schools, where its presence is abundantly justified by numberless immediate educational values, and there will immediately begin to develop a critical approach to the press that will become intelligent and constructive."

In basic political philosophy, Waymack deplored the lack of recognition by the press that "the democratic complex is a complex, not a simplicity—that it is essentially a workable, because just, equilibrium of . . . such inherently contradictory concepts as liberty and equality, and an appropriate balance between them in each generation." Waymack has also written of the typical American undervaluing of politicians and officials: "The profession of politics and Government should rank higher than any other," he said in 1944. He deplored the "appalling lack of general education as to the ABC's of economics—a main reason for our frequent inability to comprehend what constitutes 'the general interest.'" Among encouraging developments, he pointed to "the infiltration of scholarly brains into our public affairs."

When President Truman⁴⁵ named William Wesley Waymack to the new Atomic Energy Commission in October 1946, the *New Republic* termed Waymack and former SEC commissioner Sumner T. Pike⁴⁶, a wealthy, progressive Republican, "precisely the types with precisely the backgrounds for a job of such overwhelming importance." Commentators and organs of nearly all degrees of the political spectrum joined in praise of the selections, many remarking that the caliber of the appointees was especially fortunate in view of the difficulty the President had had in finding men competent and willing to take on such difficult and demanding tasks.

In the Atomic Energy Commission he thus became the associate of chairman-designate David Lilienthal⁴⁴, internationally known co-author of the Acheson⁴⁰-Lilienthal State Department *Report on the International Control of Atomic Energy*; of Professor Robert F. Bacher⁴⁷, and of Rear Admiral Lewis L. Strauss⁴⁷. The experts, who went to work immediately, pending Senate confirmation, were described as working "congenially and ably" as a unit on all problems, rather than each commissioner specializing in one aspect of the work. The act which established AEC, stipulated that the commission members must "rigidly, finally, and wholly detach themselves" from all business and vocational interests whatever during their two-year terms at a Cabinet-size fifteen thousand dollars.

At the beginning of 1947, control of the Army's two-billion-dollar atomic energy project, administered by Major General Leslie R. Groves⁴⁸ under the code name of Manhattan District, passed into the hands of the AEC.



W. W. WAYMACK

Its five hundred thousand acres of land holdings, located in eighteen states, were then staffed by a personnel of 43,700, and world-famous scientists were included in its two-hundred-million-dollar annual payroll. Waymack and his fellow commissioners were vested with complete control and responsibility for all atomic-energy work in the United States and all the source materials therefor, even to the power of expropriating all newly discovered deposits of such ores. Inasmuch as the United States had a relative monopoly of the facilities and techniques for releasing atomic energy by uranium fission, these five men stood also as "trustees for the world" of the vast new power—*Time* called them "gods of the lightning."

When examined by the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy in January 1947, Waymack endorsed the Baruch⁴¹ plan for international control of atomic energy. (The act which set up the AEC provided that it might be superseded by future international agreement.) "I don't shrink from [the necessity of developing further atomic weapons], said Waymack. "The major emphasis now has to be on that side."

During the Senate hearings on the AEC nominations, Waymack was one of the "forgotten four" who sat with Lilienthal and listened to the dispute about Lilienthal. For their part-time consultants, by Presidential appointment, they had leading scientists and engineers, including physicists Oppenheimer⁴⁵, Rabi, DuBridge, and Fermi⁴⁵, and chemists Seaborg and Conant⁴¹. The final endorsement of the nominations by the committee was unanimous in the cases of Waymack, Bacher, and Strauss, and confirmation by the full Senate followed. This was in April 1947, the hearings having begun in January. The newly confirmed appointees soon proceeded to make a more detailed inspection and morale-building tour of

WAYMACK, W. W.—Continued

their "empire," each commissioner covering a different route.

Among the commissioners' problems was the basic one of converting a defense project into a largely medical and industrial research project (although military research was carried on by their Military Liaison Committee). The *United States News* reported that, because of the large proportion of military or military-trained personnel involved, "in effect, civilian control of the commission is largely a matter of veto power." Since there was a shortage of scientists of sufficiently advanced training, the commission embarked on a program of "growing its own" by providing courses of highly advanced instruction at its regional laboratories, and by exchanging professors and students with the associated universities.

The commission's other activities included the production and sale of isotopes. Its members paid much attention to decentralizing and delegating a great deal of their work, and to declassifying from secrecy regulations as much of their information as possible. In July 1947 the House voted the AEC twenty-five million dollars for cancer research. In effect, stated Edward B. Lockett in a November 30, 1947, *New York Times Magazine* article, AEC is responsible to the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy and to the two (one for each chamber) committees which review its request for appropriations each year. In addition to working under surveillance of the Military Liaison Committee, AEC's work is reviewed by the General Advisory Committee, composed of scientists and technicians, and an Armed Forces Special Weapons Project.

Tall, vigorous, spectacled W. W. Waymack, whose thick hair is streaked with gray, is described thus by his former assistant: "An individualist who believes in private responsibility. . . His outlook is humane, as opposed to technical. Though not a physical scientist, he has long used the scientific method in dealing with social problems. He believes in the potentialities of the human mind and heart." "WWW," who has done much traveling, likes to spend time on the Iowa farm where he raises pedigreed stock and names them after his famous friends. A thirty-second-degree Mason (Shriner), he lists membership in seven clubs and innumerable civic groups in his sixty-six-line entry in *Who's Who in America*. The Iowan lists no church membership, but is on the layman's committee of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ. William and Elsie Jeanette (Lord) Waymack have one son, Edward Randolph.

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WEEKS, EDWARD (AUGUSTUS), JR.

Feb. 19, 1898- Editor; writer

Address: b. c/o Atlantic Monthly, 8 Arlington St., Boston; h. 59 Chestnut St., Boston

For twenty-four years Edward Weeks has been associated with the *Atlantic Monthly*, which observed its ninetieth anniversary with the special November 1947 issue. Nine of these years were spent as editor of the Atlantic Monthly Press, the book publishing affiliate of the firm, where he became known as "the editor behind the best seller," discovering the work of Nora Waln, Walter D. Edmonds, Mazo de la Roche, and Agnes Newton Keith. Subsequently, in 1938, on succeeding Ellery Sedgwick as editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, he continued his predecessor's policy of making the publication "an intelligent and sympathetic extension of the editor's powers and interests." Under Weeks's editorship, the traditionally small circulation of the magazine has been increased to more than 160,000, but not to the extent of negating Sedgwick's concept of the magazine's purpose—"To inoculate the few who influence the many is the *Atlantic's* perpetual formula."

The eldest of Edward A. and Frederica (Suydam) Weeks's seven children, Edward Augustus Weeks, Jr., was born in Elizabeth, New Jersey, on February 19, 1898. His father was a cotton factor and merchant. On his mother's side Edward Weeks is related to Rufus King and the Halsey family of naval fame. He attended the Pingry School and Battin High School in the town of his birth, and, after being graduated from the latter, matriculated at Cornell University "as a bewildered mechanical engineer." During the first part of 1917, the erstwhile undergraduate served in the field service with the French Army; but, upon the entry of the United States into World War I, he became a private, first class, in the United States Ambulance Corps, attached to the Thirty-Seventh French Division. "Men fall asleep when not supposed to," he recalls of that period, "as I twice did in the summer of 1918 while driving my ambulance back to the front after agonizing runs of sixty-two kilometers." He was decorated with the Croix de Guerre for his service in the Aisne offensive of 1918.

As a veteran "trying to make up for lost time in college," Weeks found himself suffering from insomnia (a condition which was to bother him for twenty-five years and inspire one of his articles in the *Atlantic*); this did not, however, deter him from winning the Meeker Scholarship at Harvard University and graduating with the class of 1922. Simultaneously with his senior year at Harvard, Weeks was a campus correspondent for the *Boston Transcript*. Awarded the Fiske Scholarship at Trinity College, Cambridge University, the twenty-five-year-old American student spent the next year doing graduate work in England, and acting as the Cambridge correspondent for the Associated Press.

For six months after he returned to the United States in 1923, Weeks was a manuscript reader and book salesman for Horace Live-

right's publishing company, whose staff at that time also included Beatrice (Mrs. George S.) Kaufman, Manuel Komroff, Bennett Cerf, and Richard Simon⁴¹ (later a partner in Simon and Schuster⁴²). An offer to join the staff of the *Atlantic Monthly* was among the letters he opened one day in 1924. Accepting the position enabled him to be married to Frederica Watriss the following year, even though his courtship was slightly impeded by the fact, he later said in *This Trade of Writing*, that her "elders regarded me as unnecessarily risky." This was not, Weeks explains, "because I was a two-bottle man or fond of stepping out late with the chorus; no, so far as I could tell, their suspicions centered chiefly on the fact that I had committed myself to a bookish career." (There were to be two children of this marriage: Sara Thomson, and Edward Francis.)

The prospects of the "bookish career" were not as insubstantial as they appeared at first, for, within four years after joining the *Atlantic*, Weeks was made editor of the *Atlantic Monthly* Press. From the manuscripts submitted to the Atlantic Prize Contests and from his knowledge of promising writers who had contributed to the *Atlantic Monthly*, he was able to develop a short, but flourishing, catalogue of books. The two hundred titles published during his editorship (about twenty books yearly between 1928 and 1938) included such best sellers as Walter Edmonds' *Drums Along the Mohawk*, Nordhoff and Hall's *Hurricane*, Mazo de la Roche's *Jalna*, Nora Wain's *House of Exile*, Hans Zinsser's *Rats, Lice, and History*, and James Hilton's *Goodbye, Mr. Chips*. The profits accruing to the Atlantic Press and its co-publisher, Little, Brown and Company, rose 129 per cent in the first eight years of Weeks's editorship, and from then on, the percentage continued to rise.

The functions of an editor of books, which the average layman usually considers esoteric and sometimes even unnecessary, are clarified by the description of Weeks's method of work given by *Publishers' Weekly*: "He saw far more in a publisher's job than the mere function of accepting or declining a manuscript. In the first place, he went out after books instead of waiting for them to drop onto his desk. In his personal equipment he had not only a wide acquaintance among writers but also very definite ideas about what the reading public wanted. The second step was to bring the author and the subject together, and the next, by the soundest of editorial advice and assistance, to make a good book a better book."

By reviewing current publications for the *Atlantic* department called the *Peripatetic Reviewer*, the book editor was able to keep abreast of discoveries and trends in the publishing field. Early in 1937 Weeks also assumed the acting editorship of the magazine, deputizing for Ellery Sedgwick, its editor in chief since 1908. Sedgwick's decision to retire was an "office secret" for a year, so that Weeks's name did not appear on the masthead as editor in chief until the July 1938 issue of the *Atlantic*. Besides the new editor, the *Atlantic*



Dorothy Wilding

EDWARD WEEKS, JR.

soon acquired a new owner, Richard Ely Danielson. Under its new editor and publisher, the *Atlantic* instituted a new policy, summarized by *Time* as "less literature for literature's sake, more issue-grappling articles." Within a short time the *Atlantic's* advertising and circulation rose steadily, and by 1943 its circulation was larger than that of any other magazine of its kind.

With the ninetieth anniversary issue of November 1947, the *Atlantic's* editor introduced a change of format (planned by typographical designer W. A. Dwiggins) and a campaign to increase the magazine's circulation and its advertising. Embellished by a four-color pastel cover, a new type-face, and varied typographic and decorative heads for each piece, the ninetyeth anniversary *Atlantic* featured the work of G. B. Shaw, Somerset Maugham, J. P. Marquand, Budd Schulberg, Albert Einstein, General George S. Patton, and hitherto unpublished material by Henry James and Mark Twain. Frederick G. Melcher⁴³ of *Publishers' Weekly* considered it "a wonderful issue [with] a miraculous collection of material," while, in his judgment, "the type page could hardly be bettered." In reference to his plans for heightening the promotion of the *Atlantic* in late 1947 and throughout 1948, editor Weeks said: "A magazine doesn't die; it either reasserts itself periodically or it disappears. Now we are reasserting ourselves, not in a single issue but straight on into the difficult months ahead."

Apart from his strictly editorial duties, which include the reading of almost twenty million words a year, Weeks has performed services for books and authors in other respects. As chairman of the Massachusetts Committee to Reform Book Censorship in 1929, 1930, and 1931 he attempted to force a reconsideration of that State's censorship laws.

WEEKS, EDWARD, JR.—Continued

"It is our duty," he wrote, "as citizens, to see that our laws relating to obscene—and other—literature are as just and discriminating as wisdom can provide." Weeks further castigated censorship laws as "erratic, ill-considered, and unjust." In analyzing the reasons which have prompted such legislation, Weeks brought out that "there is ample evidence to show that censors once placed in authority will rigorously prosecute their charge, if only to justify their appointment." The old blue law was changed in 1931.

Weeks has also provided the aspiring writer with a handbook of editors' "peeves" and publishers' idiosyncrasies, *This Trade of Writing*. Stephen Vincent Benét called it an "intelligent, candid, and illuminating book. . . . If the person-who-wants-to-write doesn't come out at the end of this book with a much sounder idea both of the problems that face every writer and the problems concerned with the merchandising of writing, he must be remarkably insusceptible to the impact of words." The care for precision and briefness emphasized by Weeks in *This Trade of Writing* is the common denominator of the twelve stories he selected for a volume entitled *Great Short Novels*, which he edited in 1943, and for *The Pocket Atlantic*, which he compiled in 1946.

During 1940 and 1941, the *Atlantic Monthly's* editor broadcast over Station WJZ, spinning yarns, reviving half-forgotten anecdotes about writers and manuscripts, and reviewing books. Interwoven with factual material was the sort of salty wit and philosophy ordinarily associated with New Englanders, which led one reviewer to remark that the Boston editor, as a radio personality, sounded more like Cheerio than Woolcott⁴¹. Audience response from the North American continent testified to his success in widening the public's interest in good literature. "Even in the future when radios are worn on the wrist and there are television screens in every parlor," Weeks declared, "there will still be Americans who will relish good reading and keep it alive." Another tradition that he has striven to keep alive is that of the *Atlantic's* friendliness to England and to English writers. During World War II Weeks was one of the American editors and journalists invited to England by the British Ministry of Information for a five-week visit. His reflections on Anglo-American relations inspired an *Atlantic* article and several commentaries in the *Peripatetic Reviewer*.

Articles by Weeks have appeared in the *Atlantic*, *Youth's Companion*, *The Bookman*, *House Beautiful*, and *Publishers' Weekly*. As a contributor to the *Harvard Graduate Magazine* and the *Harvard Alumni Bulletin*, he continues a service to Harvard publications which began in his undergraduate days when he was secretary of the *Harvard Advocate*. On lecture tours managed by W. Colston Leigh⁴², the *Atlantic* editor has discussed "Books in a Troubled World", "What Makes a Novel?" "An Editor Faces the Future," and the "Three Crises in Every Writer's Life." At college his Greek letter society was Zeta Psi. Since 1945

the editor has been an overseer (similar to a trustee) of Harvard College and a trustee of Wellesley College. His academic honors include Litt.D. degrees from Northeastern University (1938) and Lake Forest College (1939), and L.H.D.'s from Williams (1942), and Middlebury (1944), and the University of Alabama (1945); he is also a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. In addition to the French Croix de Guerre, the Volunteers' Medal was awarded to him in recognition of his war service.

Other of Weeks's activities have been chairmanship of the speakers bureau of the Greater Boston Community Fund (1945) and of the Peabody Radio Awards. Three of his clubs—the Saint Botolph, the Tavern, and the Myopia Hunt—are in Boston or its vicinity, but he also belongs to the Century Club in New York. The *Atlantic* editor is an independent Democrat, and an Episcopalian. Five feet eleven inches tall and weighing 160 pounds, Weeks has gray eyes and dark hair. He is an enthusiastic golfer and fisherman (he is an advocate of the light rod for fishing). His son, and his spaniel Mickey, frequently accompany him on fishing excursions—both boy and dog have inspired pieces in Weeks's column.

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WEST, KEITH 1893- Author

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The writing of romances concerning life in ancient China might seem, to some readers, more than a bit anachronistic in this atomic age. But the studies of the formal culture of an old civilization in transition by Keith West, novelist and student of Chinese life and lore, are also regarded as deft social commentaries from which certain ironic modern parallels may be drawn.

Keith West (Kenneth Westmacott Lane) was born in Oxford, England, in 1893, the son of Annie Elizabeth Graham (Westmacott) and Francis Dalrymple Lane. From Rugby School he entered Baliol College, Oxford, from which he received an M.A. degree. In World War I he served as a lieutenant in the Royal Artillery.

The interest of the author in China and Chinese culture began in 1919, a year after his marriage, when he became assistant government analyst at Hong Kong. In 1924 West returned to England and until 1945 was a science master at various public and secondary schools. He has traveled widely in Yunnan and South China. His early novels with that background have been published in England: *Bamboo* (1931), *Hanging Waters* (1933), and *The House That Chak Built* (1935). *Hanging Waters* also appeared in the United States; and a short story, "A Gentleman Repays a

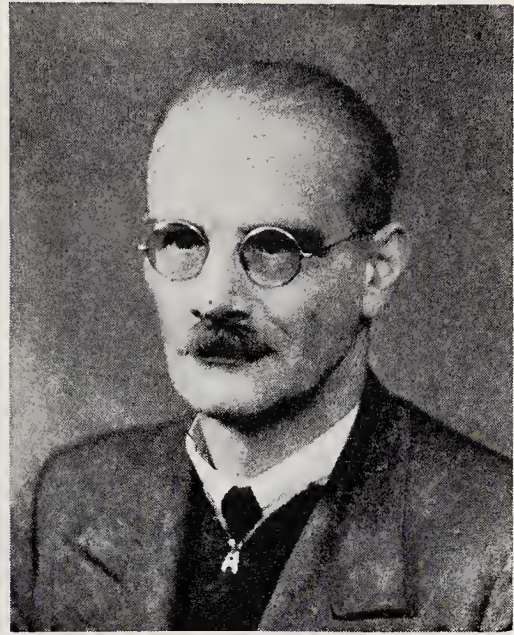
Loan," was printed in *The Best Short Stories of 1932*.

It was the publication in 1944 of *Winter Cherry* that first brought him serious critical attention in the United States. The richly romantic and aristocratic cultural atmosphere of North China in the eighth century provided the background for this commentary on a way of life. Orville Prescott of the *New York Times* found it "an enchanting comedy . . . a romance in which formal dialogues embodying traditional wisdoms, personal philosophies, and extemporaneous verses appropriate to each occasion" were more important than the story itself. *Peony* (1946) concerned a sheltered, aristocratic young woman who nevertheless came into contact with the realities of life. According to Graham Bates, in *Peony* "the formal way of life of the old China is shown in transition, and the very modern personal reactions to people and situations take on added vehemence as they develop within the older, ritualistic outward forms." John J. Espey wrote the *New York Herald Tribune* review of the book; he said: "Mr. West puts a delightfully high gloss of wit and ironic humor on its telling. His characters speak in aphorisms and epigrams, but so effortlessly that . . . soon one begins to feel it the most natural thing in the world to improvise a few stanzas of verse in the course of a conversation."

A third novel in West's series about life in ancient China, *The Three Blossoms of Chang-an* (1946) prompted Orville Prescott to note: "One of them is a refreshing novelty; three are a surfeit. . . . Instead of the brilliant charm or suggestion of tragedy of the first two books, the third seems to emphasize selfishness, shallowness, and futility." Other reviewers, however, saw in this story of a young man and his three loves a delicate and engaging satire.

Some critics have observed that Keith West as a romantic satirist and stylist greatly resembles James Branch Cabell, whom West himself calls "one of the first living exponents of English style." He admires also the work of the late Stella Benson (who was his first critic), Witter Bynner, Sinclair Lewis, Thornton Wilder, and the late Don Marquis. West is also a faithful "whodunit" fan. In 1947 the author was working on "The Widows of the Magistrate," a sequel to *The Three Blossoms of Chang-an*.

The blue-eyed, gray-haired author is five feet eight inches tall and 170 pounds in weight. He has two sons, Kenneth and Douglas, who served in the British Army during World War II. West and his family live "right in the heart of England on an outlying spur of the Cotswolds, and fifteen miles from Stratford-on-Avon." It was there the author's grandfather practiced medicine and became mayor of the town, and where a more remote ancestor lent some money to William Shakespeare. The house itself "is a very old warm stone one with a thatched roof." One of those writers who have a study but do not use it, Keith West, according to his wife, "sometimes works down by the lily pond at the bottom of the sloping garden, other times in a very disreputable armchair in the sitting room. He is



KEITH WEST

happiest when wearing a dark red pullover with a polo collar and his oldest pair of corduroy trousers, but he can, when occasion demands, look like any other commuter catching the 8:30." He has a dachshund called Willi, and three cats, Maxi, Suki, and Clara. West plays chess seriously, and an occasional game of mahjong. He also likes fishing, especially in the summer evenings, and going to the theater at Stratford with a party. He owns a small collection of Chinese bronzes and embroideries and lots of books.

WIENER, ALEXANDER S(OLOMON) (wē'nēr) Mar. 16, 1907- Physician; hematologist; immunologist

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Among the medical discoveries made during the years encompassed by World War II, few received more attention in the lay press than those pertaining to blood transfusions and the Rh factor in blood grouping, the latter revealed to be in many instances the cause of death of infants and their mothers. Pioneer work in these fields was done by three men, the late Dr. Karl Landsteiner, Dr. Alexander S. Wiener, and Dr. Philip Levine⁴⁷, with both Wiener and Levine collaborating at one point or another with Landsteiner, but not with each other.

Alexander Solomon Wiener was born on March 16, 1907, in Brooklyn, New York, the son of George Wiener, an attorney who had emigrated from Russia four years earlier, and Mollie (Zuckerman) Wiener. In the Brooklyn public schools he was an outstanding student, being graduated in 1922 at the age of fifteen as a member of Arista, the high school honor society, and with a tuition scholarship to Cornell University and a Regents' (University



Camr-Arts

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of the State of New York) scholarship. He majored in biology at Cornell and also carried over the interest in mathematics which had made him a member of the mathematics team and president of the mathematics club at Brooklyn Boys' High. As a Cornell freshman he studied advanced calculus, and, as an upper class student, vector analysis and relativity theory; and he contributed original problems to the *American Mathematical Monthly*. In 1926 he was graduated from Cornell with the degree of B.A. and accorded election to Phi Beta Kappa. The next semester he entered the Long Island College of Medicine, from which he received his M.D. in 1930. While still at medical school Wiener began research in the field which was to become his life study; as an assistant to Doctors Max Lederer and Silik H. Polayes of the Jewish Hospital of Brooklyn, he worked on blood groups and their transmission by heredity, and with them he published his first original findings in the *Journal of Immunology* in June 1929.

From 1930 to 1932 Wiener served his internship at the Jewish Hospital of Brooklyn, at the same time continuing the investigations he had begun with Lederer and Polayes in 1928. The second, third, and fourth papers of "Studies in Isohemagglutination" (the reaction of the red blood corpuscles to contact with other red blood corpuscles, as would occur in blood transfusion) were published in the *Journal of Immunology* in December 1929 and March and September 1930. In 1930 the young doctor's work up to that time was recognized by the Joseph Lewine cash prize. In 1931 his paper "Heredity of Agglutinogens of Human Blood, with Special Reference to Medicolegal Application for the Determination of Non-Paternity" won him a prize from the Phi Delta Epsilon medical fraternity. In 1932 he published a method for measuring linkage ("the tendency

for a group of genes in a chromosome to remain in continuous association from generation to generation") in human genetics. At the conclusion of his internship, Wiener was made head of the division of genetics and biometrics at the Jewish Hospital. That same year, 1932, he began private general practice in Brooklyn; but this was of short duration. In 1935 he opened the Wiener Laboratories, of which he is head and clinical pathologist, and thereafter he limited his nonhospital activities to laboratory work. In 1935 he was named head of the blood transfusion division of the Jewish Hospital, in 1938 serologist in the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner of New York City.

Although in 1936 Wiener propounded a theory on the factor of heredity in allergic diseases which is still (in 1947) accepted as the best explanation of this process, his principal investigations have been in the field of blood grouping. The history of his discovery of the important Rh factor, made together with the late Dr. Karl Landsteiner, goes immediately back to 1937 but ultimately back to 1901, when Landsteiner distinguished the four main classifications of human blood, A, B, AB, and O, for which work he received the 1930 Nobel prize in medicine. In 1910 two German scientists, Von Dungern and Hirzfeld, demonstrated that each of the groups A and AB was composed of two subgroups, and in 1928 Landsteiner and Levine discovered the existence of the additional identifying factors M, N, and P. Up to this time, when Wiener began his studies in blood grouping, and for some time thereafter, it was believed that blood transfusion would be a perfectly safe process so long as the Landsteiner blood types were observed in accepting donors. Instances of hemolytic reactions despite use of the correct blood type were reported from time to time, but there was no explanation for the phenomenon and no attempt was made to correlate one such case with another.

Then, in 1937, while investigating the evolution of the human blood factors M and N, Wiener and Landsteiner demonstrated the presence of M-like agglutinogens in the blood of anthropoid apes and Old World monkeys. This, Wiener has explained, led them to attempt immunizing rabbits with rhesus monkey blood and resulted in the production of potent anti-M immune sera. Suspecting that hitherto unknown factors differentiating human blood could also be discovered in this fashion, the two doctors began experiments involving human blood and the antisera prepared from the rhesus blood. In approximately 85 per cent of the cases involved, positive reactions to what was obviously a new agglutinin were obtained, and the Rh factor was named soon afterward from the method of its discovery. Not until 1940, however, after Wiener and Dr. H. Raymond Peters had encountered three cases of hemolytic reaction following transfusions with seemingly homologous blood, was it recognized that these findings were of clinical as well as academic importance, and the knowledge made public in the *Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine*.

The report of Wiener and Peters in the *Annals of Internal Medicine* for March 1940 revealed that transfusion of an Rh-negative individual with Rh-positive blood will so stimulate the formation of Rh antibodies, or sensitize the individual to the Rh factor, that a subsequent transfusion with Rh-positive blood may cause a dangerous reaction. In one of the three instances reported, the result was death. Subsequently it was shown, by Wiener on the one hand and Levine on the other, that the same reaction could result in an Rh-negative mother pregnant with an Rh-positive fetus. Levine and his collaborators postulated the theory of transplacental passage of the Rh antibodies to account for the phenomenon and related it also to infant stillbirths and the blood disease of the newborn known as erythroblastosis fetalis. But Levine's work did not explain why, for instance, the mother's blood in such cases sometimes showed no sign of Rh antibodies, and it was not until after prolonged investigation and the devising of new tests that Wiener was able to demonstrate that this apparent paradox was due to the presence of Rh blocking (or inhibiting) antibodies, which turned out to be even more lethal than ordinary Rh antibodies. Later Wiener was able to demonstrate the existence of three varieties of the Rh factor, their determination of eight Rh blood types, and the inheritance of these types in accordance with the Mendelian laws. Between 1944 and 1946 he perfected one method of lifesaving exsanguination, whereby the damaged blood of an erythroblastic infant is completely replaced with new Rh-negative blood.

In addition to guaranteeing greater safety in the routine employment of blood transfusion and making possible a large reduction in the infant mortality rate, the discoveries about the composition of the blood stream have several wider applications. Since inheritance of blood types is in accordance with strict Mendelian principles and far more reliable to determine than inheritance of facial characteristics or even eye color, they are of especial value in disputed paternity cases, both those occurring by error in hospital maternity wards and those deriving from divorce and testamentary proceedings. A member of an A.M.A. medicolegal committee sponsoring blood test laws in all states and co-author of its 1935 report, Wiener was instrumental in the passage of the pioneer 1935 New York State law granting to the courts the right to require blood tests in disputed paternity cases, and in the period after 1935, together with his lawyer-father George Wiener, he assisted in the drafting of several similar bills which became part of the New York civil, domestic relations, and criminal codes.

Wiener is the author of *Blood Groups and Transfusions* (1935; third edition, 1943), the standard treatise on the subject, and of nearly two hundred papers in medical, scientific, and lay periodicals. In 1935 he became an associate editor of the *Journal of Immunology*; in 1944, a member of the editorial board of the *Journal of Parenteral Therapy*; and in 1946, a member of the editorial board of the *Revue d'héma-*

tologie. In 1946 he shared the Ward Burdick Award of the American Society of Clinical Pathologists with Levine, and was co-winner with Levine and Landsteiner of the Lasker Award of the American Public Health Association. One year earlier he had been given the Alvarenga Prize of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. He is a fellow of the American Medical Association, the American Society of Clinical Pathologists, the American College of Physicians, and the American College of Pathologists, a diplomate of the American Board of Pathology, and a member of many of the other leading scientific and medical associations in the United States. Since 1938 he has been a faculty member in the department of forensic medicine of New York University.

Dr. Wiener and Gertrude (Rodman) Wiener, to whom he was married on June 15, 1932, are the parents of two daughters, Jane Helen and Barbara Rae. He is five feet nine and a half inches tall, weighs 170 pounds, and has brown hair and blue-green eyes. For recreation he plays the piano, attends the movies, or plays cards, in the summer adding the outdoor sports of tennis and golf. Continuing a lifelong interest, he also likes to read books on higher mathematics and modern physics.

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WILBUR, RAY LYMAN Apr. 13, 1875-Educator; physician

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Ray Lyman Wilbur is outstanding in three fields: education, medicine, and political affairs. President of Stanford University for twenty-seven years, Wilbur now serves as lifetime chancellor of the California university, is president of the American Social Hygiene Association. Prior to his presidency of the Western university, he was dean of its medical school; to the medical profession Wilbur is known as the head of a number of medical societies, the recipient of honors, and a crusader in social hygiene and physical and social medicine. As associate of ex-President Herbert Hoover⁴³, Wilbur, for four years, was Secretary of the Interior in Hoover's Cabinet.

Descended from early American settlers, Ray Lyman Wilbur is the son of lawyer Dwight Locke and Edna Maria (Lyman) Wilbur. He was born in Boonesboro, Iowa, on April 13, 1875, and was reared in Iowa, in the Dakota Territory (North and South Dakota did not become States until 1889) and in California. His brother, Curtis Dwight, was to become a



RAY LYMAN WILBUR

judge and United States Secretary of the Navy (1924-29). At the age of seventeen (1892) Ray Lyman Wilbur was graduated from Riverside (California) High School. He entered Stanford University as a physiology major and, during his undergraduate years, worked to pay his college expenses. In 1896 he was granted a B.A. degree. While pursuing a year of graduate study, Wilbur served as an instructor in physiology at Stanford; he received his M.A. degree in 1897. Wilbur then studied medicine at Cooper Medical College (which later became Stanford Medical School) in San Francisco and in 1899 became a Doctor of Medicine; he remained at Cooper for another year as a lecturer and demonstrator in physiology.

In 1900 Wilbur was named assistant professor in physiology at Stanford University, in which he remained until 1903, when he went to Europe for graduate study in medicine at Frankfurt-on-the-Main and in London. Returning to the United States in 1904, he entered private practice. In 1909 Wilbur again crossed the Atlantic, to study at the University of Munich. At about this time Wilbur was named a professor of medicine at the newly created Stanford University Medical School, a post which he held until 1916. In 1911 he accepted an invitation to become the dean of the medical school.

Wilbur served as dean of the Stanford University Medical School until 1916. In that year he was installed as president of the university; he headed Stanford from 1916 to 1943. At the time of his retirement (1943), he was elected a lifetime chancellor. Wilbur has regarded the purpose of a university as "primarily . . . to bring the minds of the older generation in fertile contact with the minds of the new." Administration of a university, he asserted in 1919, "should be confined largely

to an orderly control of the mechanics of the educational processes, for control of force is vital if progress is to be made. . . . The problem of the university . . . is not to build up barriers within which to work, but to study out how it can best carry on its real purpose of stimulating new young minds, developing scholarship, and of holding intellectual leadership."

The educator has advocated the establishment of more junior colleges because these bid "fair to set free the American university from its present responsibilities . . . and to make it the place for advanced and professional study and for research." He reported in a 1928 article that Stanford thus had been able to reduce the number of students admitted for the first two years of college work and to admit more upper classmen to the university. The president of Stanford, in the same article, stated, "The Bachelor of Arts degree given at the completion of four years of college work . . . is no longer of significance. It may well be that time will show us that the Bachelor of Arts degree or some similar degree should be given upon the completion of the first two years of so-called college work." In March 1942, a few months before Wilbur's retirement, the establishment of a liberal arts college (the School of Humanities, which absorbed the former School of Letters) at Stanford was announced. On that occasion *Time* called Stanford "the most popular university in the West."

During World War I Wilbur had served as chief of the Conservation Division of the Food Administration, headed by Herbert Hoover, with whom he had attended college. (Wilbur was author of the slogan, "Food Will Win The War.") In 1929 Hoover, newly elected President of the United States, again called upon the educator, this time to serve as Secretary of the Interior. Many observers predicted that Wilbur, who had been granted an indefinite leave of absence from Stanford, would serve in the Department of the Interior temporarily, pending the establishment of a new department of education and of public welfare; others saw in Wilbur's appointment a reorganization of the existing Department. During his administration, which lasted throughout Hoover's term of office (1929-33), Wilbur effected some changes in the Department; no new Cabinet post was created, however. *Current History* (May 1929) reported, "Dr. Wilbur had not been on duty a week before his subordinates in the Department were referring to the 'executive buzz-saw' in the Secretary's office." One of Wilbur's early acts as Interior Secretary was to announce that no new leases for naval oil reserves would be awarded (except when mandatory by law); this was in keeping with Hoover's policy calling for conservation of oil.

Among the more controversial decisions made by Wilbur was his allocation of the power of the Hoover Dam (which has also been called Boulder Dam) then projected: Wilbur, interpreting the Federal Power Act, which had authorized the building of the dam, in a manner which caused some discussion, stated that, for the next fifty years (1930-80), the

power from the dam would be assigned to Nevada and Arizona (36 per cent) and to various agencies in California (64 per cent). Source of argument was his granting too much authority to private utility companies. As Secretary of Interior, Wilbur also favored the returning of public lands to the individual States: "It does not seem wise to me to have Federal supervision over too much of an area of any State. . . . There can be a degree of national help and considerable time can elapse as a period of adjustment, but in the long run State governments must accept responsibilities for the territory within their borders." Wilbur also reorganized the administration of Indian affairs so that the human problems (such as health, welfare, education) might be handled by a different office from that handling property matters. Believing that "to leave the Indian tied to the reservation for an indefinite period meant disaster," Wilbur was a strong advocate of establishing Indians among the general population "as participating and self-supporting American citizens."

Although no Federal department of education and welfare was established in the years 1929-32 (in a June 29, 1929, *School and Society* article, Wilbur opposed Federal supervision of education), the Department of the Interior called a number of conferences on education and welfare; among these were the White House Conferences on Child Health and Protection (1929-31) of which Wilbur was chairman, and the Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership (1931) of which he was co-chairman. In 1933, when Hoover's term expired, Wilbur returned to Stanford. He has since served with California governmental agencies.

Wilbur's work in the fields of education and government did not interfere with his interests in medicine. He abandoned private practice to serve as dean of the Stanford Medical School, but in 1923 he was one of the physicians attending President Harding when he died. In 1936 Wilbur became president of the American Social Hygiene Association. Founded in 1914, the association devotes itself to the preservation of family life by prevention and early treatment of social diseases, the encouraging of wholesome recreations and entertainments, and promoting education in marriage and family relations.

Wilbur was president of the American Academy of Medicine in 1912-13, of the American Medical Association in 1923-24. In 1928 Wilbur headed the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care, which made a five-year study of and published a series of reports on the methods of providing adequate medical care at a low cost. This study was financed by various foundations; it had as members representatives of the American Medical Association, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, United States Public Health Service, and other foundations and agencies. The final report, approved by a majority, advocated organization along voluntary lines. Released as *Medical Care for the American People*, the report has been called a "classical

example of the way in which a social problem should be studied and reported upon." Wilbur is chairman of the Baruch "Committee on Physical Medicine, established in 1943 with a grant of more than one million dollars to promote the use of therapy through the application of cold, heat, light, water, electricity, massage, muscular education, and exercise; the committee's object is to establish a trained staff of physiatrists (a category of medical specialists officially recognized in September 1946) in the medical schools and large hospitals of the country. Among the other scientific organizations to which Wilbur belongs are the American Physio-Therapy Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Association of American Medical Colleges, the American Leprosy Foundation; he holds or has held offices or committee memberships in many of the associations. In February 1943 Wilbur received the William Freeman Snow Medal, awarded by the American Social Hygiene Association "in recognition of the outstanding work he has done to protect American youth from the ravages of social disease."

In 1924 Wilbur helped to found the Institute of Pacific Relations; he became its chairman in 1925. Since 1929, when his tenure as chairman ended, he has held other offices with the institute and its regional branches. In 1928 Wilbur was a United States delegate to the sixth Pan American Congress, held in Havana. He is also a member of the World Citizens' Association, a trustee of the Chinese Mass Education Movement in the United States, and a sponsor of the Japanese-American Citizens League. Included in the long list of magazine articles by Ray Lyman Wilbur in his several fields are a number on foreign affairs. In August 1941 Wilbur signed a manifesto deploring the Administration's "step-by-step projection of the United States into undeclared war. . . . Few people honestly believe that the Axis is now or will in the future, be in a position to threaten the independence of any part of this hemisphere if our defenses are properly prepared." In 1943 Wilbur, who after World War I had supported Harding's opposition to United States membership in the League of Nations (although he always favored the World Court), stated, "This world of ours is not ready yet for a world government. We have not as yet a thoroughly good government established in even the most enlightened nations."

Other associations to which Wilbur belongs are the Austin Riggs Foundation, of which he is a trustee, Motion Picture Reserve Council (he has been national president since 1935), Boys Clubs of America, Allied Youth, State Commission on Rehabilitation and Re-employment, Students' International Union, Inc., and the Newcomen Society. Wilbur is a member of the scholarship fraternity of Phi Beta Kappa, the scientific fraternity of Sigma Xi, and the honor medical society Alpha Omega Alpha. In addition to the Snow medal, Wilbur has received other honors. In 1920 he was decorated a Commander of the Order of Leo-

WILBUR, RAY LYMAN—*Continued*

pold II, and, in the same year, as a Chevalier in the French Legion of Honor (he is a director of the American Society of the French Legion of Honor). In 1925 he was awarded the Honor Cross of the German Red Cross. Wilbur holds eighteen honorary LL.D. degrees and two other honorary degrees. He has written several books: *Conservation* (with William Atherton Du Puy) in 1931, *Hoover Dam Contracts* (with Northcutt Ely) in 1933, *Construction of the Hoover Dam* (with Elwood Mead) in 1933, *Stanford Horizons* (a collection of his speeches) in 1936, *Hoover Policies* (with Arthur M. Hyde) in 1937, *March of Medicine* (speeches) in 1938, and *Human Hopes* (speeches) in 1940.

Wilbur's clubs are the University, Commonwealth, Bohemian, Pacific Union, and Family clubs in San Francisco, the Cosmos and the National Press clubs in Washington, D.C., and the Century and University clubs in New York. Tall (six feet four inches in height) and somewhat Lincolnesque in appearance, Wilbur weighs two hundred pounds, has hazel eyes and dark brown hair. Married on December 5, 1898, to Marguerite May Blake (who died in 1946), Wilbur has three sons, Blake Colburn, Dwight Locke, and Ray Lyman, Jr., and two daughters, Jessica (Mrs. Leonard Ely) and Lois Proctor (Mrs. Max F. Hopper). Wilbur's recreations are of field and stream—camping, hunting, and fishing.

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WILDER, FRANCES FARMER June 29, 1897- Industrial relations expert; former radio official

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Responsible in part for the daytime programs of the Columbia Broadcasting System for three years (from June 1944 to September 1947) was Frances Farmer Wilder. Mrs. Wilder, whose series of programs promoting understanding of minority groups was the winner of a George Foster Peabody Award in 1943, had held CBS executive positions on the Pacific Coast. In September 1947 she was chosen director of the West Coast division of Social Research, Inc., a corporation dealing in problems of human and industrial relations.

Frances Farmer Wilder, née Frances Farmer, was born June 29, 1897, in California, to Hiram W. and Elzora (Belew) Farmer. Except for the period in which she lived near Lake Arrowhead, where her father, an engineer, was working on the construction of Little Bear Valley Dam, Frances was reared and attended elementary school in Rialto, her birthplace. She

received her high school education at San Bernardino High School, from which she was graduated in 1916. In that year she entered the University of California. She interrupted her undergraduate studies in literature to spend one year, during World War I, as a student nurse in the United States Army. Having returned to college, in 1921 she was awarded a Bachelor of Arts degree. Miss Farmer had been a corrector for the English department and, after her graduation, was awarded a teaching fellowship, which she held for a year. At about that time Miss Farmer became Mrs. Wilder. After her marriage, Mrs. Wilder lived in China with her husband, a Standard Oil Company executive. During her seven years residence abroad, she spent time in Shanghai, Mukden, and Harbin, and traveled across Siberia to Russia and other European countries. "It was during these travels," Mrs. Wilder has said, "that I developed an appreciation of intelligent guides who could accurately interpret some of the social forces and customs of the cities and countries in which I visited."

Mrs. Wilder was back in America in the '30's. (Shortly thereafter she obtained a divorce from her husband.) Remembering her impressions of foreign guides, she and a partner organized the Courier Service of New York. An outgrowth of this enterprise was the Guided Tour Service for Rockefeller Center, Inc., which remains the guide service for these buildings. During the summers of 1930 and 1931 Mrs. Wilder studied sociology at Columbia University. In 1938 she returned to California to organize tours of the new Los Angeles studios (KNX) of the Columbia Broadcasting System. At the same time she served as personnel director. A year later (1939) Mrs. Wilder was appointed director of education for the Pacific network of CBS.

While in the Pacific office of CBS, Mrs. Wilder prepared a series of six programs, *These Are Americans*, presented during 1943. Designed to improve relations between Mexican-Americans and Pacific Coast residents of other antecedents, the scripts were based on actual cases: the individual dramas dealt with sociological aspects of the problem, the contributions of Mexican-Americans, and problems of economic and cultural assimilation. Requests for electrical transcriptions and scripts came from educational institutions located in all parts of the United States. Letters of commendation from civic, social service, and artistic groups were followed by the awarding of the George Foster Peabody Award, the Variety Show-Management Award, and the Award of the Ohio State University Institute for Education by Radio, to *These Are Americans*. Subsequently a new series of programs, aimed at bettering relations with Negroes, was presented by KNX. Assistance in the preparation of these came from the Mayor's Los Angeles Committee for Home Front Unity and the Citizens' Committee of the Social Agencies. In May 1944 the War Writers' Board selected one of these scripts for release under a new title, *Is Fair Play Controversial?*



CBS Photo

FRANCES FARMER WILDER

On June 15, 1944, Mrs. Wilder's appointment to a newly created post, consultant on daytime programs, was announced by Douglas Coulter, CBS vice-president in charge of programs. "The creation of this post," Coulter said, "is part of our continuing effort to improve the quality of all Columbia programs." Interviewed after her appointment, Mrs. Wilder stated that she believed the daytime serials, which have been both sharply criticized and staunchly defended, could become thought-provoking dramas. A CBS survey had asserted that women who listen to the serial programs ("soap operas") were no less intelligent or well-educated than women who did not. According to the *Christian Science Monitor*, Mrs. Wilder's responsibility, in addition to working with sponsors and advertising agencies, would be to publicize the findings of the survey.

A few months before Mrs. Wilder assumed her new post, Harriet Van Horne, a New York radio critic, stated that CBS carried twenty-one daytime serials (two less than its largest competitor) and that, among these, only two were worth hearing. By 1947 the number of "soap operas" on CBS had dropped to ten (*David Harum*, *Rosemary*, *The Romance of Helen Trent*, *Our Gal Sunday*, *Big Sister*, *Ma Perkins*, *Young Doctor Malone*, *The Guiding Light*, *The Second Mrs. Burton*, *Rose of My Dreams*); three of these were serials which had originated since the beginning of Mrs. Wilder's administration; some had been transferred from other networks. Included in the Monday to Friday listing of programs were three other dramas: *Aunt Jenny*, *Perry Mason*, a mystery serial, and *Lone Journey*, classified as a "soap opera," but called by *Variety* (and others) "mature radio fiction." In the dramatic field, CBS had experimented with a daily half-hour program, *Joe Powers of Oakville*, each script complete in itself and not

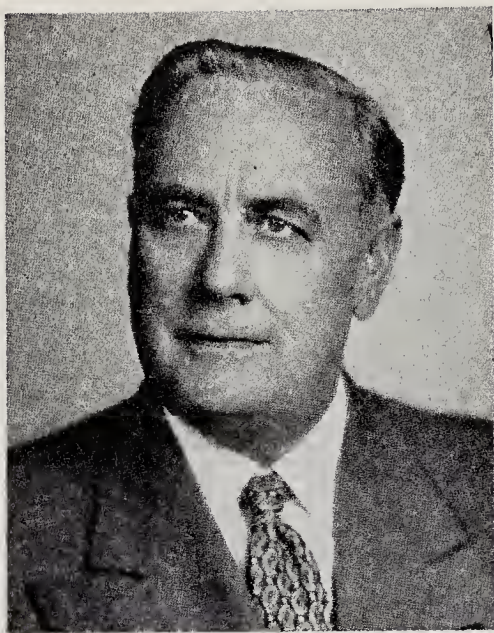
following a plot formula or a straight format. Also included in the CBS weekday schedule early in June 1947 were seven audience participation shows—*Missus Goes A'Shopping*, *Grand Slam*, *Winner Take All*, *Hint Hunt*, *Give and Take*, *House Party*, *Hits and Misses*—five programs on which an individual personality was the most important feature (*Margaret Arlen*, *Phil Cook Show*, *This Is New York*, *Arthur Godfrey*, *Kate Smith*), three musical programs, and four news broadcasts. Conspicuously absent was any "breakfast" show. On September 1, 1947, Mrs. Wilder resigned from her post at CBS to become director of the West Coast division of Social Research, Inc., which specializes in problems of industrial and human relations.

In May 1947 Mrs. Wilder was elected president of the Association of Women Broadcasters. Founded by the National Association of Broadcasters, AWB is designed to give women broadcasters in the United States an opportunity to exchange ideas and improve broadcasting techniques. Mrs. Wilder's specific goal, *Variety* announced, would be to establish uniformity in the programming standards of the thousand women who are members of AWB. The same trade publication has called Mrs. Wilder "one of the keener minds among the femmes in the [radio] industry." "In her CBS capacity," *Variety* has written, "her exhaustive study into daytime programming contributed in no small measure toward new concepts in thinking among agencies and clients." Mrs. Wilder, who wears her light, wavy hair in gamin style, has been described as "youthful-looking" and "photogenic."

WILEY, ALEXANDER May 26, 1884—United States Senator from Wisconsin; lawyer
Address: b. Senate Office Bldg., Washington, D.C.; h. Chippewa Falls, Wis.

Legislation introduced in the Eightieth Congress pertaining to the Federal Courts, appointments to the Federal bench, immigration and naturalization, and other measures with juridical aspects must, before a Senate vote is taken, be considered by Alexander Wiley and his Judiciary Committee. The senior Senator from Wisconsin was elected to Congress in 1939 after two previous ventures into politics. A conservative Republican, he was named chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee when his party gained a majority in Congress.

Alexander Wiley was born in Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, on May 26, 1884, to Alexander and Sophia (Ekern) Wiley. In descent he is partially Norwegian. For two years (1902-04) he attended Augsburg College in Minneapolis, Minnesota. In 1904 he matriculated at the University of Michigan Law School; in 1907, after an additional year at the University of Wisconsin Law School, he completed his legal studies. That year he was admitted to the Wisconsin bar and entered into practice in Chippewa Falls. From 1909 to 1915 Wiley served as district attorney of Chippewa County; after completing three



ALEXANDER WILEY

terms he returned to private practice. Maintaining his interest in civic affairs, he was president of the Commercial Association of Chippewa Falls, and a member of the town's school board. He was also a director of the First National Bank there. In 1936 he won the Republican nomination for Governor; he was defeated for office by the incumbent, Philip La Follette, but gained about two hundred thousand votes more than the returns for his party in the previous election. Three years later he successfully ran for the office of United States Senator.

When Wiley took his seat in the Seventy-sixth Congress, the United States was deliberating its policy toward the situation in Europe which developed into World War II. Wiley's votes caused most observers to classify the new Senator from Wisconsin as an isolationist. He opposed the Selective Service bills, the Lend-Lease bills, and the various measures repealing provisions of the Neutrality Act. In 1943 was recorded Wiley's vote in favor of the extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act; in 1945, however, he opposed its further renewal. In 1945 Wiley voted for the Bretton Woods agreement; that same year he, "without reservation, and wholeheartedly and proudly," announced his vote in favor of United States ratification of the United Nations Charter. One of the eight Senators who debated for the charter, he said, "We Americans proclaim our willingness to discharge fully our world obligations to the ends of serving international justice, peace, and prosperity. We will not allow any other people to intrude in our way of life. Nor will we allow our own way of life to be radically changed in order to please any other government or people." The following year Wiley voted for the loan to Great Britain. As a Republican member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee (to which he was named

in January 1945, after his re-election to the Senate), Wiley pledged his party's support of a bipartisan foreign policy. In the spring of 1947 Wiley voted in favor of the Truman proposal for military and financial aid to Greece and Turkey.

In 1942 the Wisconsin Senator had called for the establishment of a bipartisan committee on peace. A year later he had expanded this idea and urged the establishment of an executive department of peace. The duties of the new Secretary of Peace would be "to specialize and concentrate on the maintenance of world peace, on the elimination of sources of friction and misunderstanding between peoples." Both in the Seventy-ninth and Eightieth Congresses, Wiley has introduced bills to establish a Department of Peace; he has also specified that the United States representative on the United Nations Security Council be the individual given that Cabinet position. "No treaty covenant or other mechanism, however perfect," Wiley asserted in a *Free World* article, "can actually achieve high objectives unless there is, back of the spoken and written pledge, the active and continuing will, intent, and purpose of the contracting parties to live up to their obligations." In April 1947 Wiley introduced a resolution that the United States Government favor the establishment of a "United Democratic States of Europe," which would exclude Russia and her so-called satellites.

As a minority member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Wiley voted for the defeated measure introduced by Senator McKellar⁴⁵ that Federal employees earning above a stipulated salary must be confirmed by the Senate. He also approved the Tidelands Oil bill in committee. The ranking Republican on the committee, the Wisconsinite was given its chairmanship in January 1947. At that time, Wiley issued a statement concerning future appointments to the United States courts: "The present political character of the membership of the Federal bench is . . . grossly lopsided on the side of Democratic Leftists. . . . Political considerations have too often dominated the appointment of Federal judges. So long as I am chairman of the Judiciary Committee full weight will be given to the recommendation of recognized and respected legal groups in contrast to those of political officials." Promising to see that "a fair representation of Republicans" is achieved, he told the United States Attorney General (according to a New York *Herald Tribune* item): "There must be a ban on the appointment of New Dealers to the Federal courts. . . . I am opposed to New Dealers because I believe their political philosophy is alien to our system of government."

Before the Eightieth Congress was convened, Wiley also announced the program of labor legislation he would sponsor. His stand, advocating curbs on labor unions, had been indicated in his past votes for the Smith⁴⁴-Connally⁴¹ antistrike act and the Case⁴⁶ bill. He has voted for compulsory fact-finding boards and for compulsory "cooling-off" periods; and he expressed himself in favor of outlawing

strikes for a six-month period or longer (this in the spring of 1946). Other points on his program have been the outlawing of jurisdictional strikes, of closed shops, of secondary boycotts, of mass picketing, and of union expenditures "for political purposes." He also wishes to require unions to make public their financial reports, to make unions liable to suits for breach of contract, and to suspend provisions of the National Labor Relations Act in case of a strike against the Government. In the Eightieth Congress, he reintroduced a measure to make arbitration compulsory in "key industries" after this had been defeated as an amendment to the Case bill. When a Federal district court ruling caused an onslaught of suits brought by unions for "portal-to-portal" pay, Wiley proposed a bill stipulating that no Federal court consider any suit for the recovery of wages or damages for time spent in other than "productive work." By agreement with Senator Taft⁴⁰, chairman of the Labor Committee, the Judiciary Committee was given jurisdiction of its chairman's bill. A revised bill to prohibit "portal" suits passed both the House and the Senate in the spring of 1947. Wiley supported the Taft-Hartley⁴¹ Labor Act, voting to override the Presidential veto of the measure.

Wiley has also introduced a number of other bills, resolutions, and amendments to legislation. A critic of OPA (he has voted for most measures allowing price increases), he amended, in 1944, an OPA-extension bill to allow a raise in wages without the approval of any Government agency; the amendment failed to pass the House. His interest in the welfare of small business was evinced in his proposal that an assistant secretary for small business be appointed to serve under the Secretary of Commerce; he himself has been a member of the Senate Small Business Committee. The Senator has proposed a number of measures to aid veterans: to supply an automobile to amputees, to give veterans in hospitals their full pension, and to authorize the Veterans Administration to supply a veteran-assistant to every Senator wishing advice on the problems of the ex-serviceman. Wiley also wished to see created a special Senate committee for the promotion of American activities which would be the upper chamber's counterpart of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. To eliminate the evils of "slush funds" in elections, he has proposed the prohibition of political expenditures by unions, national banks, or corporations. A Constitutional amendment, sponsored by Wiley, to limit the tenure of office for the President to two terms has been passed by the Senate. (In 1939 Wiley had suggested that the President be limited to a single six-year term.) Another Wiley-sponsored resolution would require an international agreement on atomic energy to be ratified by a two-thirds vote of the Senate, in the same manner as a treaty. Convinced of the importance of distributing American publications abroad so as to stem the communistic trend in Europe, Wiley proposed that all nations, including the United States, suspend tariffs on the import of

printed matter. He also suggested that the United States Government subsidize the air shipment of important magazines and newspapers.

In the Commerce Committee, Wiley voted against confirmation of the nomination of Henry Wallace⁴² as Secretary of Commerce and has led the fight against low tariffs. Appointed by the Republican Steering Committee to study the Presidential emergency powers and recommend a party policy on the issue, Wiley reported that such emergency powers must be revoked slowly, "in an orderly manner." "War leaves a bitter legacy of problems which exist for years and years. It is foolhardy to deny these problems and dangerous to assume that the mere end of shooting returns us to the peaceful world of pre-1939." In the Senate, Wiley has also been a member of the Naval Affairs, the Claims, and the Rules committees, and headed a Foreign Relations subcommittee to study legislation for the establishment of a St. Lawrence seaway development (a proposal of which he said he approved). In 1939 the Senator represented the United States Government at the Interparliamentary Union Conference, which convened in Norway; in 1946 he was American delegate to the British Empire Parliamentary Conference in Bermuda.

In 1933 he was governor of the Kiwanis International Wisconsin-Upper Michigan District; he still maintains membership in the Kiwanis Club of Chippewa Falls. He is also a Mason (thirty-second degree), an Elk, a Knight of Pythias, a Son of Norway. He participates in the activities of the American Bar Association, the Wisconsin Alumni Association, the Scandinavian-American Fraternity, and is a member of the United Commercial Travelers.

Wiley was married on November 25, 1909, to May Jenkins; their four children are Elizabeth May, Marshall Alexander, Rosemary (Mrs. Philip Durgan Bradley), and Winifred Jean (Mrs. Harold R. Wilde). The *New York Sun's* Delos Lovelace describes the Senator as "plump and pleasant." Aside from the articles he has written on political and business subjects, Wiley is the author of articles on religious topics, and continues to preside over a group of Senators who meet at a regular Wednesday morning breakfast to discuss public problems in the light of Christian ethics.

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WILKINSON, ELLEN (CICELY) 1891—Feb. 6, 1947 British Minister of Education; Laborite Member of Parliament from 1924 to 1931 and from 1935 until her death; Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Pensions and then to the Ministry of Home Security during World War II; British delegate to the United Nations Conference in San Francisco in 1945; supported woman's suffrage, workmen's rights, the unemployed, and the Spanish

WILKINSON, ELLEN—*Continued*

Loyalists. See *Current Biography* 1941 Yearbook.

Obituary

N Y Times p23 F 7 '47 por

WILLET, HENRY LEE Dec. 7, 1899-
Stained glass designer

Address: b. c/o Willet Stained Glass Co., 3900 Girard Ave., Philadelphia; l. Willow Wadi Farm, Ambler, Pa.

The art of the stained glass window was not returned to the ecclesiastical structures, for which it had originally been designed, until 1905. During the Victorian era, stained glass



HENRY LEE WILLET

had been relegated to stairwell windows and small judas windows beside the entrances of houses. Without the enthusiasm of Ralph Adams Cram⁴², who initiated the Gothic Revival that provided a suitable framework for stained glass windows, and of William Willet, who sought out the technical secrets of medieval glass artisans, stained glass might have remained an archaic and half-forgotten art. Willet's work, on his death, was continued by his son, Henry Lee Willet, who, said *Time*, has "become one of the busiest artisans in stained glass in the U.S."

On his father's side, Henry Lee Willet, who was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on December 7, 1899, is the descendant of Thomas Willet, the first English Mayor of colonial New York. While Henry's father was fostering the renaissance of stained glass art in the United States, his mother, Anne Lee Willet, assisted her husband in designing numerous widely known windows. "I have always claimed," says Henry, the only boy of a family of three children, "to have been in the business all my life, because as a baby my father used

me as a model for a series of studies of cherubs in the big Rose in St. Peter and Paul Cathedral, Pittsburgh."

When slightly older, the "cherub" was set to work in his father's studio: since he was still too small to do anything else, his father put him on the stool and let him assemble jigsaw pieces of glass for windows. The boy's academic education was provided at the Chestnut Hill Academy in Chestnut Hill, Pennsylvania, where he played football and soccer, edited the artwork in the yearbook, and sang with the glee club. After being graduated in the class of 1918, he studied at Princeton University for two years, but was unable to return there for his junior year because of the death of his father. Instead, he spent the following year at the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania.

For the next five years, Henry Lee was associated with his mother in the Willet Stained Glass Company. One product of their collaboration was the windows for the Cadet Chapel at West Point. Between 1924 and 1927, the young artist made three trips to Europe, in the course of which he studied glass in almost all of the cathedrals in France and England, and also spent a good deal of time in Italy. Besides visiting these three countries, he traveled in Holland, Germany, Hungary, Yugoslavia, and Greece. Meanwhile, he had established his own company. *Time* reported that the first window he submitted to Ralph Adams Cram showed "a young red-haired craftsman offering a sample window to a stern king with Cram's features." In a Spanish War memorial window commissioned by the widow of Secretary of War Russel Alexander Alger for the Grosse Pointe Memorial Church near Detroit (*Time* related), "Willet showed Theodore Roosevelt charging up San Juan hill. When he learned that Mrs. Alger did not like Roosevelt, he changed Roosevelt's face to Alger's."

Like his father, Willet is an enthusiastic medievalist and has been instrumental in reviving the old stained glass techniques that fell into desuetude during the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries. Discarding both the "opalescent" glass of the Victorians and the almost baroque intricate mosaics of thirteenth century windows, Willet has turned for inspiration to the twelfth century, employing the large, primitively colored pieces of glass defined by a rhythmic outline of lead, that predominated in the stained glass work of that time. The complex red and blue patterns of the thirteenth century with their tendency to produce purple refractions are seldom found in Willet's work. "Purple addles your brain," he says.

Most of the glass used by Willet comes from English glassworks or from the William Benko factory at Milton, West Virginia. Rather than depend upon the mass-produced enameled glass of the type that came into use in the sixteenth century, Willet works directly with glass that, while still molten, has been coated with a thin layer of colored glass and "flashed" in the kiln, or else with glass covered with a "yellow stain", consisting of silver nitrate that has been spread on the surface of the glass before it is

put into the kiln. The first produces a delicately translucent effect, while the second increases the variety of colors. Two factors prevent modern glass from attaining the satin-like quality of medieval glass: the high silica content of contemporary glass (about 75 per cent to the Middle Ages' 50 per cent), and the absence of the wearing process of age, acid, and atmosphere.

Another concept that Willet has borrowed from the Middle Ages is that of the free-masonry of guilds. In tribute to the various trades employed in building the Universalist Church of the Restoration at Germantown, Pennsylvania, he designed a "workman's window" depicting iron workers, stone masons, carpenters, plasterers, and other artisans. At his own studios in West Philadelphia, he employed about twenty craftsmen. Their 1937 wage scale, as itemized by *Time*, was graduated, guild-style—apprentices earning \$12 a week, master craftsmen about \$85 a week, and mechanics (who might be considered the modern equivalent of the medieval journeyman) the union-scaled dollar an hour. The supply rooms of the Willet Studio contain thousands of colors and shades of hand-blown glass; from these (said the *Christian Science Monitor*), Willet himself selects each piece of glass to be used in a window. Before selecting the glass he visits the church where the window is to be installed and inspects "the hole to exploit" in order to determine how the light will play upon it at different times of the day.

Because he designs windows for churches throughout the country, Willet has traveled widely in the United States. In addition to the Rose Window at Westminster Presbyterian Church at Buffalo, New York, he has installed stained glass windows in Washington (D.C.) Cathedral, St. Paul's Episcopal Cathedral (Detroit), the Cathedral Church of Saint John (Wilmington), Saint Paul's Cathedral (Erie, Pennsylvania), the Co-Cathedral of Christ the King (Atlanta), the National Baptist Church (Washington, D.C.), First Unitarian Church (New Orleans), the chapels at Fort Myer and Randolph Field, the Church of Our Saviour (San Gabriel, California), and many others.

A prominent Presbyterian layman, Willet was a commissioner to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States in 1935 and 1943. At his prompting the Philadelphia Presbytery established a committee on social education and action, of which he is secretary; he is also a member of the Presbyterian Social Union. Because of his interest in interracial problems, he has been active since 1938 in the Philadelphia Federation of Churches, in which he is a member of the board of directors of the interracial department. Since 1944 he has been a director of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, and he is chairman of the board of managers of the Philadelphia Hostel. A Republican politically, Willet serves on the Board of Commissioners of Upper Dublin Township. Another of his civic duties, after 1940, was membership on the board of directors of the Ambler Public Library; in 1946, he became its vice-president.

His professional affiliations include membership in the American Institute of Architects, the Architectural League of New York, the T Square Club of Philadelphia, the American Federation of Art, Pennsylvania Museum of Art, the Fairmount Park Art Association, the Contemporary Club, and the Woodmere Art Gallery, and, since 1940, a directorship of the Philadelphia Art Alliance (of which he was, in 1946, chairman of the crafts committee).

Willet's family consists of his wife, the former Muriel Crosby, and their three children, E. Crosby, Ann Lee, and Zoe. A moderately tall man (five feet eleven inches) weighing 175 pounds, Willet has green eyes and red hair. According to *Time*, he has a "second generation ease with his materials which has enabled him to perpetrate many a monkish jest in solemn designs."

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WILLIAMS, CLYDE E(LMER) Sept. 8, 1893- Research institute director; metallurgist
Address: b. c/o Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, Ohio; h. 1085 Urlin Ave., Columbus, Ohio

The assistant director of the Battelle Memorial Institute at the time of its founding in 1929, Clyde E. Williams, who was named its director in 1934, has supervised the expansion of this organization, which makes studies in chemistry, physics, engineering, ceramics, fuels, metallurgy, and allied fields. In the various Government posts Williams held during World War II, he was charged with responsibilities in the planning and supervision of wartime use of metals.



CLYDE E. WILLIAMS

WILLIAMS, CLYDE E.—*Continued*

Clyde Elmer Williams was born in Salt Lake City, Utah, on September 8, 1893, to Thomas J. and Ellen (Eccles) Williams. His early education was followed by a course of study in chemical engineering, leading to a Bachelor of Science degree, at the University of Utah. In 1915, the year that he received his degree, he was engaged as a chemist by the United States Smelting Company. Returning to the University of Utah in 1916, he was a graduate fellow assigned to study nonferrous metallurgy with the United States Bureau of Mines. He continued his work in commercial metallurgy, and in 1916 he became a chemist for the Santa Fe Gold & Copper Company. In World War I he undertook research in the development of ferroalloys, alloy steels, and refractories at the United States Bureau of Mines Cornell University laboratories. At the end of the war, in 1918, he became a research chemist for the Hooker Electrochemical Company, where he remained for two years. These early positions gave him practical knowledge of the production, properties, and uses of lead, zinc, copper, alloy steels, ferroalloys, and also industrial chemicals. William also became acquainted with the industrial problems connected with the use of these, knowledge which was to prove valuable later.

In 1920 Williams was appointed superintendent of the Northwest Experiment Station of the Bureau of Mines in Seattle, Washington. There he supervised research in iron and steel metallurgy, refractories, and on coal beneficiation and utilization. After four years of this work, Williams resigned to join, as a metallurgist, the commission to study the iron, steel, and fuel resources of Argentina. Returning to the United States in 1925, he became chief metallurgist of the Columbia Steel Corporation, later a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation.

When the Battelle Memorial Institute, a non-profit corporation in Columbus, Ohio, was founded in 1929 to conduct research for industry in metallurgy, fuels, and allied fields, Clyde Williams became its assistant director; five years later, in 1934, he was appointed director. Battelle's research is undertaken under three separate auspices: the institute may engage in research of its own choosing, using the funds from its endowment (this has increased from eighty thousand dollars in 1933 to four and a half million in 1944); it may cooperate in the research projects of other groups; or, as in the majority of cases, it may be called upon by an industrial concern, the Government, or other agency, to undertake a research project at the expense of the requester. This last function has enabled individual companies to engage in research without the expense of purchasing and installing equipment. Among Battelle's facilities are a general chemistry laboratory, smaller, private research laboratories, a physical laboratory, a photography department, carpenter and machine shops to build equipment that cannot be bought, and a three-story foundry with complete equipment for drying, pulverizing, and feeding coal into a specially designed combustion chamber. Battelle

has also utilized a two-hundred-thousand-pound tensile testing machine and an electron microscope. The cooperation of the divisions, all directly under Williams' supervision, is enlisted for each project, although one division or department may have actual responsibility for the work.

During Williams administration, the institute has discovered new uses for alloy steels, and developed new methods of finishing metals, a new type of furnace for treating steel, a stoker which corrects the hitherto unknown causes of corrosion, and new plastics and methods of plastic production. Williams' staff, which has grown in number from thirty to almost one thousand members in eighteen years, did research work, during World War II, for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, the Office of Scientific Research and Development, the War Production Board, and the Army and the Navy. The institute received the Ordnance Distinguished Service Award for meritorious contribution to the war effort and a Chemical Engineering Achievement Award for its contribution to the development of the atomic bomb; individual members of the staff received awards for atomic research.

Williams himself was active in wartime research. In 1939 he was named chairman of the nickel subcommittee of the Mineral Advisory Committee to the Army and Navy Munitions Board, and a year later he became chairman of the committees on manganese and on reclamation of tin. For the War Production Board he was chairman of the Advisory Committee on Metals and Minerals; for the National Academy of Sciences and the National Research Council, he served as chairman of the War Metallurgy Committee; and for the National Defense Research Committee (which later was superseded by the Office of Scientific Research and Development), he was chief of the War Metallurgy Division. These assignments charged him with the responsibility for the establishment and supervision of all metallurgy research in the United States: the *Bulletin of the American Ceramic Society* noted, "More than any other man, Clyde E. Williams has his finger on the pulse of the metallurgical situation of the country at war." In 1945 Williams was a member of the National Engineers' Committee of the Joint Engineers' Board, which submitted to the Government a plan for the disarmament of the aggressor nations. He also served with the Technical Industrial Intelligence Commission of the Department of Commerce, which helped to organize technical missions to defeated Germany.

Williams is a specialist in the conservation of metals and minerals. He initiated Battelle's ceramic research in refractories, glass, enamels, pottery, whiteware, lime, cements, and heavy clay products. The patentee or copatentee of ten metallurgical, ceramic, and chemical processes, Williams is the author of numerous articles on these and other scientific subjects. He has received the Army Ordnance Association's gold membership emblem (he is a member of that group's Committee on Ordnance Research and Development) and was elected (while with the Bureau of Mines in Seattle)

to membership in Sigma Xi, honorary science fraternity. Williams also holds two honorary D.Sc. degrees: one from the Case School of Applied Science, and the other from the University of Utah.

In 1947 Williams was elected president of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineering, on whose various committees he has served. He is also a member of the American Ceramic Society, the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America, the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, the American Society for Metals, the American Iron and Steel Institute, the Electrochemical Society, the American Railway Engineers Association, the American Refractories Institute, the British Iron and Steel Institute, the Newcomen Society of England, and other technical and scientific groups. He is a director of the Columbus (Ohio) Chamber of Commerce, a member of the science committee of the Ohio Post-war Planning Commission, and of other civic and social service organizations. The metallurgist also serves on advisory and administrative boards of the New York State College of Ceramics, the American Allergy Fund, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, the National Research Council; he was formerly technical consultant to the Association of American Railroads and a former member of the research advisory committee of the National Association of Manufacturers.

In Columbus he is a member of the Rotary Club and the Columbus Club; he also belongs to the Cosmos, University, Engineers, and Mining clubs, and Sigma Chi. In 1919 he was married to Martha Barlow; their three sons are Clyde, Jr., Samuel, and Thomas. Williams enjoys out-of-doors recreation. For sedentary relaxation he is likely to listen to music.

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WILLIAMS, TED Aug. 31(?), 1918-
Baseball player

Address: b. c/o Boston American League Baseball Company, 24 Jersey St., Boston, Mass.

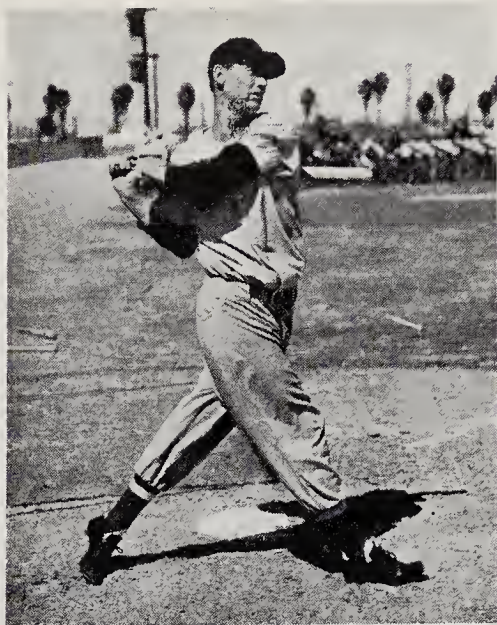
"The Most Valuable Player in the American League in 1946" was the title given to Ted Williams by the Baseball Writers of America. The outfielder, who has played during all of his major league career with the Boston Red Sox, has been hailed as the greatest hitter in baseball, and, in the opinion of one expert, the greatest in the history of the game.

Theodore Samuel Williams was born in San Diego, California, the son of May and Samuel Steward Williams. Harold Kaese, in *Famous Athletes of Today*, says that the date of Williams' birth is August 31, 1918, but that he celebrates this anniversary at the end of

the baseball season on October 30, the date which appears in other biographical accounts. Williams' father, it has been reported by various authors, was a photographer, a jail inspector, or a "wanderer." His mother is a Salvation Army worker, "whose will," wrote John Chamberlain in *Life*, "is almost as imperious as that of her son; growing up under her nervous but fascinating spell would either make or break any kid." Ted early set out to become a great baseball player and constantly practiced batting with makeshift equipment. He attended Garfield Grammar School, Horace Mann Junior High School, and Herbert Hoover High School, all in San Diego. At his high school graduation (January 1937), he was awarded a silver statuette on which were inscribed the batting averages he had achieved while playing with the school team—.586 in 1935 and .403 in 1936. During his school career, he had played for the San Diego Market team and for the junior team of an American Legion post. At one time a scout for the New York Yankees offered the youth a contract, but Mrs. Williams refused to allow her teen-age son to sign.

At the age of seventeen Ted Williams played professionally for the first time with the San Diego Padres, a member of the Pacific Coast League. "The Kid," as he was later called, did not overwhelm either his teammates or his opponents during that initial year. Cleveland Amory (*Saturday Evening Post*) has described the ninth inning of the first game in which he was a pitcher (his first team assignment): "The first man singled, the second doubled, the third singled, and the fourth hit a home run." Within a short time Williams was transferred to the outfield where, said *Time*, "he was probably the worst outfielder ever to wear a glove." His first professional batting average was .271 (he had failed to hit a home run in his forty-two times at bat); his fielding average was .972. At the end of that year (1936), Eddie Collins, general manager of the Boston Red Sox, had exacted a verbal promise from the Padres' manager that the Boston American League club would have the first chance to buy Williams' contract should he fulfill his possibilities. At the end of 1937, Collins exercised his option: Williams had raised his average to .291 and had scored twenty-three home runs.

Ted Williams reported for training with the Red Sox at Sarasota, Florida, early in 1938. There, said Cleveland Amory, "he got in the hair of everybody," partly because of his self-assurance and one-mindedness about his batting, and partly because he "gave back" in kind some of the "riding" to which rookies are subjected. As a result, he was sent to the Minnesota Millers, the Red Sox's American Association "farm" team, and his major league appearance was delayed for another year. When that season (1938) ended, "temperamentally ready or not, he couldn't be kept out of the majors." He had led the American Association in four aspects of batting: batting average (.366), home runs (43), runs scored (130), and runs batted in (142). Soon after his return to the Red Sox for the 1939 season, he



Wm. C. Greene—N.Y. World-Telegram
TED WILLIAMS

was termed the "Outstanding Rookie of the Year," a title which he began to justify almost immediately. His average in 1939 was .327; the next year it had jumped to .344, the third highest in the American League for that year. In 1940 he scored 134 runs, more than any other American League player.

The year 1941 was a high point in Ted Williams' career. Early in the season he played in the All-Star contest between the American League and the National League (he had also been a member of the 1940 American League All-Star team). In the ninth inning, a dramatic situation arose: the score was tied and two men were out. Claude Passeau pitched a fast ball and Williams hit it with "a wallop which, for altitude, violence, and timeliness has never been batted by Babe Ruth⁴⁴, Lou Gehrig⁴⁰, Shoeless Joe Jackson or anybody in the history of the world." The American League won the game. At the end of the 1941 season, Williams' average was .406—he was the first player to exceed the .400 mark since 1930 and, at twenty-three, was the youngest ever to have done so. He also won a "triple crown" by leading the American League, not only in batting average, but also in home runs (37), and runs scored (135). His reputation as a powerful hitter caused pitchers to "walk" him more often than any other player in the league (he has held this distinction since 1941; in 1946 he came within twenty of the record made by Babe Ruth of 170 bases on balls). In 1942 Williams' average fell to .356 (also his lifetime average at that time), but he again achieved the highest average in the league; he also topped American League players in home runs (36), runs batted in (137), runs scored (141), and total bases.

During the years 1942-45 Williams interrupted his championship batting for service in the Marine Corps, where he scored the highest

student gunnery record in the Navy. Having passed the naval aviation examinations during the summer of 1942 (he had been deferred in the draft because he was the sole support of his mother), he entered Marine training that fall at Pensacola, Florida. Later he became an instructor. By the time he was discharged after thirty-eight months in the corps, he had earned the rank of second lieutenant and had flown eleven hundred hours.

Throughout the 1946 season there were so many newspaper and magazine stories about the "Splendid Splinter" (another nickname for Williams) that Joe Williams, New York *World-Telegram* sportswriter, noted that he "appears to be on his way to that estate in baseball which is known as an institution," while at the end of the season a *Newsweek* feature article humorously summed up the sensitivity of the Boston journals to every change in mood of Ted Williams. In July Williams was the "hero" of the All-Star game. "He wrapped it up for personal delivery with the greatest single performance ever made in an All-Star game—a perfect day at bat, two home runs, and five runs batted in." At that time Williams hit the first home run ever scored off a "Rip" Sewell "blooper" or "ephus" ball (the ball arches high when pitched and then falls very slowly). Williams equaled the record for All-Star games (Charlie Gehringer was the mark-setter) with an average of .500 for four games. As a result of Williams' performance in that game, sports writers were generous in their judgment of his hitting skill: Steve O'Neill, manager of the Detroit Tigers and of the American League All-Star team, asserted, "I call him the best hitter the game has seen. That means he's superior to Ty Cobb."

In a slump all during August, Williams saw his season's average fall to .342; his lifetime average fell to .353, but he still remained the highest of any batter in the major leagues and the fourth highest in the history of baseball. (Williams once estimated that it would take him two or three years to reach the form he had achieved before entering the service.) He was topped in home runs (Williams achieved 38) by Hank Greenberg, who, during the last few games of the season, was using one of Williams' bats.

If the All-Star game was the brightest event of the 1946 season for Ted Williams, his first World Series marked the lowest ebb. In the first World Series in which the Boston American League team has played in twenty-eight years, Williams, like the other star batters on both teams, was "handcuffed." He emerged with a series average of .200 in twenty-five times at bat. One reason for his failure in these games was the practice adopted by the victorious St. Louis Cardinals (it had been inaugurated by the Cleveland Indians earlier in the season) whenever Williams came to the plate. A left-handed hitter (he throws with his right hand), Williams hits his most powerful balls into right field. For this reason, the Cardinals allowed the left field to remain unprotected, moving all fielders as far to the

right as possible. This technique effectively prevented Williams from hitting successfully. In the 1947 season, Williams was developing his ability to hit into left field, but in September Arthur Daley (New York Times) reported, "Ted Williams let himself get upset for most of the season by the unorthodox overshifted defenses that the enemy set against him."

While sportswriters, during 1947, discussed whether or not Williams was in a slump, Williams received three-quarter of a million votes from the fans for a place on the 1947 All-Star team; this number of votes was third in the list of major-league players. He also established a record for Engel Stadium in Chattanooga, Tennessee, when he hit a 481-foot home run to please a nine-year-old boy. By the end of his "poor" season, Ted Williams had raised his batting average .001 (to .343) and led the American League on seven counts: batting, home runs (32), runs batted in (114), runs scored (125), extra base hits, total bases, and bases on balls. Chosen as a member of the Associated Press mythical All-Star team in both 1946 and 1947, Williams is the only player to be so honored twice successively.

Joe Cronin once told a *Look* interviewer that Williams' success as a batter was due to his eyesight (naval medical records give evidence that his vision is much better than the normal), strong hands, wrist, and forearm, and alertness. Quick wrist action, as well as his eyesight, enables Williams to wait longer before swinging at a pitched ball. Williams' fielding is not so good as his batting, but John Chamberlain judges it to be "good enough to be classed with the best." The outfielder himself says, "They'll never get me out of a game running into a wall after a fly ball." In 1946 his fielding average of .971 trailed the other American League outfielders. His highest average was .988 in 1942, and his lifetime average is .966. In 1946 the Baseball Writers of America voted Ted Williams "The Most Valuable Player in the American League" (for this honor he received a Kenesaw Mountain Landis plaque). (In 1947 the Red Sox player lost this title by one vote to Joe DiMaggio of the Yankees.) Williams has also won honors from *Sporting News*.

Ted Williams' name is signed to a sports column in the Boston *Globe*. While this daily feature is written by two "ghost" writers, Williams approves the copy before it is published. He wrote the foreword to Al Hirshberg's book, *The Red Sox: The Bean and The Cod*. The athlete is six foot three, his playing weight is between 175 and 180 pounds. He has greenish-brown eyes and brown hair. Casually dressed, he refuses to wear a necktie. Many comments have been made about Williams as a person. A perfectionist about his batting (he is constantly studying new techniques), he reflects a poor day at bat in his mood. He has a quick temper and will answer barbs from both fans and sportswriters. While he was in the Navy he was married to Doris Soule of Princeton, Minnesota. Their home is in Min-

neapolis, where he spends most of his off-season time in hunting and fishing.

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WILLIAMS, THEODORE SAMUEL
See Williams, Ted

WILSON, CARROLL LOUIS Sept. 21, 1910- United States Government official
Address: b. c/o United States Atomic Energy Commission, Washington 25, D.C.

When Carroll Louis Wilson was appointed general manager of the United States Atomic Energy Commission at the end of 1946, *Business Week* called him "the atomic age's first management man." A graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he was trained in both engineering and business administration, Wilson has been associated with Vannevar Bush⁴⁷ in the administrative and business phases of that engineer's scientific research projects.

Born in Rochester, New York, on September 21, 1910, Carroll Louis Wilson is the son of Louis William and Edna (Carroll) Wilson. (This Carroll Louis Wilson is not a relative of the Carroll Louis Wilson born in Minneapolis. He is, however, a nephew of Frank J. Wilson⁴⁸, former chief of the Secret Service.) For his elementary and secondary education, the boy attended the public schools of Rochester. In the fall of 1928 Wilson entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, enrolling for the well-known "Course xv" in business administration and engineering, which trains engineers for executive positions. During his college years he was the manager of the cross-country and lacrosse teams. After receiving a B.S. degree in 1932, Wilson remained at M.I.T. as assistant to Karl T. Compton⁴⁹, president of the institute. "During his tenure," an official Atomic Energy Commission biography stated, "he had an extensive part both in the administration of the institute and in the reorganization and expansion of the activities of the institute which were then being carried on." His duties also included assisting Compton in his capacity as chairman of the committee on patent policy of the National Research Council. Wilson, at the time, was secretary of the committee on en-



CARROLL LOUIS WILSON

gineering schools of the Engineering Council for Professional Development.

In June 1936 Wilson became associated with Vannevar Bush, then vice-president and dean of engineering at M.I.T. (James Phinney Baxter 3d, has called Wilson "Bush's alter ego"). As Bush's special adviser, Wilson developed a plan for the administration of patents on inventions by members of the staff at the institute. By means of Wilson's program, the Research Corporation of New York took over M.I.T. patents. For that non-profit company, in 1937 Wilson took charge of the handling of patents of universities and scientific institutions.

When Bush, by that time president of the Carnegie Institution, organized the National Defense Research Committee in June 1940, Wilson joined the staff. The order establishing the committee read, "NDRC shall correlate and support scientific research on the mechanisms and devices of warfare. . . It shall aid and supplement the experimental and research activities for the creation and improvement of instrumentalities, methods and materials of warfare." In order that NDRC should not duplicate work of other committees, it was specifically prohibited from concerning itself with aviation, medicine, or food, or with research in which the Army and Navy were engaged. While NDRC drew upon scientists, many of whom were already engaged in research for schools or commercial firms, the equipment with which they worked (except necessary supplemental or special equipment) and their salaries were supplied by the original employer. Money for this project was obtained from the two-hundred-million-dollar defense fund placed at the President's disposal. For NDRC Wilson compiled a *Report on Research Facilities of Certain Educational and Scientific Institutions*, thereafter spoken of, by

those who worked with the report, as "the bible."

In 1941 the work of NDRC was placed under the Office of Scientific Research and Development, which also included a Committee on Medical Research. Bush was named director of OSRD, and Wilson became his executive assistant. Among the special missions in which Wilson participated was the Conant mission, headed by James B. Conant⁴¹, president of Harvard, which established a London office of OSRD. Thereafter Wilson "was responsible for coordination of the activities of the OSRD and had direct supervision of all liaison with the British and direct supervision of its Office of Field Service." Throughout World War II, Wilson worked with this group. Jack Beall, in a *Saturday Evening Post* biography, stated: "Dr. Bush gives Wilson a major share of the credit for the fact that there was no turnover in the civilian personnel of OSRD—a unique record in wartime Washington."

Wilson was given leave from OSRD in November 1945 to consult with the State Department on problems regarding atomic energy. A few months later he became secretary to the Board of Consultants, which, under the chairmanship of David Lilienthal⁴², formulated the *Report on the International Control of Atomic Energy*, subsequently known as the Acheson⁴³-Lilienthal report. The five main recommendations in the report called for complete control by a proposed international atomic development authority of world supplies of uranium and thorium, a monopoly of the mining of these ores, complete control over the construction and operation of plants making fissionable materials and over research, and a licensing system for the use of denatured fissionable material. After the work of the Board of Consultants was completed in March 1946, Carroll Louis Wilson became vice-president and director of the National Research Corporation of Boston, which was working to develop high vacuum processes for industrial use.

Wilson was again called upon to work with the problems of atomic energy in October 1946, when he became consultant to the United States Atomic Energy Commission. On the last day of that year, on the recommendation of Compton, he was named general manager, a post he entered upon on January 1, 1947, when the development and control of atomic energy passed into civilian hands. (Jack Beall has observed that "it's a peculiar fact that Wilson has never held a job in which he had a predecessor.") Carroll Wilson (his appointment was called as important as that of the AEC commissioners) was to supervise the work of 43,700 employees in eighteen States, working in plants at Oak Ridge, Richland, Los Alamos, and Chicago, and in colleges and university laboratories. Among the problems confronting the commission, while the five commissioners and the general manager were awaiting Senate confirmation (obtained after sharp controversy in April 1947), were plans for the mining and processing of ores, review of all contracts written during the war with a view to revising them, and study of research and de-

velopment programs. Three industrial relations counselors have been added to the staff of the AEC to aid in formulating labor policies; licensing provisions for the use of thorium as well as uranium have been announced, studies for peacetime uses of atomic energy are under way, and plans for new laboratories and plants have been completed. Some industrial corporations will take over the operation of atomic energy plants, under AEC control. An outgrowth of the huge industrial establishment and staff required to maintain them is AEC's supervision of three towns: Los Alamos, with a population of 8,000; Hanford (Washington), with 15,000; and Oak Ridge, with 30,000.

Wilson and Lilienthal are said to be eager "to induce industry to contribute its best thought to atomic energy." They are also seeking to make nuclear research industrially profitable. In connection with their interest in promoting private research on nuclear physics, AEC has made available heavy water for approved research, at the cost of handling and distribution. Foreign scientists, meeting certain requirements, may import radioactive isotopes for research, according to a September 1947 AEC decision. In Beall's opinion, Wilson holds "the most exacting and critical job in the United States, except those held by Harry S. Truman" and George C. Marshall"; "one of Wilson's knottiest questions is how to get private industry to cooperate—often without profit—with America's first industry which is a complete Government monopoly."

Carroll Wilson was awarded an honorary Doctor of Science degree by Williams College in 1947. In Washington Wilson belongs to the Cosmos Club and in Framingham, Massachusetts, he holds membership in the Millwood Hunt Club. Mrs. Wilson, who was Mary Bischoff when she was married to Wilson in April 1937, was born in England, became an American citizen in 1944. The Wilsons have four children. Wilson is comparatively thin (175 pounds, a six-foot-two frame), has "luminous brown eyes . . . somewhat magnified by heavy-lensed, shell-rimmed glasses." *Business Week* said that the administrator has "a flair for getting along with people"; the *Saturday Evening Post* confirmed this: "Carroll himself admits to never losing his temper, although he does get angry. He has the admirable failing of not being able to say a word when he is riled—just dries up." During his day's work, "the only breaks he permits himself . . . are for lighting cigarettes and for pouring glass after glass of water. By all odds he is Washington's leading hydrophile."

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WILSON, HUGH (ROBERT) Jan. 29, 1885—Dec. 28, 1946 Career diplomat in the service of the United States for thirty years, 1911-40; envoy to Switzerland, 1927-37; Am-

bassador to Germany in 1938, when he was recalled by President Roosevelt in protest of Nazi persecution of the Jews; his autobiography appeared in two parts, *The Education of a Diplomat* (1938) and *Diplomat Between Wars* (1941). See *Current Biography* 1941 Yearbook

Obituary

N Y Times p19 D 30 '46 por

WINANT, JOHN G(ILBERT) (win'änt) Feb. 23, 1889—Nov. 3, 1947 United States Government official; diplomat; entered politics when elected a member of the New Hampshire House of Representatives in 1917 and 1923, and of the State Senate in 1921; served three terms as Governor of New Hampshire, 1925-26, and from 1931 to 1934; was organizer and chairman of the national Social Security Board (1935-37); acted as assistant director of the International Labor Office in 1935 and during 1937-39, and as director, 1939-41; appointed (1941) United States Ambassador to Great Britain, remaining in office until March 1946; worked with the U.N. Economic and Social Council; throughout his public career he supported and campaigned for social legislation, including old-age insurance and abolition of child labor; his death was by suicide. See *Current Biography* 1941 Yearbook.

Obituary

N Y Times p1+ N 4 '47 por

WOLTMAN, FREDERICK (ENOS) Mar. 16, 1905- Journalist

Address: b. c/o New York World-Telegram, 125 Barclay St., New York 7; h. 72 Barrow St., New York 14

The 1946 Pulitzer Prize "for a distinguished example of a reporter's work" was given to Frederick Woltman, investigator and staff-writer of the New York *World-Telegram*, for several series of articles dealing with Communist influence in America. The award, which reflected the prominent position Woltman had gained for himself in his special field, drew praise from some commentators, criticism from those who considered his exposés "Red-baiting."

Frederick Enos Woltman was born March 16, 1905, in York, Pennsylvania, to Enos Frederick Woltman, a druggist and former real estate man, and Ella (Strayer) Woltman. In Pittsburgh, to which the family moved when Woltman was a boy, he attended Peabody High School, and was graduated with high honors in 1923. That year he entered the University of Pittsburgh to major in political science and philosophy. He received his B.A. degree in 1927, *magna cum laude*, and in 1928 earned his M.A. degree, for which he wrote a thesis on the political philosophy of John Taylor. During 1928-29 he was a graduate assistant in the department of philosophy of the University of Pittsburgh, spending half his time teaching philosophy and the remainder studying for a



Al. Aumuller—N. Y. World-Telegram
FREDERICK WOLTMAN

Ph.D. degree. He did not complete the work for the doctorate, however.

In the *American Mercury* for December 1928 there had appeared an article written by Woltman and William L. Nunn which characterized the "coal and iron police" in Pennsylvania as "cossacks," in denouncing their actions during a coal strike. A second article, which appeared in the *Nation* for March 20, 1929, was entitled "Murder by Coal and Iron Police." The Governor of Pennsylvania, John S. Fisher, objected to having the author of the articles on the university's staff, and the institution revoked Woltman's appointment.

But these articles, together with several others written by Woltman, attracted the attention of Roy W. Howard⁴⁰, and in 1929 the young man was invited to become a cub reporter on the New York *Telegram* of the Scripps-Howard chain. (This became the *World-Telegram* in 1931 when the Scripps-Howard interests bought out the failing New York *World*.) From the beginning of his association with the paper, Woltman exercised his special journalistic detective bent. Much of his early career was spent investigating Tammany Hall, conditions in the magistrates' courts, and irregularities in organized labor, and writing exposés for the *World-Telegram*. In 1931, in collaboration with Joseph Lilly, he wrote a series of articles revealing the extent of the real estate mortgage bond racket, thereby saving large sums for bondholders and winning for the New York newspaper the Pulitzer Prize for "the most disinterested and meritorious public service for the year." Woltman investigated the leadership of the Motion Picture Operators' Union Local No. 306 and in 1933 saw the local's leader imprisoned for coercion of union members. This, it has been pointed out, encouraged other trade unionists to seek legal redress against other union

officials who were considered dishonest. When the Pulitzer awards were made for 1933, Woltman received honorable mention for "clear, exact, and understanding writing in reporting the status of various banks in suburban areas of New York after the national holiday."

At the same time Woltman was investigating Communist and "Red-front" movements. By working from extensive files built up day by day by the addition of clippings, letters, pamphlets, and lists of sponsors, and by correlating names and policies of organizations he suspected with those of known Communist groups and their publications, Woltman has named "Communist-front" groups. Through his efforts prominent persons reportedly have learned facts unknown to them about organizations which they have been sponsoring and have withdrawn their names. Others, learning from him that their names were being used without permission, have forbidden such use. Colleges, clubs, advertising agencies, Government bureaus, and other groups consult him frequently for information.

The award to Woltman of the Pulitzer Prize for the most distinguished example of a reporter's work in 1946 was made on the basis of several series of articles dealing with Communist activities in the United States, including three which attracted much attention. The first of these concerned National Maritime Union president Joseph Curran's⁴¹ repudiation of his Communist supporters. The second predicted Earl Browder's⁴² expulsion from the Communist party. The third charged that Gerhart Eisler, previously pointed out to Woltman as Hans Berger, an important figure in the Communist party, was the top agent of Moscow in the United States, which had been hinted at by Louis Budenz, former editor of the New York *Daily Worker*. (In June and August 1947 Eisler was convicted by separate Federal courts in Washington on charges growing out of his appearances before the House of Representatives.) In 1946, too, Woltman received honorable mention in the Silurian Award for the best editorial staff achievement by a New York City newspaperman. The following year Woltman was the recipient of two honors: the gold Americanism medal from a post of the American Legion and a medal from the Catholic War Veterans.

Congratulations on Woltman's receipt of the prize were received by the *World-Telegram* from such individuals and organizations as J. Edgar Hoover⁴³, Mayor William O'Dwyer⁴⁴ of New York, David Dubinsky⁴⁵ of I.L.G.W.U., the *Jewish Daily Forward*, and the Catholic War Veterans. Sharp attacks on Woltman's articles have come from the New York *Daily Worker* and *PM*, among others, challenging the evidence on which he based his conclusions. Woltman summed up his objective in an interview, when he stated that he was aiming only at Communists and "fellow travelers"; he has stated further that his concern with labor unions has been directed at any Communist influence in them.

One of the specifications for the Pulitzer reportorial award is that preference should

be given to articles written under deadline pressure. More than 75 per cent of Woltman's exposés, his newspaper has stated, are written under such conditions. A colleague, Robert C. Ruark, wrote of him: "He is the only man in the world who can talk on two telephones while simultaneously taking notes in pencil, playing the typewriter, smoking a foot-long cigar, and conducting a brisk argument about some aspect of the circus." The circus, incidentally, is one of Woltman's main interests—he is considered one of the country's best "big top" reporters. (He also wrote many of the *World-Telegram's* articles about the New York World's Fair of 1939-40.) Woltman has light hair and blue eyes, weighs 210 pounds, and is five feet nine inches tall. He and Virginia Russell, a literary agent, were married on October 26, 1940.

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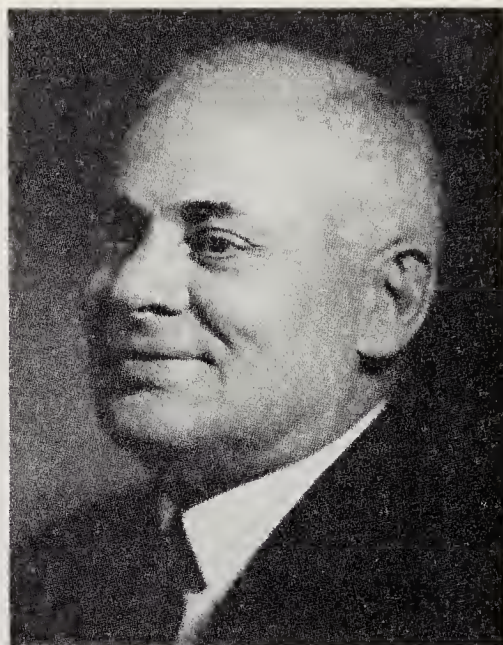
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WOOD, JAMES MADISON Oct. 2, 1875-
Former college president

Address: b. c/o The Woman's Foundation,
10 E. 40th St., New York 16

During his thirty-five years in office as the president of Stephens College for Women in Columbia, Missouri, James Madison Wood has been responsible for building the junior college into an institution now known for its combination of "glamour, scholarship, and domesticity," and has put into practice his system of "personalized" education. The educator has been a leader in the development of the United States junior college system and is well known for his pedagogical innovations. Upon his retirement from the presidency of Stephens College in June 1947, Wood undertook to devote most of his time to the Woman's Foundation, an organization devoted to the educational, professional, and emotional problems of women.

James Madison Wood was born October 2, 1875, on a farm in the Ozark mountains near the village of Hartville in Wright County, Missouri. His parents, James Thomas and Mary Elizabeth (Smith) Wood, were devout people, and young James and the five other children in the family were reared in a deeply religious environment—the Woods were Baptists—in which the "ideals of a sound character and responsibility" were stressed. From his childhood James was accustomed to the rigorous work and the small recompense of farming in the hill regions. Although there was little opportunity for educational advancement, the youth procured for himself all the schooling he could. When he was fifteen he successfully took the county examination for a teacher's certificate. His teaching career began at that date: he was given a post in a grade school for six months of the year at a salary of twenty-seven dollars a month. Vacations from his rural school assignments saw him spending such free time as he had at



JAMES MADISON WOOD

secondary school and teacher-training institutes. This he did for six years (1890-96), finally obtaining a diploma from the Hartville High School.

After being graduated, Wood found a position in a school paying thirty-two dollars a month. In December of that same year (1896) the young teacher was married to Lela Raney of Hartville (one son, James Madison, was to be born to them). The couple decided to pursue their education further at the Central State College for Teachers at Warrensburg (Missouri): by budgeting their income they were enabled in 1901 to receive their Bachelor of Pedagogy degrees from the educational institution. Meanwhile, the Woods were teachers in a number of backwoods schools until they came to Greenridge in 1900, where James Wood was to serve as principal of the schools in the district.

The position at Greenridge was the first in which Wood was able to utilize the principles of "personalized" education which have since been the distinguishing factor in his pedagogical methods. He became personally acquainted with the pupils, visited their homes, and interested himself in their aspirations and in their difficulties. Many of his early pupils were even influenced to attend college. In 1904 Wood was appointed superintendent of schools in Edina in the same State, which he left in 1906 to hold the same position in Fredericktown (1907-10). Wood and his wife, after they left Edina, completed their studies in education at the university of Missouri; in 1907 he received the B.A. and B.S. degrees in education.

Wood's initial connection with college teaching came in 1911 when he became professor of education at Southeast Missouri State Teachers College in Springfield. He had by this time an M.A. degree from Columbia University for postgraduate work in his field (1911). Then, early in 1912 the educator was called to Ste-

WOOD, JAMES MADISON—*Continued*

phens College, a Baptist "female seminary" (established 1833), to assume the presidency. "He found a \$100,000 debt," wrote William F. McDermott in *The Woman* magazine, "ramshackle buildings, the college owing every merchant in town and not a student registered for the coming year." In order to attract students to the college, the Woods carried out an improvement program financed by their own funds and sought to reach prospective entrants through the mails. Fifty-two girls, some from "floorless mountain cabins," enrolled in September of 1912; and the Woods and the faculty managed to keep the school open, usually at the expense of their own wages. The following year, because of the plan by which each student would return with a friend, Stephens college had 104 pupils. From that time the college's student body has increased rapidly: by 1947 more than two thousand young women were entering the Missouri institution yearly, coming from all parts of the United States and its territories and from foreign nations, though a good number still are drawn from mid-Western towns. The original seven acres of campus ground has grown to 325 acres, and the college buildings to forty. Beginning in about 1947 the college is to undergo a twenty-five-year expansion program, during which a new chapel and a new hall of religion and the arts will be integral additions.

Almost from the beginning Wood was occupied with introducing new educational ideas into Stephens, changes which influenced schools with identical or almost identical problems. The primary change came when he, with A. Ross Hill and W. W. Charters, University of Missouri president and professor of education, respectively, converted Stephens into a junior college having a two- (freshman and sophomore) instead of four-year course of study. At first the courses at Stephens and in similar institutions duplicated the subjects required in the first two years of the regular colleges and universities, although throughout the second decade of the 1900's a movement was growing in junior colleges against this adherence to the accepted pattern of advanced education. Wood and a number of co-educators believed, as stated in an article by Stephens' president in the *Nation's Schools* (April 1945), that the "instruction given in the 'lower' division of the college should provide a broad general training rather than specialized training pointing toward specific vocational or professional work." This general education was the "heritage" of every young American whether he intended to complete college and even graduate school or not (*Junior College Journal*, May 1940). In the latter periodical Wood was also to enumerate all the general subjects—science, health, home, and community studies, business techniques, literature and the other arts, and religion—knowledge of or acquaintance with which he considered essential in preparing a student for intelligent post-school living.

The president's educational theories, applied to his students, helped bring about the next major change in the college: Wood in 1920

organized a department of research which was to formulate a more progressive curriculum in which there would be "recognition of a woman's right to a woman's education" and not to education through the "frozen molds of a masculine curriculum." Wrote the *Survey Graphic* (April 1939) about the main phase of the project: "Together, they [Wood and Charters, the research director] persuaded 305 college-bred women—spinsters, mothers of families, divorcees, business and professional women—living in thirty-seven states, to keep diaries over a period of three years. These daily records, revealing . . . how they used what they learned at college, and exactly what activities they felt college should have prepared them for, became the raw material out of which the new program at Stephens was shaped."

Under the new curriculum later adopted from these suggestions seven cores of study are emphasized and have a place in every girl's school work: communications, physical and mental health, aesthetics, social adjustment—classes in personal relationships, community and civic life, etc., economics from the consumer's standpoint, and religion, which includes ethics and philosophy (*Progressive Education*, January 1939). Some of the specialization fields are liberal arts, merchandising, secretarial courses, pre-medical, and radio. Most of the courses, however, are directed toward training the young women for the home. The Institute for Consumer Education, begun at Stephens in the late 1930's and financed by the Sloan Foundation, experiments in the economic aspects of home-making and furnishes research reports on consumer problems to educational institutions and women's groups. Because of Wood's belief in the necessity for religious and ethical convictions, these have always been important in Stephens activities. Its Burrall Bible Class is the largest Sunday school class in the United States—there are over three thousand members drawn from Stephens and the University of Missouri.

In late November 1946 president Woods announced that he would resign at the end of the school year. His retirement became effective on June 3, 1947. Homer P. Rainey⁴⁶, former president of the University of Texas, succeeded him. In the year 1946 James Madison Wood was selected president of Woman's Foundation soon after its inception; among its aims are the increase of educational facilities for all American women and assistance in women's adjustment to a changing world. Wood, too, has protested the scarcity of women in important United Nations posts. Asserted Wood in an interview with Margaret Elliott of the *New York World-Telegram* (June 17, 1947): "How can the United Nations write a successful international charter without women? Why, the basic difference between men and women is that men live in the present and women in the future!" (He explained, too, that "women of the world . . . have a common denominator in being mothers.") Wood also believes that men and women should work in cooperation to solve world affairs, because "all life is a partnership." In June 1947 the retired president of Stephens College made a trip to

Europe to discuss women's affairs with leaders in Great Britain, Sweden, France, and Switzerland. (In England he was also to visit three little English girls he had adopted during World War II.)

Wood's interest in educational trends and activities in his own State and in the United States has taken the form of affiliation with a number of educational organizations, the National Education Association among them. From 1916 to 1919 he was a member of the N.E.A. committee of courses and curriculum; from the year 1925 Wood has shared in the work of the committee on institutions of higher education; from 1931 to 1933 he was on the N.E.A. executive committee, and from 1931 on, of the standards committee. In 1917 he had been chosen to sit on the commission of higher institutions of learning of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, in which post he has since remained. From 1922 to 1924 Wood served as president of the American Association of Junior Colleges, founded in 1920 with his cooperation. Other organizations to which he belongs comprise the Association of School Administrators and the Missouri State Teachers Association, the honor fraternity Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Delta Kappa, the Masons (32d degree, Knight Templar), and the Union League (Chicago). He is the recipient of the LL.D. degree from Hiram (Ohio) College and from William Jewell College (Liberty, Missouri). Writings by the educator on various aspects of secondary and advanced education have appeared in a number of professional journals. In her article Margaret Elliott described the former junior college president as a "white-haired man with a store of wit and energy that makes him scorn any idea he is 'retiring.'"

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WOOLLEY, MARY E(MMA) July 13, 1863—Sept. 5, 1947 Educator; was the first woman to receive the B.A. degree from Brown University (1894); taught as instructor of many subjects, later as assistant professor of biblical history at Wheaton Seminary (Norton, Massachusetts), and as professor and head of the department of biblical history and literature at Wellesley College; became president of Mount Holyoke College in 1900, guiding its development into one of the best-known women's colleges in the United States until her retirement in 1937; she was many times honored for her numerous activities in educational, religious, international relations, and world peace organizations; author of books including *Early History of the Colonial Post Office*, *Development of the Love of Romantic Scenery in America*,

Pioneers in World Order. See *Current Biography* 1942 Yearbook.

Obituary

N Y Times p17 S 6 '47 por

WRINCH, DOROTHY (M.) Sept. 12, 1894— Mathematician; biochemist

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Divergencies between the biological and the physical sciences have, to a great extent, been reconciled in the work of Dorothy Wrinch, mathematician and biochemist, a former member of the staffs of Oxford and London universities who is now on the faculty of Smith College. This amalgamation of specialized knowledge has been described by Miss Wrinch: "By formulating its ideas in geometrical language, the science of biology comes of age. Just as geometry has shown itself powerful and comprehensive in physics and chemistry, so in biology also will it prove to be capable of directing our progress in the development of ideas." The scientist is the author of numerous papers in philosophy, mathematics, physics, chemistry, and biology, and has addressed scientific societies in Europe and America.

The daughter of Hugh Edward Hart Wrinch, an engineer, and of Ada (Souter) Wrinch, Dorothy M. Wrinch was born in Rosario, Argentina, on September 12, 1894. Most of her early childhood, before she went to London, was spent in Rosario. In England, she entered Girton College of Cambridge University, pursuing her studies there for the five years from 1913 to 1918. (There her specialties were philosophy and epistemology.) Her standing in the mathematics tripos—an honor examination—of 1916 won her the title of "wrangler," a distinction bestowed upon those placing highest in the examination. The following year she stood for the moral sciences tripos, an honor examination in philosophy, logic, and psychology. In the course of her years in England, she spent vacations in travel, in Iceland, the Scandinavian countries, Holland, France, Switzerland, and Italy.

Upon completing her courses at Cambridge, Dorothy Wrinch became a lecturer on pure mathematics at the University College of the University of London (1918-20). Two of her advanced degrees were obtained after working at the University and Kings colleges of that university—the Master of Science degree in 1920, and the Doctor of Science degree in 1921. Miss Wrinch remained at the University of London from 1920 until 1924 as a member of its research staff; in 1922 she also joined the faculty of physical sciences at Oxford University, to which she was attached for seventeen years. Her postgraduate studies were continued at Oxford, where she was granted a Master of Arts degree in 1924 and another doctorate in science five years later.

Much of Miss Wrinch's research work in the 1920's and 1930's was facilitated by the various fellowships she received. The Alfred Yarrow Fellowship for scientific research was awarded



DOROTHY WRINCH

to her by Girton College from 1920 to 1924, and another Girton fellowship, the Hertha Ayrton, was granted to her for the years between 1930 and 1934. With the latter and with a research fellowship bestowed by Oxford University from 1931 to 1933, she was able to study abroad: at the University of Vienna (1931-32) and the University of Paris (1933-34) and in Prague and Leyden. By means of a research fellowship from the Rockefeller Foundation for seven years (1935-41), Miss Wrinch was enabled to investigate her theories of the application of mathematical principles to the structural problems of biology (particularly those of chromosomes and proteins). Subsequent sponsorship of her work was undertaken by Somerville College of Oxford University, which, from 1939 to 1941, appointed her research fellow for the fund established by Lady Carlisle.

The first of Miss Wrinch's visits to the United States was made at the invitation of the Rockefeller Foundation in 1935, when she lectured on native proteins at Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, Yale, and other universities. She returned on scientific missions in 1938 and 1939. The latter year found her a lecturer in chemistry at Johns Hopkins University, where she taught until 1941. Her entrance into the United States on the quota from Canada took place in 1940, and she obtained her United States citizenship in 1943. Meanwhile, in 1941 and 1942, she had been teaching at Amherst, Smith, and Mount Holyoke on a joint appointment from those three colleges, introducing her series of lectures with three on the structural problems of biology, chemistry, and the medical sciences, and continuing with seminars in molecular biology. After 1944 she was associated with the physics department of Smith College. The previous year she had spent her summer at Woods Hole, Massachusetts, as a member of the corporation of the Marine Biology Labora-

tory, where she introduced courses in crystallography.

Mathematics and the allied studies of mathematical physics, methodology, and the theory of probability constituted Miss Wrinch's major field of inquiry in her early years of research. After 1934 she devoted herself mainly to the study of biological structure patterns, synthesizing the results of her work in the physical sciences with the biological. In connection with molecular biology, she evolved models of protein molecules, based on mathematical computations of constructional possibilities, which she presented at the 1937 meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

It was her research in genetics, particularly in the study of chromosomes, that had led Miss Wrinch to the study of the living protein molecule (previous chemical studies of the subject had mainly been confined to the inert proteins). Reporting on her work in the English scientific journal, *Nature* (December 22, 1934), she had urged (in 1934) the construction of a molecular model, "however inadequate," as a method of approaching a relationship between the known facts of protein structure and those of genetics and the properties of chromosomes.

Miss Wrinch was selected to deliver the Julius Stieglitz Memorial Lecture before the American Chemical Society in 1947. Choosing "The Structure of Proteins" as her subject, the biochemist spoke of the difficulty of fixing the structure of the protein molecule, which is highly frangible, and suggested that surface patterns of a new molecule could be molded on the surface patterns of an original molecule "just as a waffle's surface is molded on the surface of a waffle iron." This process might lead to significant discoveries in the field of virus diseases, which would not be feasible without more knowledge of protein structure. "While it is known that a protein functions in a living being through its atomic pattern, that pattern so far has defied discovery," she said. "Until it is determined, physiologists and pathologists and biologists in general must continue to grope in the dark."

In 1946 and 1947 Miss Wrinch also spoke before the American Cereal Chemists, the Crystallographic Society of America, and the American Society for X-Ray and Electron Diffraction. More than seventy-five of her articles have appeared in various scientific journals, including the *Philosophical Magazine*, the *Quarterly Journal of Mathematics*, the *Journal of the Royal Aeronautic Society*, the *American Journal of Mathematics*, *Nature*, *Science*, the *Proceedings of the Royal Society*, the *Proceedings of the Physics Society*, the *Journal of the American Chemical Society*, the *Journal of Genetics*, the *Journal of Chemical Physics*, the *Biological Bulletin* and the *Physical Review*. Her monograph on *Fourier Transforms and Structure Factors* was published in 1946 by the American Society for X-Ray and Electron Diffraction.

The societies to which Miss Wrinch belongs are the Physical Society of London and the mathematical section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science (in 1930

she was a delegate to its conference in South Africa; she was its secretary from 1932 to 1938). For seven years, from 1932 until 1939, she was a member of the International Commission of Teachers of Mathematics. Her marriage of sixteen years' duration to J. W. Nicholson, British mathematician, was dissolved in 1938. By this marriage she has one daughter, Pamela, in 1947 a student at the University of Michigan. In 1941 Miss Wrinch was married to Otto Charles Glaser, Harkness Professor of biology at Amherst College. A "tidy, calm-browed woman" (*Time* once called her), she has brown hair and green eyes. Music, tennis, and botany occupy her in her spare hours.

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YIM, LOUISE Nov. 21, 1904- United Nations official; Korean political leader; educator

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The United Nations delegate from Southern Korea is Louise Yim, who has been active in the American Military Government-established interim Korean Government and, before the liberation of Korea, in the anti-Japanese underground movement. Miss Yim is a founder and president of the Central Women's College in Seoul, Korea's capital.

Born at Kumsan in the southern part of Korea on November 21, 1904, Louise Yim received the Korean name of Yim Youngsin. She traces her descent from a Korean princess who married a Chinese envoy to the Korean Emperor seven centuries ago. Her father, Yim Ku, was early a Korean Christian (he was an elder of the Presbyterian Church) and a civic leader, as well as an educator and a farmer. Louise Yim is one of a family of twelve children, six boys and six girls. "I was four or five on the Day of Humiliation," she once told an interviewer. "That was August 27, 1910, when Japan took complete control of Korea. It was the first time in our 4,200-year history that Korea was not free. . . I knew something was wrong. When I was about seven, I found out what it was. . . I felt that even if I was a girl I could learn to fight the Japs." Until she was ten, Louise was able to surmount her father's antipathy to a girl's going to school (although during her last year she had to hide the fact from the townspeople). From her tenth to her thirteenth year she studied at home and then, with the aid of a three-day hunger strike and letters from an American missionary, she won permission to return to school.

While still in missionary high school, Louise Yim and three other students, disregarding the Japanese ban, copied by hand the four-thou-



Blackstone Studios

LOUISE YIM

sand-year history of Korea and its culture. In 1918, shortly after she had completed her training as a teacher, Miss Yim and eleven other Koreans formed their country's first suicide squad, whose aim was to kill Japanese officers and commit acts of sabotage. The following year, while she was teaching in a country grammar school, the Koreans conducted an unsuccessful uprising against their conquerors, following the March 1, 1919, issuance of the Korean Declaration of Independence. In this period, characterized by ruthless Japanese suppression of Korean Nationalists, Miss Yim was a messenger for the underground, which circulated news of the fighting to compatriots, and distributed copies of the Declaration of Independence. After her arrest by the Japanese authorities, she was imprisoned for six months and then released in "house custody" for three and a half years. During this time she was allowed to study at the Christian College in Hiroshima. An anti-imperialist Japanese professor helped her to get to the United States in 1925. When she arrived there, she delivered to Dr. Syngman Rhee⁴⁷, president of the Korean Provisional Government (established by underground leaders in 1919), photographic proof of Japanese atrocities.

Having completed six years of study in theology and political science at the University of Southern California, Miss Yim left college with B.A. and M.A. degrees. While studying, she had worked as manager of trucking, gasoline, and agricultural enterprises and had, reportedly, saved thirty thousand dollars. With this fund, and additional money contributed by her father, she returned to Korea in 1933 and assisted in the founding of the Central Women's College at Seoul. She became president of the college in 1934. "Almost under the eyes of the Japanese," she inculcated ideas of Korean nationalism and independence in her students.

YIM, LOUISE—*Continued*

During World War II, Louise Yim was the only woman in a group of three leaders of the underground movement. When news of the Cairo declaration, proclaiming that "Korea shall in due course become free and independent," reached the underground, they printed and distributed leaflets informing fellow Koreans of the pledge. When Japan was defeated, Korea was divided into an American zone (Southern Korea) and a Russian zone (Northern Korea). The Representative Democratic Council was formed in South Korea to act as an unofficial interim Government. Louise Yim, who is president of the Woman's Democratic party, became one of the twenty-eight executive members of the council. She also serves this Government as its representative to the United Nations General Assembly. In a plea for Korean independence, before the Overseas Press Club in December 1946, Miss Yim reviewed her country's history and called the division of Korea "an international mockery." She asserted, "Korea is a body that has been cut in two. . . . One half cannot live without the other." Reporting that she had consulted with other U.N. delegates, she insisted, "Not a one opposed Korean independence," and she warned, "Civil war will break out if Korea is not freed. It will be a war stirred up by political fanatics who today, in a democratic state, would comprise a political minority." It was not until September 1947 that the problem of Korean independence was placed on the agenda of the United Nations General Assembly. Miss Yim has proposed a time schedule under which a parliament might be elected and convened, and troops might withdraw.

Miss Yim was the organizer of the first YWCA in Seoul. She is adviser to women's patriotic associations and to the Korean Red Cross. She also serves as an executive member of the Korean Relief Association, and is a member of the Literary Association, the Alumni Association of the University of Southern California, the American Women's University Club, and the World Women's Party. While representing Korea at the U.N., she acts as correspondent for the *Donga Daily*, a Seoul newspaper, and is a contributor to other Korean newspapers and magazines. In 1947 her autobiography was in preparation. Her pioneering in the field of education has been acknowledged by a special citation and a silver cup presented to her by the Korean Educational Association in 1936; she is the first woman to be honored by a Korean award.

Tall, for a Korean, Louise Yim would be considered of medium or small stature in the United States: she weighs 130 pounds and is five feet two and a half inches in height. Her eyes are brown. A New York *Post* interviewer once wrote of Miss Yim, "Round-faced, black-haired and gracious, she generally wears Korean dress. . . . Her smile is charming, humorous, and frequent." Miss Yim enjoys a game of tennis as relaxation. When she is in Korea, at her small home in a suburb of Seoul, she spends her leisure hours in raising poultry and cultivating flowers.

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YOUNG, ROBERT *See* Payne, P. S. R.

YOUNG, ROBERT R(ALPH) Feb. 14, 1897- Railway executive

Address: h. c/o Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Co., Terminal Tower, Cleveland, O.; h. "The Fairholme," Newport, R. I.

The chairman of the board of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company is Robert R. Young, who loosed, from the Wall Street investment banks, some of their hold over the nation's railroads. He is known to the financial world as the "Daring Young Man of Wall Street" (the title of a *Saturday Evening Post* series of articles about him). Travelers and the public, generally, have learned of his name through the new ideas he has instituted in his railroad systems, and his advertising campaign for the modernization of the country's railways.

Robert Ralph Young, who bears the name of his maternal grandfather, was born February 14, 1897, in Canadian, a town in the Texas Panhandle. There his grandfather, a Scotch-English immigrant, had raised cattle, and later had founded the First National Bank of Canadian with his son-in-law, David John Young, who was Robert's father. Robert's mother, Mary Arabella (Moody) Young died when her son was ten years old. His school was the Canadian Baptist Academy in his home town; later he attended the George Clayton School in Denver, Colorado, and a Los Angeles high school. Matthew Josephson, in the *Saturday Evening Post* biography, told about Young's childhood: "He was smaller, skinnier, and, he always felt, physically inferior to the other boys of his age; therefore he tried to dominate them by his wit, imagination, and skill." Robert completed the last two years of his secondary education at Culver Military Academy in Indiana from which he was graduated in 1914, the winner of a scholarship to the University of Virginia. "Here [at Culver] he was marked down for a bit of devilish conduct . . . but as a student he wound up at the head of his class." At the University of Virginia, the "devilish conduct" was again in evidence, and, after failing to take his sophomore final examinations, he left college in 1916.

Young declined to join his father at the First National Bank at home. Instead, in 1916 he was hired to cut rifle powder at the E. I. du Pont de Nemours powder plant at Carney's Point, New Jersey. At the end of six months he was promoted to shift clerk, and within another year he was transferred to the mechanical department "as a sort of junior engineer." Before 1918 he had been assigned to the main plant in Wilmington as an employee of Du Pont's treasury department. Investing five thousand dollars (of the money inherited from his mother) in the Domestic Dehydrator Cor-

poration, a food-dehydrating firm, Young, in 1920, became its treasurer. Six months later the company failed. (Young subsequently lost the rest of his inheritance by selling "short" some stock in a Mexican oil company.) For a year (1921-22) Young was employed by the Allied Chemical Corporation. In 1922 he became a hundred-dollar-a-week statistician for the General Motors Corporation (at their New York offices); by 1929 he was an assistant treasurer. That year he resigned to become an assistant of John J. Raskob in the latter's personal enterprises. He served as treasurer of Equishares Corporation from 1929 to 1931. In 1932 Young and Frank F. Kolbe, also a former General Motors assistant treasurer, bought a seat on the New York Stock Exchange "at a bargain-counter price" and opened a brokerage firm.

Young and Kolbe had made a habit of buying seemingly worthless securities and reorganizing the firms for more efficient management, thereby turning the expected loss into profit. In 1933 they bought twenty thousand shares of the Alleghany Corporation, which controlled the almost worthless railroad empire of the Van Sweringen brothers. Four years later, that system of holdings, centralized in Midamerica Corporation, was sold to Young and Kolbe by George Ball, manufacturer of glass jars, who had bought the securities at auction a few years before. The silent partner in the transaction was Allan P. Kirby, son of a cofounder of the Woolworth chain, who contributed three million dollars for the purchase and who lent Young part of his share of the additional one million; four million in cash and almost two and a half million in a note was paid for the Midamerica company.

Although thinking he controlled the subsidiaries of Alleghany by his purchase of 90 per cent of its stock, Young found that he was mistaken when he tried to simplify the complicated holding company structure and to eliminate the Chesapeake Corporation, which controlled the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, then the only valuable asset in the Van Sweringens' former holdings. About 71 per cent of Alleghany stock secured that corporation's debts; the largest trustee was the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. By the terms of the indebtedness, Guaranty Trust under certain circumstances could vote the stock. In the past they had given their proxies to the Van Sweringens, but, because (according to Young) Young had promised a Senate investigating committee that he would break the hold of the banks over the railroads, Guaranty Trust now exercised that right. By the fall of 1939 Young had reached an agreement with the trustees whereby Alleghany could retire its debt; six months later the trustees assented to return the voting rights in the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company to Alleghany. By 1942 Young (who now had full control of Alleghany) was able to choose the president of the Chesapeake and Ohio, the Nickel Plate Railroad (New York, St. Louis, and Chicago) and of Pere Marquette (Alleghany holds controlling interest in all three railways).



ROBERT R. YOUNG

While Young was gaining his control of the C&O he was also keeping his promise to Senator Wheeler⁴⁰ to wrest control of the railroads from the investment banks. In 1938 C&O issued thirty million dollars' worth of bonds; bids were solicited from underwriters, and the handling of the bonds was finally awarded to an investment bank in Cleveland. *Business Week* noted: "There probably has never before in the history of the country been a major piece of railroad financing in which the eastern houses haven't been among the syndicate mergers." In the ensuing years Young continued to urge competitive bidding. As a result, the Interstate Commerce Commission, in 1944, ruled that all railroads must sell their bonds through sealed competitive bids.

Another fight which Young led was against the Stedman plan for the reorganization of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, a system which, bankrupt in 1933, was earning profits by 1942. Young, one of the junior bondholders who stood to lose a great deal of their investment, had by this time "identified the cause of the small, downtrodden investors with his own cause and, in all sincerity, could never separate the two in his mind." As a result of a Young-activated publicity campaign, Young and the Stedman committee, which represented the senior creditors, worked out a compromise in which both the junior bondholders and the stockholders might realize something from their holdings. When this plan was rejected by the ICC, Young requested Missouri Pacific security holders to vote against a substitute reorganization proposed by the commission. By the year 1943 Alleghany's debt had been greatly reduced. In establishing Alleghany's legal control over the C&O, the ICC in 1945 commended Young for fighting to win competitive bidding, for having cut the number of organizations in the holding company from 263 to 59, and for making Alleghany fi-

YOUNG, ROBERT R.—*Continued*

nancially solvent. At the end of 1946 Alleghany began to purchase shares in the New York Central Railroad. By April 1947 Alleghany owned 400,000 shares in that road (6.2 per cent), an acquisition which the New York *Herald Tribune* considered "working control." The corporation had also gained proxies for one million of the six million voting stock.

In the spring (1947) Young asked that the shares of the New York Central owned by C&O be taken out of trust and that C&O's holdings in Nickel Plate be placed in trusteeship instead (Young received permission from the ICC to dispose of C&O's ownership in Nickel Plate). Young and Robert J. Bowman, president of C&O, have also requested the ICC's permission to assume directorships of New York Central in response to an invitation by the latter road. Three men already on the Central's board are reportedly "Young" men. If Young and Bowman join the board, they will possess one vote short of full control. Young is believed to be planning, at some future date, to consolidate the Central and the C&O; he revealed some of his plans in a *New Republic* interview (September 8, 1947), and *Fortune* in May 1947 published an analysis of Young's present holdings and probable goals. In the meantime, Pere Marquette and C&O have been merged, and C&O's holdings in Nickel Plate will be distributed.

"A Hog Can Cross the Country Without Changing Trains—But You Can't" read the headline of an advertisement placed by Young's C&O in the first of a series of campaigns to modernize the American railroad system. This and other slogans were aimed at the elimination of the change of trains at Chicago or St. Louis necessary for one crossing the continent. Through train service was established in the spring of 1946. In May Young began a series of advertisements exposing the black market in railroad tickets, and in August advertisements called obsolete sleeping cars "rolling tenements" and promised to install new cars in C&O's own trains. Early in January 1947 C&O announced that tickets could be reserved by telephone and paid for on the train or charged to the purchaser. Another new service is "the train auto ferry service," by which a traveler's automobile may be carried on the same train. Young again attracted national attention when the C&O, in full page advertisements, charged the nation's freight lines with slowing down service. It has been said that Young writes his own advertising copy.

In the fall of 1946 Young charged that the Association of American Railroads "has now lobbied for three years for legislation to exempt it from the antitrust laws when its money and energies might better have gone to improve equipment and service, to fight for the billions in rail securities which are being unjustifiably squeezed in reorganizations, and to preserve a fair balance between wages and rates." The statement was made in a letter which withdrew C&O, Pere Marquette, and Nickel Plate from that railroad group. In February 1947 Young announced the formation

of the Federation for Railway Progress and invited shippers, labor, investors, and the general public as well as railroaders to join. On the advisory council were listed Edward R. Stettinius⁴⁰ as chairman, Admiral William F. Halsey⁴², Clare Boothe Luce⁴², M. Lincoln Schuster⁴¹, Charles Edison⁴⁰, Philip La Follette, and Albert S. Goss⁴⁵. By March the federation claimed nine thousand members. A presentation of the reasons for the establishment of the federation and of Young's concept of railroading appeared in an article by the executive in the December 1947 issue of *American Mercury*.

Robert Young is also interested in the motion picture industry. Part of the old Mid-America Corporation consisted of Pathé Industries, Inc., which, after several mergers, controls PRC (Producers Releasing Corporation) Films. Young and J. Arthur Rank⁴⁵, British film producer, have formed Eagle Lion Films (also under the control of Pathé Industries) to distribute Rank's films in the United States and American films in Great Britain. Once asked what he, as a motion picture financier, thought about the House Committee on Un-American Activities investigation of Hollywood, Young replied, "The American free enterprise system will suffer more from the so-called conservatives in Washington than it will from the so-called radicals in Hollywood. They should start their investigation of subversives in Washington." *Variety* reported that Young was reorganizing Eagle Lion's production program.

In accepting an award from *Financial World* for his 1945 report on the C&O, Young asserted, "What we need today is a Truth in Politics Act to match the Truth in Securities Act, clause for clause. . . . The standards for measuring the honesty of our public servants who ask us that we trust them with our liberties and our life certainly cannot be lower than those they themselves have laid down for the custodians of merely our money." On labor, Young, in a C&O advertisement on the December 1946 coal strike, wrote, "The public is being misled into believing that it is our labor leaders more than our politicians who are responsible for these and other layoffs. . . . It was the politicians who, for their own enrichment, put the power to restrain trade in any one of a half a dozen irresponsible hands. . . . It was they who passed the Wagner Act. . . . It was they who pressured the Supreme Court into unprincipled and Janus-like decisions." In two *Atlantic Monthly* articles (November and December 1946) Young advised capital to institute the social reforms that Congress had not, pointing out, "How much wiser capital would have been to accept unionization." He warned labor of the consequences of excesses, observing that capital, because of its past history, has been "hamstrung" by Government control. In a March 1947 article in the *Saturday Review of Literature*, Young urged that the United States reverse its trend toward "advantage-seeking diplomacy and recognize its obligation as a world influence and example" by introducing amendments to the U.N. charter that would in-

stitute general disarmament and provide for a system of rigid inspection. Young also dismissed the possibility of war with Russia on ideological and economic differences. "The establishment of arbitration and law between nations can be achieved," he asserted, "just as it can between capital and labor, just as it has been between individuals and corporations."

Young in 1947 received a citation from *Forbes Magazine* as one of "Today's Fifty Foremost Business Leaders." He has been awarded an honorary LL.D. degree from Bethany College in West Virginia. At the age of nineteen, on April 27, 1916, he was married to Anita Ten Eyck O'Keeffe, sister of Georgia O'Keeffe, the artist. Their only daughter, Eleanor Jane, was killed in an airplane crash in 1940. The summer home of the Youngs is "Fairholme" in Newport, Rhode Island; they spend their winters at "The Towers" in Palm Beach, Florida, where Young belongs to the Seminole Golf Club. "Close-up, Young neither looks nor acts like a fighting man," *Time* reported. "He is quiet and soft-voiced, shows anger only by a slight tightening of his lips, a slight glint in his pale blue eyes." "His body seems fragile" (he stands five feet six inches and weighs 135 pounds) and "he looks more than his age," according to the same magazine. His hair, once blond, is now white. He finds his recreation in reading (Mark Twain and Alexandre Dumas are his favorite authors), in writing poetry, or in taking long walks.

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ZAFRULLAH KHAN, CHOUDRI SIR MOHAMMAD (zâf-rōol'lā kân chou'drē mō-hām'mād) Feb. 6, 1893- Pakistan Government official; United Nations delegate; lawyer

Address: b. Karachi, Pakistan

On August 15, 1947, the day it became the newest independent nation in the world, the Dominion of Pakistan applied for admission in the United Nations. Six weeks later Choudri Sir Mohammad Zafrullah Khan, chairman of the Pakistan delegation, affixed his signature to the instrument of adherence to the United Nations, and the green and white flag of the former territory in India was raised at Lake Success. Pakistan thus became the fifty-seventh

and latest country to be admitted into the world organization; and Sir Mohammad, president of the All-India Moslem League in 1931-32, lawyer, and a long-time Indian Government official, made it clear that the nation he represented would not take sides in controversies between the United States and Russia. Sir Mohammad was appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations in the Pakistan Cabinet at the end of 1947.

Choudri Sir Mohammad Zafrullah Khan was born in Sialkot in the province of Punjab in northwest India, on February 6, 1893. His father, Nasrullah Khan, the scion of a landholding family, was the leading attorney in that city. After graduation from the United Presbyterian American Mission High School in Sialkot in 1907, Sir Mohammad majored in economics and history at the Government College at Lahore, where he received a B.A. degree with honors. He took postgraduate work at Punjab University, Pakistan, and at the King's College of the University of London, receiving an LL.B. degree *cum laude* from the latter. (His parents, teachers, and religious environment had influenced him to make a career of law.) He was called to the bar from Lincoln's Inn, London, in 1914. Then, from 1914 to 1916, he served as an advocate in his home city of Sialkot, and from 1919 to 1924, a lecturer at the University Law College in Lahore. Sir Mohammad, who was "more interested in his studies than in athletics," also holds the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from England's Cambridge University.

Afterward Choudri Sir Mohammad Zafrullah Khan practiced, in his country, at the Lahore High Court until 1935. He was Crown Counsel on the Delhi Conspiracy Case from March 1931 to June 1932. Sir Mohammad served as a member of the Punjab Legislative Council from 1926 until 1935, and in 1932 was Minister of Education for the Government of India. Between 1935 and 1941 he was a member of the Governor General's Executive Council, in charge, successively, of the Portfolios of Commerce, Law and War Supplies. For the next six years, until the Dominion of Pakistan was formed, he served as judge of the Federal Court of India. He was a member of the Round Table Conference on Indian Reforms, held in London in 1930, 1931, and 1932, and afterward a member of the Indian delegation associated with the Joint Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament on Indian Reform. He is (in 1947) the constitutional adviser to the Nawab of Bhopal.

Sir Mohammad represented India at a number of British Commonwealth and international conferences, and was chairman of the Indian delegation to the League of Nations Assembly in Geneva in 1939. In addition, he has served as president of the All-India Moslem League (1931-32), and from April to October 1942 was Agent-General for India at Chungking. Sir Mohammad's advocacy of dominion status for India was heard at the Conference of the British Commonwealth of Nations, which convened in London early in 1945. As leader of



Official United Nations Photo.

CHOU德里 SIR MOHAMMAD
ZAFRULLAH KAHN

the Indian delegation he proposed that the British Government should implement any agreed settlement of the then British-Indian deadlock that might be advanced on behalf of India within one year after the cessation of hostilities against Japan; if such a settlement could not be reached within that period, the British Government could place before Parliament proposals concerning a future constitution for India which would place India on a footing of complete equality with the Dominions. Then, in the summer of 1947, came the announcement that British rule in India would end with the establishment of the Dominions of India and Pakistan.

Pakistan was formally created on August 15, 1947. About 72 per cent of its seventy million inhabitants are Moslems; in population it is the largest Islamic nation. The country is composed of provinces of British India which are largely Moslem: eastern Bengal, part of Assam, western Punjab, Sind, the Northwest Frontier Province, and Baluchistan. Its interim capital is at Karachi, on the coastline of Sind. Pakistan was considered a new state by the United Nations and became eligible for admission to the U.N. Its sister nation, the Indian Union, was one of the chartered U.N. members and continued as an original member state.

On September 30, 1947, with only Afghanistan objecting, Pakistan was granted admission to the United Nations. On his arrival in New York from London, to head the Pakistan delegation, Sir Mohammad declared that the Moslem state would go to war against the country from which it had broken off if the United Nations failed to solve the problem of communal rioting in the Asiatic subcontinent. In his initial speech to the U.N. General Assembly, Sir Mohammad warned the major powers

that their failure to reach agreement was endangering man's "last chance of salvation"—the United Nations—and stated that Pakistan was pledged to try to achieve better understanding in the United Nations organization. Appealing to the Assembly to find ways to make the U.N. work "in the spirit in which it was founded," he went on to say, "Wars in the past had arisen from false notions of racial superiority, economic exploitation and intolerance of ideas among nations."

In the first major human rights case brought before the United Nations—concerned with the discrimination by the Union of South Africa against the Indian minority in the Union—Sir Mohammad supported a proposal to settle the dispute. He appealed to South Africa to repeal the laws that segregate different racial elements of the South African population. The case, he said, had provided a "glorious opportunity for South Africa to set an example to the entire world in the field of racial amity." Instead, the Pakistan leader pointed out, the South African Government pursued in the United Nations a negative policy that met the Indian charges of racial discrimination with "irrelevant, beclouding replies."

On October 7, 1947, in what was believed to be the longest speech ever delivered in a United Nations General Assembly committee up to that time, Sir Mohammad assailed the proposed partition of Palestine. He said the plan was wholly unjust to the Arabs—admission of Pakistan to the U.N. increased the Middle East "bloc" to ten nations—and suggested that the only fair solution was creation of an independent Arab state with full minority rights guaranteed to the Jews. Pakistan's delegate spoke in behalf of a subcommittee charged with putting into final form the proposals for an independent, unitary state in Palestine. When Alberto Gonzales-Fernandez, of Colombia, resigned as provisional chairman of the group, in protest because his country was the only non-Moslem nation among eight Moslem countries on the subcommittee, Sir Mohammad was elected to succeed him. With the other members of the Moslem bloc in the General Assembly, as well as with Afghanistan, Cuba, Greece, India, and Turkey, Zafrullah voted on behalf of Pakistan against the partition of Palestine into two separate states. A month after this vote was taken (on November 28, 1947), the Pakistan delegate was named to serve in the Cabinet of his country as Minister for Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations.

Author of numerous newspaper and magazine articles on Indian, criminal, and international law, and editor of *Indian Cases, 1916-32*, Sir Mohammad's favorite relaxation is reading, particularly biography, religion, and poetry. The titles of Knight Bachelor and Knight Commander of the Star of India were conferred on Sir Mohammad in 1935 and 1937, respectively. The bearded diplomat is five feet ten inches tall, weighs 155 pounds, and has black hair and dark brown eyes. In April 1926 he was married to Badrunissa Begum, eldest daughter of S. A. Khan, Indian civil servant in Bihar and

Orisa. The statesman and his wife have a son, Amatul Hayy.

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ZAHARIAS, BABE DIDRIKSON (ză-hă'r'i-ās) June 26, 1912- Athlete

Address: Lakewood, Colo.

Considered one of the outstanding all-round athletes in American sports history, Babe Didrikson Zaharias has held championships in many sports. As Babe Didrikson, she was an Olympic track and field champion; as Mrs. Zaharias she set new records in women's golf before turning professional in August 1947.

The sixth of seven children of Ole and Hanna Marie (Olsen) Didrikson, Babe Didrikson was given the prenames Mildred Ella. She was born in Port Arthur, Texas, on June 26, 1912. Her parents had emigrated from Norway, where Mrs. Didrikson had won skating contests. Ole Didrikson, a carpenter and cabinetmaker who had sailed around Cape Horn nineteen times in his seafaring days, put much emphasis on the physical training of his children. Also musical, Mildred, from her seventh to her tenth year, is said to have played the harmonica on weekly broadcasts over a local radio station. During her childhood she was called "Baby" by her family; this was shortened to "Babe," partly in deference to her home run hitting in baseball games. Although Babe Didrikson fought her way into joining the boys' games on equal terms, she could not win a place on the girls' school basketball teams until she entered the Beaumont Senior High School, after graduation from the Magnolia Grade School and the South Junior High School. (The Didriksons had moved to Beaumont when Babe was three.)

Two years later, playing forward in an inter-district basketball game at Houston, Babe Didrikson attracted the attention of Melvin J. McCombs, who coached one of the best girls basketball teams in the country, the Golden Cyclone Athletic Club of the Employers Casualty Company of Dallas. This was in February 1930. Sixteen-year-old Babe was soon put on the insurance company payroll as an office worker. By special arrangement with the school authorities, she left immediately, returning to Beaumont in June to take her final examinations and to be graduated with her class.

In the two years the athlete spent on the Golden Cyclone squad, she was twice selected All-American basketball forward; she captained the track team to second place in the national championship standings, winning most of the points herself; she established eight track and field records for the South and three for the nation, helped win seventeen loving cups, and personally won ninety-two medals, including prizes for records in lifesaving and figure skating. A sport dress she designed and made won first prize at the Texas



Wide World Photos

BABE DIDRIKSON ZAHARIAS

State Fair in 1931. Before the Olympic Games of July 1932 made her a national figure, the girl from Beaumont was already listed in *Famous American Athletes of Today* as the world's greatest woman athlete: she held the Southern A.A.U. record in every track and field event she had ever entered, she threw a baseball further than some major league outfielders (296 feet) and she excelled in every sport she had ever tried except table tennis.

The Los Angeles Olympics audience took the shingle-haired girl to their hearts as they saw her break four world records for women. In the javelin throw, her 43.68 meters, or 143 feet 4 inches, excelled the previous record of 132 feet 7 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches. In the eighty-meter hurdle race she smashed the 12.2 seconds record and then broke her own record with 11.7 seconds after being called back twice for jumping the gun. And in the high jump, although her best jump was disallowed because the judges objected to her style, she is credited with second place at 1.64 meters, or 5 feet 5 inches. "Not even the great Nurmi broke four world records in one Olympic," wrote Grantland Rice "4." "The Babe . . . is without any question the athletic phenomenon of all time, man or woman."

Rice, who made a short moving picture of Miss Didrikson in action, reported that she threw a completed pass of forty-seven yards while partially blocked. In baseball she hit three home runs in one game and made a 313-foot throw from centerfield to the plate, and in swimming she missed by one second the women's free-style record for one hundred yards. Babe Didrikson won the 1932 National Women's Track and Field Championship singlehandedly, taking thirty points, while a twenty-two-member Illinois team came in second.

After the Olympics, in August 1932 the nineteen-year-old Texan obtained a court order enabling her to transact her own business af-

ZAHARIAS, BABE DIDRIKSON—Cont.

fairs. Suspended by the A.A.U. in December because her endorsement was used to advertise an automobile, Miss Didrikson turned professional, despite the A.A.U.'s offer of reinstatement. She engaged a manager, signed contracts for syndicated articles, and later played as the only girl on the Babe Didrikson All-American Basketball Team and on the bearded House of David baseball team. Once she pitched for the St. Louis Cardinals. Miss Didrikson toured the country also in billiards exhibitions with Ruth McGinnis, and then in a vaudeville act of her own—"I did the things I knew how to do, like putting the shot, acrobatics, and playing the mouth organ."

During these years her name dropped out of the headlines because she rarely appeared in the larger cities, considering the smaller communities to offer a more profitable field for her exhibitions. In 1944 she told a columnist that she had earned forty-five to fifty-five thousand dollars a year barnstorming; she was able to support her parents, put her nieces and nephews through school, buy annuities to provide "three hundred a month coffee and cake money," and make some investments.

Having also saved enough to live on for three years, Babe Didrikson determined to devote those years to making herself a golf champion ("I'd done everything else"). She had a card of 92 in her first tournament in October 1934. In April 1935, having practiced under instruction six days a week, Miss Didrikson won the Texas Women's Golf Association championship by beating Mrs. Dan Chandler two up in a thirty-six-hole match; but the U.S. Golf Association, using its discretionary powers, refused to let her enter further amateur competition. She thereupon turned professional again, signing with a sporting goods company for a salary and royalties.

At the invitation of Gene Sarazen, leading male golfer, Babe Didrikson toured with him in 1936, playing exhibitions in the United States and Australia and making, she reported, six hundred to a thousand dollars a week. Always a favorite with the gallery, she developed a "smart line of patter" to accompany her playing. "It's a sort of lonely business, being a woman pro," said an *American Magazine* article under Miss Didrikson's signature in June 1936. "There's no Women's Open or Pro championships to play in." But she did take the Women's Eastern Open title that September, and the Western Open in 1940.

Five years as a professional would have debarred her permanently from amateur golf tournaments; but she left the field within the time limit. Two days before Christmas 1938, twenty-five-year-old Mildred Babe Didrikson had been married to George Zaharias, a 285-pound wrestler known as "the Crying Greek from Cripple Creek," whom she had met in a three-ball golf exhibition game at Los Angeles. Zaharias owned property in southern California, and for a time Mrs. Zaharias ran a women's sports clothes shop next door to her husband's custom tailoring establishment in Beverly Hills. Beginning in 1940, according to sportswriter

Al Buck, she took golf lessons five or six hours a day for eighteen months from Tommy Armour, who had heard of her golfing talent. Later Mrs. Zaharias began intensive tennis practice with leading coach Eleanor Tennant, but gave up the game when ruled ineligible for amateur tournament competition.

During World War II, when national tournaments were suspended, Mrs. Zaharias worked at her golf, and in January 1944 she was reinstated as an amateur. That June she took medal honors and again won the Women's Western Open, defeating Dorothy Germain 7 and 5. "Seldom were Mrs. Zaharias' rocketing drives out of the rough," wrote an Associated Press reporter, "and many of her long iron shots wandered into traps—but her recoveries left a gallery of some two hundred spectators gasping."

Before the June 1945 Western Open semifinals, Mrs. Zaharias was notified of her mother's sudden death. Unable to get immediate transportation back to Los Angeles, she went on with unaccustomed grimness to defeat Miss Germain 4 and 2 and become the first three-time titleholder. Two months later, playing with borrowed clubs because her own had been stolen after an exhibition match at the Utah Open, she shot an even par 154 for the thirty-six holes of the Western Amateur finals but lost one down to Iowa State champion Phyllis Otto—her first tournament defeat in seven years. Babe Zaharias won the Texas Open and Broadmoor Invitational tournaments and a seventy-two-hole challenge match with one-time champion Betty Jameson that season; and at the end of the year she was voted the woman athlete of 1945 by the A.P. poll of sportswriters.

The year 1946 found Babe Didrikson Zaharias the first three-time winner of the A.P. title (the first time had been in 1932); she had taken the Trans-Mississippi, Broadmoor, All-American Open, and National Women's Amateur golf championships, and retained some lesser titles. "The National Amateur is the one I wanted most," she said. In an open tournament in California, she shot an extraordinary 64 and 65 in successive rounds. However, Mrs. Zaharias lost the Western Open semifinals, and was eliminated by teen-age State champions in the Western Amateur semifinals and—a major upset—the first round of the National Women's Open. "I don't seem able to do my best unless I'm behind or in trouble," she has often said. To retain her amateur standing, she refused money prizes, including a five-hundred-dollar bonus for the record-breaking six-under-par 70 by which she qualified for the All-American.

When the 1947 golf season opened in Florida, Mrs. Zaharias won six tournaments in six weeks. In Georgia, on March 30, she topped them off by taking the Women's Titleholders championship with a medal play score of 304 for seventy-two holes of a difficult course, playing the last eighteen holes in a rainstorm. Earlier, in the qualifying round for the Doherty Cup, her card was a record-breaking 68, four under men's par and eight under women's

and she aroused comment by a 284-yard brassie shot from tee to green. Byron Nelson⁴⁶ estimated that only eight of the men professionals could outdrive her (George Zaharias sometimes did). Columnist Dan Daniel added: "She will outdraw the big majority of our male heroes and pull a gallery of twenty-five hundred any old time. . . . Playing from women's tees, she will equal men's par 60 per cent of the time. . . . Babe is the first woman golfer to pay any attention to showmanship. She will josh her rivals and kid with the gallery—and how the spectators love that sort of thing." They also loved to watch her "giant" husband follow her around the links, blow smoke from his cigar to show the wind direction, and reward victory with an enormous hug and kiss.

Mrs. Zaharias ran her string of consecutive victories up to seventeen, climaxed by the British Ladies Amateur title, which no other American had won. The *New York Times*, commenting editorially on the game, remarked, "There's never been anyone quite like her," and the *London Daily Express* wrote that there was "no end to her virtuosity." In August 1947 Mrs. Zaharias announced that she would not defend her amateur titles, but would accept what she termed "offers I could not very well refuse" to turn professional. She had already won every major amateur title. In October 1947 she set a record (293) for women in a 72-hole medal play tournament golf; she had played eighteen consecutive tournaments before she lost one. Having gained all women's amateur golf honors, she announced that she would attempt to qualify for men's open competition in 1948.

Sports followers, recalling Babe Didrikson as a shingle-haired "Muscle Moll" who scorned feminine wiles, were surprised to find Babe Didrikson Zaharias a slim, trim woman. Five feet six inches tall without heels, the tanned, gray-green-eyed athlete "carries 145 pounds gracefully." Her Texas origin shows when she speaks. Mrs. Zaharias lives in Lakewood, near Denver, where her husband manages wrestlers and promotes weekly matches. Late in 1947 she was occupied with the writing of several books, one on golf.

In July 1947 Mrs. Zaharias told a *PM* interviewer that she made all her own golf clothes, sweaters, and gabardine culottes, and had thirty-five pairs of the latter; with the help of a seamstress, she said, she also made four or five hundred pairs to order each year, at about fifty dollars a pair. She also likes to do the sewing and upholstering for her home, and to tend the thirty-three varieties of roses and other flowers she grows. The "super champion" has expressed annoyance at being considered a "muscle woman."

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ZAHARIAS, MILDRED ELLA DIDRIKSON See Zaharias, B. D.

ZANDER, ARNOLD S(CHEUER) Nov. 26, 1901- Union official; public administrator; civil engineer

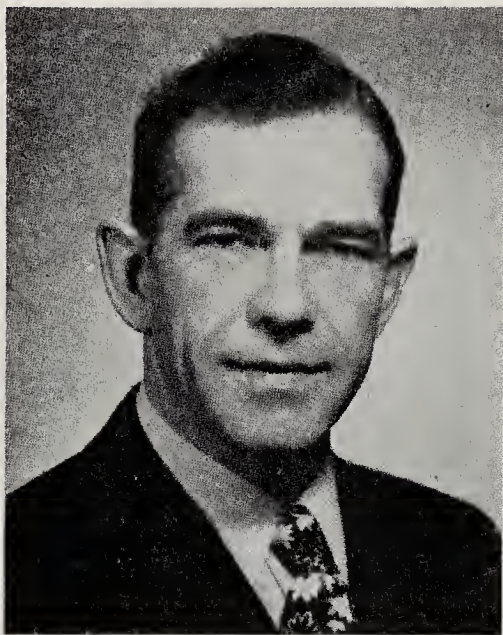
Address: b. c/o American Federation of State County, and Municipal Employees, 448 W. Washington Ave., Madison 1, Wis.; h. 175 Virginia Ter., Madison 5, Wis.

The international president of the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees is Arnold S. Zander, "the only top union man with a Ph.D." Graduated from college with a civil engineering degree, Zander became interested in city planning and public administration. His employment with the State of Wisconsin led to his membership in the International Union of Public Employees. In 1936, after founding, he became head of the affiliated union.

Arnold Scheuer Zander and Anna (Scheuer) Zander were born in 1901, in Two Rivers, Wis. Their father, a skilled mechanic, was interested in discussing economic problems with his daughters and three sons (one of the six children). It was that Arnold attributes, in his life's work. After you graduated from Two Rivers in 1919, he attended the University of Wisconsin. Having majored in civil engineering, he was awarded a Bachelor of Science degree in 1924.

Zander's first position was as a draftsman for the Wisconsin Telephone Company (1924-25). In 1924 he received a position as a draftsman for the Baltimore and Annapolis Railroad, in Baltimore, Maryland, for two years (1925-27). He returned to the University of Wisconsin as a faculty assistant and graduate student. He completed the requirements for a Master of Science degree in city planning. He became secretary of the League of Municipalities, whose headquarters are in Madison, Wisconsin. Zander was named principal examiner for personnel of the Wisconsin State Department. He prepared, in 1931, a thesis, a city plan for Fort Atkinson, Wis.; in 1931 Zander was awarded a degree by the University of Wisconsin.

Two years later Zander was named secretary of the Wisconsin Employees' Union, in the founding of which he had helped. Through his a



ARNOLD S. ZANDER

Henry Ohl, at one time president of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, Zander became much interested in the labor movement among public employees. In 1935 the twenty organizations from five states composed of Government (State and local) employees and directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, met in Chicago to form the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees. The new group was to be affiliated with the A.F. of L. through the American Federation of Government Employees. Zander was elected international president, a post he has maintained since 1935. The AFSC&ME was separately chartered by the A. F. of L. in 1936.

In 1937 Zander set forth the aims of the new union: to achieve job security, cumulative sick leave, "a proper system of transfer and promotion", "salary scheduling with equal pay for equal work." "The program of the federation," Zander wrote, "is the program of modern, properly established, and properly functioning public personnel agencies. . . . It recognizes that the use of the strike weapon would be fatal to accomplishment in public employee organizations." Throughout its existence, AFSC&ME has emphasized its disapproval of the use of the strike except in extreme cases. By early 1946 the union had seventy-five thousand members; it had more than one thousand locals. Zander told fellow A.F. of L. members (in an *American Federationist* article), "It must be said that many public officials have approached the matter openly, fairly, and intelligently . . . [but] we have had the bitterest kind of opposition, and every unfair labor trick used in years past by private employers has been used on us." Zander pointed out that, under the now inoperative Wagner Act, public employees were almost entirely excluded.

AFSC&ME maintains a research service and a public administration library, to which city officials as well as union members refer, and publishes *The Public Employee*, of which Zander is editor.

Zander's union has had particular difficulty in the organization of police department personnel. By July 1947 there were about sixty locals made up entirely of policemen and about sixty other locals which were composed of police and other civil service employees. In Duluth, Minnesota, the police department is 100 per cent organized; other locals are in New Haven, Portland (Oregon), Omaha, Atlanta, and Augusta (Georgia). In Boston, Detroit, Wichita, Los Angeles, and Jackson, however, city legislatures or mayors have refused to deal with police unions or have prohibited their employees from joining. A Mississippi Supreme Court has upheld the action of Jackson police officials in dismissing employees for AFSC&ME membership. When a local of police employees is chartered, the members must agree to a clause in which they pledge not to "call or participate in a strike or refuse to perform their duties as police officers." Police unions usually do not seek the same privileges as other unions do (check-off, union or closed shop). Zander has written, "Policemen are human beings. . . . Probably no group of workers has been more cruelly treated and is proportionally lower paid than the average American police officer."

Zander has served in a number of local and Federal Government posts. He was consultant to the national roster of scientific and specialized personnel of the War Manpower Commission and the United States Civil Service Commission, a participant in the National Conference on the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency called by the United States Department of Justice, a member of the Labor Advisory Board of the National Youth Administration and of the Wisconsin Welfare Council. He was a fraternal delegate (for A.F. of L.) to the 1943 Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. In 1945 he served as A.F. of L. adviser to the American Workers' delegate at the International Labor Organization meeting in Paris. In May 1946 Zander went to Stockholm as a delegate to Tjänstemannens (public employee) Centralorganisation. Zander was chairman of the joint delegation of A.F. of L. and independent railroad unions, which went to Argentina early in 1947 to study labor conditions there. He was the A.F. of L.'s fraternal delegate to the British Trade Union Congress in September 1947.

Other conferences in which Zander has taken part have been Columbia University's March 1947 Press Seminar, the University of Chicago's Public Administration Clearing House Press Seminar, the National Municipal League Conference, the 1946 annual conference of the Government Research Association, the Consumer Cooperative Conference (he is chairman of the A.F. of L. standing committee on consumer cooperatives), and the Third National Forum of Labor, Agriculture, and Industry, held at the University of Wyoming in the

summer of 1947. He is a member of the Civil Liberties Union, the executive committee of the Madison Community Union and of the Madison YMCA, of the Wisconsin Alumni Association, the labor committee of the National Planning Association, the American Labor Education Service, the American Society for Public Administration, the American Political Science Association, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the Civil Service Assembly of United States and Canada, the Academy of Political Science, and the Wisconsin Professional Engineers. He is president of the Eastern Labor Press Con-

ference, and vice-president of the International Labor Press of America.

Zander is a Shriner. He is two inches over six feet in height, weighs 190 pounds. His hair and his eyes are brown. Arnold and Lola Miriam (Dynes) Zander, who were married in June 1929, have three children, Ann, Karla, and Stephen. Zander enjoys outdoor sports—skating, swimming, tennis, and baseball.

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- Leaders in Education (1941)
- Macmillan Encyclopedia of Music and Musicians (1938)
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- Parkhurst, W. and De Bekker, L. J. eds. The Encyclopedia of Music and Musicians (1937)
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- Smith, H. ed. Columbia Dictionary of Modern European Literature (1947)
 Sobel, B. ed. Theatre Handbook (1940)
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 Who's Who, 1947
 Who's Who Among North American Authors (1939)
 Who's Who Among Physicians and Surgeons, 1938
 Who's Who in America, 1946-47
 Who's Who in American Art, 1940-41
 Who's Who in American Education, 1945-46
 Who's Who in American Jewry, 1938-39
 Who's Who in Australia, 1947
 Who's Who in Aviation, 1942-43
 Who's Who in Canada, 1936-37
 Who's Who in Central and East-Europe, 1935-36
 Who's Who in Chicago and Illinois (1945)
 Who's Who in China (1936)
 Who's Who in Colored America, 1941-44
 Who's Who in Commerce and Industry (1946)
 Who's Who in Government, 1932-33
 Who's Who in Engineering, 1941
 Who's Who in Japan, 1937
 Who's Who in Labor (1946)
 Who's Who in Latin America (1940); Pt. I (1946), Pt. II (1945), Pt. III (1947)
 Who's Who in Law, 1937
 Who's Who in Library Service (1943)
 Who's Who in Major League Base Ball (1933)
 Who's Who in New York, 1947
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PERIODICALS AND NEWSPAPERS CONSULTED

- A. L. A. Bul**—American Library Association Bulletin single copy 25c; free to members. American Library Assn, 520 N Michigan Ave, Chicago 11
- Adult Ed J**—Adult Education Journal \$2. American Association for Adult Education, 525 W 120th St, New York 27
Formerly Journal of Adult Education
- Adv & Selling**—Advertising and Selling \$3. Robbins Pub Co, Inc, 9 E 38th St, New York 16
- Am Artist**—American Artist \$3. Watson-Guption Publications, Inc, 330 W 42d St, New York 18
Formerly Art Instruction
- Am Assn Univ Women J**—Journal of the American Association of University Women \$1. American Assn of University Women, 1634 I St, N W, Washington 6, D.C.
- Am Collector**—American Collector \$3. Collectors Pub Co, Inc, 432 Fourth Ave, New York 16
- Am Federationist**—American Federationist \$2. American Federation of Labor, 901 Massachusetts Ave, Washington 1, D.C.
- Am Hist R**—American Historical Review \$5; free to members of the American Historical Assn. Macmillan Co, 60 Fifth Ave, New York 11
- Am Home**—American Home \$1.50. American Home Magazine Corp, 55 Fifth Ave, New York 3
- Am Mag**—American Magazine \$3.00. Crowell-Collier Pub Co, 250 Park Ave, New York 17
- Am Mercury**—American Mercury \$3. American Mercury, Inc, 570 Lexington Ave, New York 22
- Am Phot**—American Photography \$2.50. American Photographic Pub Co, 353 Newbury St, Boston 15
- Am Pol Sci R**—American Political Science Review \$5; free to members of the American Political Science Assn, 209 South Hall, Madison 6
- Am Scand R**—American Scandinavian Review \$2; free to members. American Scandinavian Foundation, 116 E 64th St, New York 21
- Am Scholar**—American Scholar \$2.50. United Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, 5 E 44th St, New York 17
- Am Sociol R**—American Sociological Review \$4 (to libraries \$3; to students \$2.50). American Sociological Society, C. Taeuber, ed. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.
- Amerasia**—Amerasia \$2.50. Amerasia, 225 Fifth Ave, New York 10
- Ann Am Acad**—Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science \$5; free to members. 3457 Walnut St, Philadelphia 4
- Apollo**—Apollo 35s. Field Press, Ltd, Field House, Bream's Bldgs, Chancery Lane, London, EC 4 (\$7.50. 18 E 48th St, New York 17)
- Arch Forum**—Architectural Forum \$8.50. Time, Inc, 330 E 22d St, Chicago 16
- Arch Rec**—Architectural Record \$4.50. F. W. Dodge Corp, 119 W 40th St, New York 18
- Art Bul**—Art Bulletin \$10. College Art Assn, Inc, 625 Madison Ave, New York 22
- Art Digest**—Art Digest \$4. Art Digest, Inc, 116 E 59th St, New York 22
- Art N**—Art News \$7.50. Art Foundation, Inc, 136 E 57th St, New York 22
- Arts & Arch**—Arts and Architecture \$5. John D. Entenza, 3305 Wilshire Blvd, Los Angeles 5
- Asia**—Asia and the Americas \$4. Asia Press, Inc, 40 E 49th St, New York 17
- Asiatic R**—Asiatic Review £1. East and West, Ltd, 3 Victoria St, London, SW 1
- Atlan**—Atlantic Monthly \$6. Atlantic Monthly Co, 8 Arlington St, Boston 16
- Automotive Industries**—Automotive and Aviation Industries \$1. Chilton Co, 56th & Chestnut Sts, Philadelphia 39
- Baltimore Sun Mag**—Baltimore Sun Magazine \$5.20. A. S. Abell Co, Baltimore & Charles Sts, Baltimore 3
- Bet Hom & Gard**—Better Homes & Gardens \$2.50. Meredith Pub Co, 1714 Locust St, Des Moines 3, Iowa
- Book-of-the-Month Club N**—Book-of-the-Month Club News Free to members. Book-of-the-Month Club, Inc, 385 Madison Ave, New York 17
- Books (N Y Herald Tribune)** See N Y Herald Tribune Books
- Books (N Y Times)** See N Y Times Book R
- Books Abroad**—Books Abroad \$2. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, Okla.
- Brooklyn Eagle**—Brooklyn Eagle \$15. F. D. Schroth, 24 Johnson St, Brooklyn 1
- Bsns W**—Business Week \$5. McGraw-Hill Pub Co, Inc, 330 W 42d St, New York 18
- Bul Bibliog**—Bulletin of Bibliography and Dramatic Index \$3. F. W. Faxon Co, 83 Francis St, Boston 15
- Bul Museum Modern Art**. See New York City. Museum of Modern Art Bul
- Bul Pan Am Union**—Bulletin of the Pan American Union \$1.50. Pan American Union, 17th St and Constitution Ave, N W, Washington 6, D.C.
- Calif Arts & Arch**—California Arts & Architecture. See Arts and Architecture
- Canad Forum**—Canadian Forum \$3. Canadian Forum, Ltd, 16 Huntley St, Toronto 5, Canada
- Canad Hist R**—Canadian Historical Review \$2. University of Toronto Press, Toronto 5
- Cath Lib World**—Catholic Library World \$5; free to members. Catholic Library Assn, P.O. Box 631, Scranton, Pa.
- Cath N**—Catholic News \$2.50. C. H. Ridder, 22 N William St, New York 7
- Cath School J**—Catholic School Journal \$2.50. Bruce Pub Co, 540 N Milwaukee St, Milwaukee 2, Wis.
- Cath World**—Catholic World \$4. Missionary Society of St Paul the Apostle, 401 W 59th St, New York 19
- Chicago Daily N**—News \$13.20. Chicago Daily News, Inc, 400 W Madison St, Chicago 6
- Christian Cent**—Christian Century \$6. Christian Century Press, 407 S Dearborn St, Chicago 5
- Christian Sci Mon**—Christian Science Monitor (Atlantic edition) \$12. Christian Science Pub Soc, 1 Norway St, Boston 15
- Christian Sci Mon Mag**—Christian Science Monitor Weekly Magazine Section \$2.50. Christian Science Pub Soc, 1 Norway St, Boston 15
- Civil Eng**—Civil Engineering \$5. American Society of Civil Engineers, 33 W 39th St, New York 18
- Col Engl**—College English \$3. University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Ave, Chicago
- Collier's**—Collier's \$3. Crowell-Collier Pub Co, Springfield, Ohio
- Commonweal**—Commonweal \$5. Commonweal Pub Co, Inc, 386 Fourth Ave, New York 16
- Cong Digest**—Congressional Digest \$5. Congressional Digest, 726 Jackson Pl, N W, Washington 6, D.C.
- Connoisseur**—Connoisseur 43s. Connoisseur, Ltd, 28 & 30 Grosvenor Gardens, London, SW 1 (\$7.50. Connoisseur and International Studio, 572 Madison Ave, New York 22)
- Contemp**—Contemporary Review \$9.50. British Periodicals Ltd, 46-47 Chancery Lane, London, WC 2
- Coronet**—Coronet \$3. Esquire, Inc, 919 N Michigan Ave, Chicago 11
- Cosmopolitan**—Cosmopolitan \$3.50. Hearst Magazines, Inc, 57th St & Eighth Ave, New York 19
- Creat Art**—Creative Art (discontinued)

Cue—Cue (Manhattan edition) \$3. Cue Publishing Co, Inc, 6 E 39th St, New York 16
Cur Hist ns—Current History \$3. Events Pub Co, Inc, 2030 Upland Way, Philadelphia 31
Cur Opinion—Current Opinion (discontinued)

Dance—Dance Magazine \$3.75. Rudor Pub Co, 503 W 33d St, New York 1
Design—Design \$3. Design Pub Co, 131 E State St, Columbus 15, Ohio
Detroit Free Press—Free Press \$15.60. Knight Newspapers, Inc, 321 Lafayette Blvd, Detroit 31
Dram Mir—Dramatic Mirror (discontinued)
Dublin R—Dublin Review 15s. Burns Oates & Washbourne, Ltd, 28 Ashley Pl, London, SW 1 (\$4 International News Co, 131 Varick St, New York 13)

EccI R—Ecclesiastical Review \$4. American Ecclesiastical Review, Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C.
Educa—Education \$4. Palmer Co, 370 Atlantic Ave, Boston 10
EI Engl R—Elementary English Review \$2.50. National Council of Teachers of English, 211 W 68th St, Chicago 21
Engl J—English Journal \$3. University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Ave, Chicago 37
Engl J (H S ed) See Engl J
Esquire—Esquire \$6. Esquire, Inc, 919 N Michigan Ave, Chicago 11
Etude—Etude \$2.50. Theodore Presser Co, 1712 Chestnut St, Philadelphia 1

Facts on File—Facts on File \$25. Person's Index, Facts on File, Inc, 516 Fifth Ave, New York 9
Far Eastern S.—Far Eastern Survey \$5. 1 E 54th St, New York 22
Flying—Flying \$4. Ziff-Davis Pub Co, 185 N Wabash Ave, Chicago 1
For Affairs—Foreign Affairs \$5. Council on Foreign Relations, Inc, 58 E 68th St, New York 21
For Policy Rep—Foreign Policy Reports \$5. (to libraries subscription includes Foreign Policy Bulletins and 6 headline books); \$3 to F. P. A. members. Foreign Policy Assn, Inc, 22 E 38th St, New York 16
Forbes—Forbes \$4. B. C. Forbes & Sons Pub Co, Inc, 120 Fifth Ave, New York 11
Fortnightly—Fortnightly \$8.50. Fortnightly Review, 4, 5, & 6 Soho Sq, London, W 1
Fortune—Fortune \$10. Time, Inc, 330 E 22d St, Chicago 16
Forum—Forum \$3. Events Pub Co, Inc, 2030 Upland Way, Philadelphia 31
 Forum combined with Current History from May 30, 1940, to August 31, 1945; resumed publication as an independent magazine in September of 1945.
Free World—Free World \$4. Free World, Inc, 144 Bleecker St, New York 12

Good H—Good Housekeeping \$3.50. Hearst Magazines, Inc, 57th St. & Eighth Ave, New York 19

Harper—Harper's Magazine \$5. Harper & Bros, 49 E 33d St, New York 16
Harper's Bazaar—Harper's Bazaar \$5. Hearst Magazines, Inc, 572 Madison Ave, New York 22

Home & F See House B

Horn Bk—Horn Book \$3. Horn Book, Inc, 248 Boylston St, Boston 16

House & Gard—House and Garden \$4. Condé Nast Publications, Inc, 420 Lexington Ave, New York 17

House B—House Beautiful \$4. Hearst Magazines, Inc, 572 Madison Ave, New York 22

Illus Lond N—Illustrated London News £4 9s 6d, 1 New Oxford St, London, WC 1 (American edition \$16. British edition \$18. International News Co, 131 Varick St, New York 13)

Ind Woman—Independent Woman \$1.50. National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc, 1819 Broadway, New York 23

Independent—Independent \$1. The Independent, Hotel Astor, Times Sq, New York 19

Inland Printer—Inland Printer \$4. Maclean-Hunter Pub Corp, 309 W Jackson Blvd, Chicago 6

Int Studio—International Studio (discontinued)

Inter-American—Inter-American \$3. J. I. B. McCulloch, 415 Lexington Ave, New York 17

J Home Econ—Journal of Home Economics \$3. American Home Economics Assn, 620 Mills Bldg, Washington 6, D.C.

J Negro Hist—Journal of Negro History \$4. Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, 1538 Ninth St, N W, Washington 1, D.C.

Knickerbocker W—Knickerbocker Weekly. The Netherlands Pub Co, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20

Ladies' Home J—Ladies' Home Journal \$3. Curtis Pub Co, Independence Sq, Philadelphia 5

Liberty—Liberty \$3.50. Liberty Magazine, Inc, 37 W 57th St, New York 19

Library J—Library Journal \$6. R. R. Bowker Co, 62 W 45th St, New York 19

Life—Life \$5.50. Time, Inc, 330 E 22d St, Chicago 16

Life & Letters To-day—Life and Letters To-day 14s. 430 Strand, London WC 2 (\$3.50 International News Co, 131 Varick St, New York 13)

Lit Digest—Literary Digest (discontinued)

Lon Studio. See Studio

Look—Look \$3.50. Cowles Magazines, Inc, 511 Fifth Ave, New York 17

Mademoiselle—Mademoiselle \$3. Street & Smith Publications, Inc, 122 E 42d St, New York 17

Mag Art—Magazine of Art \$5; free to members. American Federation of Arts, Barr Bldg, Farragut Sq, Washington 6, D.C.

Mag of Wall Street—Magazine of Wall Street \$10. C. G. Wyckoff, 90 Broad St, New York 4

Mag World—Magazine World \$4. Magazine World, Inc, 40 E 49th St, New York 17

Mo Labor R—Monthly Labor Review \$3.50. Supt. of Documents, Washington 25, D.C.

Motion Pict—Motion Picture \$1.20. Fawcett Publications, Inc, 67 W 44th St, New York 18

Motion Pict Classic—Motion Picture Classic (discontinued)

Movie Classic—Movie Classic (discontinued)

Mus Am—Musical America \$4. Musical America Corp, 113 W 57th St, New York 19

Mus Courier—Musical Courier \$3. Music Periodicals Corp, 119 W 57th St, New York 19

Mus Q—Musical Quarterly \$4. G. Schirmer, Inc, 3 E 43d St, New York 17

Musician—Musician \$3. AMF Artists Service, Inc, 139 E 47th St, New York 17

N Y Dram—New York Dramatic Mirror (discontinued)

N Y Herald Tribune—New York Herald Tribune \$22, including Sunday edition. New York Tribune, Inc, 230 W 41st St, New York 18

- N Y Herald Tribune Books—New York Herald Tribune Books \$2. New York Tribune, Inc, 230 W 41st St, New York 18
- N Y Post—New York Post \$16.50, including Saturday edition. New York Post, Inc, 75 West St, New York 6
- N Y State Ed—New York State Education \$2. New York State Teachers Assn, 152 Washington Ave, Albany 6
- N Y Sun—New York Sun \$12. New York Sun, Inc, 280 Broadway, New York 7
- N Y Times—New York Times \$23, including Sunday edition. The New York Times Co, 229 W 43d St, New York 18
- N Y Times Book R—New York Times Book Review \$3. The New York Times Co, 229 W 43d St, New York 18
- N Y Times Mag—New York Times Magazine \$7.50. (Complete Sunday edition; not sold separately) New York Times Co, 229 W 43d St, New York 18
- N Y World-Telegram—New York World-Telegram \$15. New York World-Telegram Corp, 125 Barclay St, New York 7
- Nashville Banner—Banner \$13. J. G. Stahlman, 11th Ave & Broadway, Nashville, Tenn.
- Nat Ed Assn J—Journal of the National Education Association \$3; free to members. National Education Assn, 1201 16th St, N W, Washington 6, D.C.
- Nat Geog Mag—National Geographic Magazine \$5. National Geographic Soc, 1146 16th St, N W, Washington 6, D.C.
- Nat R—National Review 36s. Rolls House, 2 Brean's Bldgs, Chancery Lane, London, EC 4 (\$8.50 International News Co, 131 Varick St, New York 13)
- Nation—The Nation \$6. The Nation Associates, Inc, 20 Vesey St, New York 7
- Nation's Bsns—Nation's Business \$12 (3 years). Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H St, N W, Washington 6, D.C.
- Natur Hist—Natural History \$4. American Museum of Natural History, 79th St and Central Park West, New York 24
- Nature—Nature £4 10s; single numbers 1s 6d. Macmillan & Co, Ltd, St Martin's St, London, WC 2 (\$22.50; single numbers 50c. Macmillan Co, 60 Fifth Ave, New York 11)
- Nature Mag—Nature Magazine \$3. American Nature Assn, 1214 16th St, N W, Washington 6, D.C.
- New Eng Q—New England Quarterly \$4. New England Quarterly, 200 Stevens Hall, Orono, Me.
- New Repub—New Republic \$6. Editorial Publications, Inc, 40 E 49th St, New York 17
- New Statesm & Nation—New Statesman and Nation—Week-end Review 32s 6d, 10 Great Turnstile, London, WC 1 (\$7 International News Co, 131 Varick St, New York 13)
- New York City. Museum of Modern Art Bul—Bulletin of the Museum of Modern Art, 10c a copy; free to members. Museum of Modern Art, 11 W 53d St, New York 19
- New Yorker—New Yorker \$7. F-R. Pub Corp, 25 W 43d St, New York 18
- Newsweek—Newsweek \$6.50. Weekly Publications, Inc, Newsweek Bldg, 152 W 42d St, New York 18
- 19th Cent—Nineteenth Century and After \$8.75. Constable & Co, Ltd, 10 Orange St, London, WC 2
- Opera N—Opera News \$3; free to members. Metropolitan Opera Guild, Inc, 654 Madison Ave, New York 21
- Outlook—Outlook (discontinued)
- Parnassus—Parnassus (discontinued)
- Pathfinder—Pathfinder \$2. Farm Journal, Inc, Washington Sq, Philadelphia 5
- Pencil P—Pencil Points Progressive Architecture \$3. Reinhold Pub Corp, 330 W 42d St, New York 18
- Philadelphia Record—Philadelphia Record \$9.36. Philadelphia Record Co, Broad & Wood Sts, Philadelphia 1
- Photoplay—Photoplay \$3.60 (two years) Macfadden Publications, Inc, 205 E 42d St, New York 17
- Combined with Movie Mirror
- PM—PM \$16, including Sunday edition. Harry C. Holden, Subscription Manager, P.O. Box 81, Times Square Station, New York 18; The Newspaper PM, Inc, 164 Duane St, New York 13
- Poetry—Poetry \$3. 232 E Erle St, Chicago 11
- Pol Sci Q—Political Science Quarterly \$5; free to members. Academy of Political Science, Columbia University, New York 27
- Pop Mech—Popular Mechanics Magazine \$2.50. Popular Mechanics Co, 200 E Ontario St, Chicago 11
- Pop Sci—Popular Science Monthly \$2.50. Popular Science Pub Co, Inc, 353 Fourth Ave, New York 10
- Progress Educ—Progressive Education \$3. American Education Fellowship, 289 Fourth Ave, New York 10
- Prométhée—Prométhée L'Amour de l'Art (discontinued)
- Pub W—Publishers' Weekly \$5. R. R. Bowker Co, 62 W 45th St, New York 19
- Q R—Quarterly Review 31s 4d. J. Murray, 50 Albemarle St, London, W 1. (\$6.50 International News Co, 131 Varick St, New York 13)
- Queen's Q—Queen's Quarterly \$2. Queen's University, Kingston, Canada
- R of Rs—Review of Reviews (discontinued)
- Railway Conductor—Railway Conductor \$1.50. Order of Railway Conductors, Cedar Rapids, Iowa
- Read Digest—Reader's Digest \$3. Reader's Digest Assn, Inc, Pleasantville, N.Y.
- Ref Shelf—Reference Shelf \$6 per volume of ten bound numbers, published irregularly. H. W. Wilson Co, 950-972 University Ave, New York 52
- Renssalaer Polytechnic—Renssalaer Polytechnic \$1.50 Renssalaer Polytechnic Institute, Drawer 958, Troy, New York
- Rotarian—Rotarian \$1.50. Rotary International, 35 E Wacker Drive, Chicago 1
- Roy Inst Brit Arch J—Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects £1 16s postpaid. The Institute, 66 Portland Pl, London, W 1
- St Louis Post-Dispatch—Post-Dispatch \$15. Pulitzer Pub Co, 1111 Olive St, St. Louis 1, Mo.
- Sales Management—Sales Management \$5. Sales Management, Inc, 386 Fourth Ave, New York 16
- San Francisco Chronicle—Chronicle \$21. Chronicle Pub Co, 901 Mission St, San Francisco 19
- Sat Eve Post—Saturday Evening Post \$6. The Curtis Pub Co, Independence Sq, Philadelphia 5
- Sat R Lit—Saturday Review of Literature \$6. Saturday Review Associates, Inc, 25 W 45th St, New York 19
- Sch & Soc—School and Society \$5; free to members of the Society for the Advancement of Education, Inc, 15 Amsterdam Ave, New York 23
- Sch Arts—School Arts \$4. School Arts, Printers Bldg, 44 Portland St, Worcester 8, Mass.
- Sch R—School Review \$2.50. University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Ave, Chicago 37
- Scholastic—Senior Scholastic (High School Teacher edition) \$2.50 (teacher ed. only); school group rate (two or more subscriptions to one address) \$1.20 for special eds. \$1.50 for combined ed. Scholastic Corp, 220 E 42d St, New York 17
- Sci Am—Scientific American \$4. Munn & Co, Inc, 24 W 40th St, New York 18

- Sci Mo**—Scientific Monthly \$5. American Assn for the Advancement of Science, Smithsonian Institution Bldg, Washington 25, D.C.
- Sci N L**—Science News Letter \$5. Science Service, Inc, 1719 N St, N W, Washington 6, D.C.
- Science**—Science \$6. Science Pr, American University, Massachusetts & Nebraska Aves, Washington 16, D.C.
- Science ns**—Science (new series); \$6. Science Press, Lancaster, Pa.
- Scrib Mag**—Scribner's Magazine (discontinued)
- So Atlan Q**—South Atlantic Quarterly \$3. Duke University Press, Durham, N.C.
- Spec**—Spectator 30s. 99 Gower St, London, WC 1 (\$7 International News Co, 131 Varick St, New York 13)
- Stage**—Stage (discontinued)
- Stage Pict**—Stage Pictorial (discontinued)
- Studio**—Studio \$6. Studio Publication, Inc, 381 Fourth Ave, New York 16 (30s; The Studio, Ltd, 66 Chandos Pl, London, WC 2)
- Sunday News**—News \$2.50. News Syndicate Co, Inc, 220 E 42d St, New York 17
- Sunset Mag**—Sunset Magazine \$1.50. Lane Pub Co, 576 Sacramento St, San Francisco 11
- Survey**—Survey Midmonthly \$3. Survey Associates, Inc, 112 E 19th St, New York 3
- Survey G**—Survey Graphic \$3. Survey Associates, Inc, 112 E 19th St, New York 3
- Theatre Arts**—Theatre Arts \$5. Theatre Arts, Inc, 130 W 56th St, New York 19
- This Month**—This Month Magazine \$3. Association for the Promotion of International Understanding, Inc, 247 Park Ave, New York 17
- This Week**—This Week Magazine. Distributed each Sunday with different newspapers. United Newspapers Magazine Corp, 420 Lexington Ave, New York 17
- Time**—Time \$6.50. Time, Inc, 330 E 22d St, Chicago 16
- Town and Country**—Town and Country \$5. Hearst Magazines, Inc, 572 Madison Ave, New York 22
- Travel**—Travel \$4. Robert M. McBride & Co, Inc, 116 E 16th St, New York 3
- U N Bul**—United Nations Weekly Bulletin \$6. International Documents Service, Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27
- U N World**—United Nations World \$4. U N World Inc, 385 Madison Ave, New York 17
- U S Bur Labor**. See **Mo Labor R**
- U S Bur Labor Bul**—United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Bulletins. Free to libraries. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D.C. Purchase orders, Supt. of Documents, Washington 25, D.C.
- U S News**—United States News \$4. United States News Pub Corp, 24th & N Sts, N W, Washington 7, D.C.
- U S Office Educ Bul**—United States Office of Education. Bulletins. Free to libraries. Office of Education, Washington, D.C. Purchase orders, Supt. of Documents, Washington 25, D.C.
- Va Q R**—Virginia Quarterly Review \$3. University of Virginia, 1 West Range, Charlottesville, Va.
- Variety**—Variety \$10. Variety, Inc, 154 W 46th St, New York 19
- Victor Record R**—Victor Record Review 60c. RCA Victor div of Radio Corp of America, Camden, N.J.
- Vital Speeches**—Vital Speeches of the Day \$3.50. City News Pub Co, 33 W 42d St, New York 18
- Vogue**—Vogue (Incorporating Vanity Fair) \$6. Condé Nast Publications Inc, 420 Lexington Ave, New York 17
- War Cry**—War Cry \$3.50. The Salvation Army, 120 W 14th St, New York 11
- Wilson Lib Bul**—Wilson Library Bulletin \$2. H. W. Wilson Co, 950-972 University Ave, New York 52
- Woman's Home C**—Woman's Home Companion \$2.50. Crowell-Collier Pub Co, Springfield, Ohio
- World Report**—World Report \$4. United States News Pub Corp, 24th & N Sts, Washington 7, D.C.
- World's Work**—World's Work (discontinued)
- Writer**—The Writer \$3. The Writer, Inc, 8 Arlington St, Boston 16
- Yale R ns**—Yale Review \$3. 143 Elm St, New Haven 7, Conn.
- Young Wings**—Young Wings Free to members. Junior Literary Guild, Garden City, N.Y.

NECROLOGY—1947

This is an index to notices of biographees' deaths for the year. Deaths which occurred in late 1947 are recorded in the January 1948 issues of CURRENT BIOGRAPHY; references to those issues are included in this index.

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| Atcheson, George, Jr. (biog 1946) | Harbord, James G(uthrie) (biog 1945) | Patiño, Simón I(turi) (biog 1942) |
| Bailey, Josiah W(illiam) (biog 1945) | Hauteclouque, Jacques-Philippe Leclerc de See Leclerc, J.-P. (biog 1944) | Pippin, Horace (biog 1945) |
| Beatty, Bessie (biog 1944) | Hellinger, Mark (John) (biog 1947) | Rowe, L(eo) S(tanton) (biog 1945) |
| Bilbo, Theodore G(illmore) (biog 1943) | Hickman, Emily (Gregory) (biog 1945) | Runyon, Alfred Damon See Runyon, D. (biog 1942) |
| Butler, Nicholas Murray (biog 1940) | Huberman, Bronislaw (biog 1941) | Runyon, Damon (biog 1942) |
| Carlson, Evans F(ordyce) (biog 1943) | Jackson, William K(enneth) (biog 1946) | Selfridge, H(arry) Gordon (biog 1941) |
| Carter, Boake (biog 1942) | Kraus, René (Raoul) (biog 1941) | Smith, Harold D(ewey) (biog 1943) |
| Catt, Carrie (Lane) Chapman (biog 1940) | La Guardia, Fiorello H(enry) (biog 1940) | Sodero, Cesare (biog 1943) See Jan 48 |
| Christian X, King of Denmark (biog 1943) | Lambert, Sylvester M(axwell) (biog 1941) | Sultan, Daniel I(som) (biog 1945) |
| De Hauteclouque, Jacques-Philippe Leclerc See Leclerc, J.-P. (biog 1944) | Lawes, Lewis E(dward) (biog 1941) | Surles, Alexander D(ay) (biog 1945) |
| Elliott, Harriet Wiseman (biog 1940) | Leao Velloso, P(edro) (biog 1946) | Talmadge, Eugene (biog 1941) |
| Ford, Henry (biog 1944) | Leclerc, Jacques-Philippe (biog 1944) | Taylor, Laurette (biog 1945) |
| Gardner, O(liver) Max(well) (biog 1947) | Lerch, Archer L(ynn) (biog 1945) | Tiso, Joseph (biog 1943) |
| Geiger, Roy S(tanley) (biog 1945) | McLean, Evalyn Walsh (biog 1943) | Valentine, Lewis J(oseph) (biog 1946) |
| George II, King of Greece (biog 1943) | Metzelthin, Pearl V(iolette) (biog 1942) See Jan 48 | Victor Emmanuel III, King of Italy (biog 1943) See Jan 48 |
| Goudy, Frederic W(illiam) (biog 1941) | Mitscher, Marc A(ndrew) (biog 1944) | Watt, Robert J. (biog 1945) |
| Gower, Pauline (Mary de Peaulx) (biog 1943) | Monsky, Henry (biog 1941) | Wilkinson, Ellen (Cicely) (biog 1941) |
| | Moore, Grace (biog 1944) | Wilson, Hugh (Robert) (biog 1941) |
| | Nagano, Osami (biog 1942) | Winant, John G(ilbert) (biog 1941) |
| | | Woolley, Mary E(mma) (biog 1942) |

CLASSIFICATION BY PROFESSION—1947

Agriculture

Aiken, George D(avid)
 Arnold, Edwin G(ustaf)
 Davis, Joseph S(tancliffe)
 Lusk, Mrs. Georgia L(ee)
 Mitchell, H(arry) L(eland)
 Myer, Dillon S(eymour)
 Patterson, Frederick Douglas
 Penney, J(ames) C(ash)
 Wallace, Henry A(gard)

Architecture

Harrison, Wallace K(irkman)
 Le Corbusier
 Neutra, Richard J(oseph)

Art

Capp, Al
 Cartier-Bresson, Henri
 Frissell, Toni
 Goudy, Frederic W(illiam) obit
 Karfiol, Bernard
 Pope, Arthur Upham
 Simonson, Lee
 Speicher, Eugene (Edward)
 Willet, Henry Lee

Aviation

Echols, Oliver P(atton)
 Gardner, Lester D(urand)
 Gower, Pauline (Mary de
 Peaully) obit

Business

Behn, Sosthenes
 Bunting, Earl
 Campbell, Sir Malcolm
 Capehart, Homer E(arl)
 Carpenter, John Alden
 Chase, Lucia
 Coolidge, William D(avid)
 Dodd, Alvin E(arl)
 Douglas, Lewis W(illiams)
 Fitzgerald, Pegen
 Fraser, Sir (William Jocelyn)
 Ian
 Frissell, Toni
 Funk, Charles Earle
 Gardner, Lester D(urand)
 Giannini, A(madeo) P(eter)
 Goudy, Frederic W(illiam) obit
 Griffith, Paul H(oward)
 Griswold, Dwight P(almer)
 Harding, Margaret S(nodgrass)
 Hecht, George J(oseph)
 Herrick, Elinore Morehouse
 Herter, Christian Archibald
 Hobson, Laura Z(ametkin)
 Holt, Hamilton
 Hooper, C(laude) E(rnest)

Ives, Charles E(dward)
 Jackson, William K(enneth)
 obit
 Jordan, Virgil (Dustin)
 Julian, Percy L(avon)
 Knutson, Harold
 Kobak, Edgar
 Lasky, Jesse L(ouis)
 Luckman, Charles
 Mardikian, George M(agar)
 Monnet, Jean
 O'Daniel, W(ilbert) Lee
 Oleson, Lloyd F(rederic)
 Penney, J(ames) C(ash)
 Pike, Sumner T(ucker)
 Richards, Vincent
 Rosenwald, Lessing J(ulius)
 St. George, Katharine (Delano
 Price Collier)
 Selfridge, H(arry) Gordon obit
 Shreve, Earl Owen
 Smith, George Albert
 Starr, Louis E(dward)
 Stoopnagle, Colonel
 Thomas, J(ohn) Parnell
 Thorp, Willard L(ong)
 Tschirky, Oscar (Michel)
 Vallee, Rudy
 Wiener, Alexander S(olomon)

Dance

Chase, Lucia
 Knott, Sarah Gertrude
 Robbins, Jerome

Diplomacy

Arce, José
 Asaf Ali
 Atcheson, George, Jr. obit
 Azzam, Abdul Rahman
 Belt, Guillermo
 Dendramis, Vassili
 Gardner, O(liver) Max(well)
 Grady, Henry F(rancis)
 Hassan, Mahmoud
 Hilldring, John H(enry)
 Hoo (Chi-tsai), Victor
 Kennan, George F(rost)
 Kleffens, Eelco (Nicolaas) van
 Leao Velloso, P(edro) obit
 Lleras Camargo, Alberto
 Marshall, George C(atlett)
 Nenni, Pietro
 Novikov, Nikolai V(asilievich)
 Oliver, Lunsford E(verett)
 Patiño, Simón I(turi) obit
 Pearson, Lester Bowles
 Rasmussen, Gustav
 Seif-ul-Islam Abdullah, Prince
 Wilson, Hugh (Robert) obit
 Winant, John G(ilbert) obit

Education

Adams, Roger
 Aiken, Howard (Hathaway)
 Alvarez, Luis W(alter)
 Arce, José
 Baxter, James P(hinney), 3d
 Beals, Ralph A(lbert)
 Benoit-Lévy, Jean
 Borgese, G(iuseppe) A(ntonio)
 Brannaman, Ray H(arold)
 Buck, Solon J(ustus)
 Bush, Vannevar
 Butler, Nicholas Murray obit
 Cartwright, Morse A(dams)
 Cavanaugh, John J(oseph),
 Rev.
 Clague, Ewan
 Clark, Evans
 Clark, John D(avidson)
 Clarke, (Charles) Walter
 Cori, Carl F(erdinand)
 Cori, Gerty T(heresa Radnitz)
 Davis, Harvey N(athaniel)
 Davis, Joseph S(tancliffe)
 Dearborn, Ned H(arland)
 Dodd, Alvin E(arl)
 Duggan, Laurence (Hayden)
 Duncan, Thomas W(illiam)
 Duvall, Evelyn (Ruth) Millis
 Eichelberger, Clark M(ell)
 Elliott, Harriet Wiseman obit
 Emeny, Brooks
 Freedley, George (Reynolds)
 Funk, Charles Earle
 Gassner, John (Waldhorn)
 Gibson, John W(illard)
 Grady, Henry F(rancis)
 Griffith, Ernest S(tacey)
 Harding, Margaret S(nodgrass)
 Hecht, George J(oseph)
 Hektoen, Ludvig
 Hickman, Emily (Gregory) obit
 Hitti, Philip K(huri)
 Holt, Hamilton
 Jellinek, Elvin M(orton)
 Julian, Percy L(avon)
 Knott, Sarah Gertrude
 Lange, Halvard M(anthey)
 Lasswell, Harold D(wight)
 Leigh, Robert D(evore)
 Lucas, Martha B.
 Lusk, Mrs. Georgia L(ee)
 McHale, Kathryn
 McIntosh, (Margaret) Millicent
 Carey
 Maddox, William P(ercy)
 Maier, Walter A(rthur), Rev.
 Merriam, Charles E(dward)
 Moore, Douglas (Stuart)
 Noyes, W(illiam) Albert, Jr.
 Ojike, Mbonu
 Parker, Karla V(anOstrand)
 Patterson, Frederick Douglas
 Peker, Recep

Piccard, Auguste
 Piccard, Jean Félix
 Pope, Arthur Upham
 Pound, Roscoe
 Rhee, Syngman
 Rice, Paul North
 Rowe, L(eo) S(tanton) obit
 Russell, William F(letcher)
 Slichter, Sumner Huber
 Snow, Glenn E.
 Thompson, M(elvin) E(rnest)
 Thomson, Sir George Paget
 Thorp, Willard L(ong)
 Toynbee, Arnold J(oseph)
 Undén, Bo Osten
 Vanderbilt, Arthur T.
 Wilbur, Ray Lyman
 Wood, James Madison
 Woolley, Mary E(mma) obit
 Wrinch, Dorothy (M.)
 Yim, Louise

Engineering

Aiken, Howard (Hathaway)
 Bunting, Earl
 Bush, Vannevar
 Christopher, George T.
 Chubb, L(ewis) Warrington
 Collyer, John L(yon)
 Davis, Harvey N(athaniel)
 Freedman, Benedict
 Funk, Charles Earle
 Ingles, Harry C(lyde)
 Keller, K(aufman) T(huma)
 Shreve, Earl Owen
 Wilson, Carroll Louis
 Zander, Arnold S(cheuer)

Finance

Caffrey, James J(oseph)
 Dodge, Joseph M(orrell)
 Eady, Sir (Crawfurd) Wilfred (Griffin)
 Giannini, A(madeo) P(eter)
 Goodloe, John D(uncan, 3d)
 McCloy, John J(ay)
 Monnet, Jean
 Pike, Sumner T(ucker)
 Saltzman, Charles E(skridge)
 Smith, Harold D(ewey) obit
 Strauss, Lewis L(ichtenstein)
 Young, Robert R(alph)

Government— Foreign

Alberto (Da Motta E Silva),
 Alvaro
 Arce, José
 Asaf Ali
 Attlee, Clement R(ichard)
 Auriol, Vincent
 Azzam, Abdul Rahman
 Belt, Guillermo
 Ben-Gurion, David
 Benoit-Lévy, Jean
 Calwell, Arthur A(ugustus)
 Christian X, King of Denmark
 obit

Churchill, Randolph (Frederick
 Edward Spencer)
 Claxton, Brooke
 Crossman, R(ichard) H(oward)
 S(tafford)
 Dendramis, Vassili
 Eady, Sir (Crawfurd) Wilfred
 (Griffin)
 Erlander, Tage
 Fraser, Sir (William Jocelyn)
 Ian
 Frederik IX, King of Denmark
 George II, King of Greece obit
 Gower, Pauline (Mary de Pe-
 auly) obit
 Gruber, Karl
 Guerrero, José Gustavo
 Hassan, Mahmoud
 Hoo (Chi-tsai), Victor
 Kleffens, Eelco (Nicolaas) van
 Kraus, René (Raoul) obit
 Lange, Halvard M(anthey)
 Leao Velloso, P(edro) obit
 Lefauchaux, Marie-Hélène
 Lleras Camargo, Alberto
 Mehta, Hansa
 Monnet, Jean
 Moutet, Marius
 Nagano, Osami obit
 Nenni, Pietro
 Noue, Jehan (Ludovic James
 Achille) de, Comte
 Novikov, Nikolai V(asilievich)
 Paul I, King of the Hellenes
 Pearson, Lester Bowles
 Peker, Recep
 Plowden, Sir Edwin Noel
 Ramadier, Paul
 Rasmussen, Gustav
 Rhee, Syngman
 Seif-ul-Islam Abdullah, Prince
 Soekarno
 Sophoulis, Themistocles
 Street, Jessie (Mary Grey)
 Tiso, Joseph obit
 Togliatti, Palmiro
 Undén, Bo Osten
 Wilkinson, Ellen (Cicely) obit
 Yim, Louise
 Zafrullah Khan, Choudri Sir
 Mohammad

Government— United States

Aiken, George D(avid)
 Alvarez, Luis W(alter)
 Arnold, Edwin G(ustaf)
 Atcheson, George, Jr. obit
 Bacher, Robert F(ox)
 Bailey, Josiah W(illiam) obit
 Bilbo, Theodore G(ilmore) obit
 Blain, Daniel
 Brannaman, Ray H(arold)
 Brewster, (Ralph) Owen
 Brooks, C(harles) Wayland
 Brown, Clarence J.
 Brown, Lewis H(erold)
 Brunauer, Esther C(aukin)
 Buck, Solon J(ustus)
 Bugas, John S(tephen)

Bush, Vannevar
 Caffrey, James J(oseph)
 Capehart, Homer E(arl)
 Clague, Ewan
 Clapp, Gordon R(ufus)
 Clark, John D(avidson)
 Clifford, Clark McAdams
 Denfeld, Louis E(mil)
 Denham, R(obert) N(ewton)
 Denny, Charles R(uthven), Jr.
 Dodge, Joseph M(orrell)
 Douglas, Lewis W(illiams)
 Duggan, Laurence (Hayden)
 Elliott, Harriet Wiseman obit
 Emeny, Brooks
 Fry, Kenneth D(avey)
 Gardner, O(liver) Max(well)
 Garrison, Lloyd K(irkham)
 Gates, Ralph F(esler)
 Gibson, John W(illard)
 Goodloe, John D(uncan, 3d)
 Grady, Henry F(rancis)
 Griffith, Ernest S(tacey)
 Griswold, Dwight P(almer)
 Halleck, Charles A(braham)
 Harrison, Wallace K(irkman)
 Hartley, Fred A(IIan), Jr.
 Herrick, Elinore Morehouse
 Herter, Christian Archibald
 Hickenlooper, Bourke B(lake-
 more)
 Hilldring, John H(enry)
 Johnson, Thomasina Walker
 Kennan, George F(rost)
 Kenyon, Dorothy
 Keyserling, Leon H.
 Knowland, William F(ife)
 Knutson, Harold
 La Guardia, Fiorello H(enry)
 obit
 Lasswell, Harold D(wight)
 Lawes, Lewis E(dward) obit
 Lucas, Scott W(ike)
 Luckman, Charles
 Lusk, Mrs. Georgia L(ee)
 McCarran, Patrick A(nthony)
 McCloy, John J(ay)
 Maddox, William P(ercy)
 Marshall, George C(atlett)
 Miller, Watson B(ahan)
 Myer, Dillon S(eymour)
 Noyes, W(illiam) Albert, Jr.
 O'Daniel, W(ilbert) Lee
 O'Dwyer, William
 Oliver, Lunsford E(verett)
 O'Neil, James F(rancis)
 Picard, Frank A(lbert)
 Pike, Sumner T(ucker)
 Ridgway, M(atthew) B(unker)
 Rooks, Lowell W(ard)
 Royall, Kenneth C(laiborne)
 St. George, Katharine (Delano
 Price Collier)
 Saltzman, Charles E(skridge)
 Schoeneman, George J(ere-
 miah)
 Shipley, Ruth B(ielaski)
 Smith, Harold D(ewey) obit
 Snow, Glenn E.
 Stainback, Ingram Macklin
 Strauss, Lewis L(ichtenstein)

Sullivan, Gael (E.)
 Talmadge, Eugene obit
 Talmadge, Herman E (ugene)
 Taylor, Glen H (earst)
 Thomas, J (ohn) Parnell
 Thompson, M (elvin) E (rnest)
 Thorp, Willard L (ong)
 Valentine, Lewis J (oseph) obit
 Waitt, Alden H (arry)
 Wallace, Henry A (gard)
 Warren, Edgar L (ovett)
 Waymack, W (illiam) W (esley)
 Wilbur, Ray Lyman
 Wiley, Alexander
 Williams, Clyde E (lmer)
 Wilson, Carroll Louis
 Wilson, Hugh (Robert) obit
 Winant, John G (ilbert) obit
 Zander, Arnold S (cheuer)

Industry

Behn, Sosthenes
 Brown, Lewis H (erold)
 Bugas, John S (tephen)
 Bunting, Earl
 Christopher, George T.
 Chubb, L (ewis) Warrington
 Collyer, John L (yon)
 Crosley, Powel, Jr.
 Dearborn, Ned H (arland)
 Dodd, Alvin E (arl)
 Douglas, Lewis W (illiams)
 Echols, Oliver P (atton)
 Ford, Henry obit
 Gardner, Lester D (urand)
 Gardner, O (liver) Max (well)
 Harbord, James G (uthrie) obit
 Heinz, H (enry) J (ohn), 2d
 Houghton, Amory
 Ingles, Harry C (lyde)
 Keller, K (aufman) T (huma)
 McCormick, Fowler
 Miller, Justin
 Patiño, Simón I (turi) obit
 Plowden, Sir Edwin Noel
 Saltzman, Charles E (skridge)
 Shreve, Earl Owen
 Wanger, Walter
 Young, Robert R (alph)

Journalism

Barrett, Edward W (are)
 Beatty, Bessie obit
 Cain, James M (allahan)
 Carter, Boake obit
 Churchill, Randolph (Frederick
 Edward Spencer)
 Considine, Robert (Bernard)
 Crossman, R (ichard) H (oward)
 S (tafford)
 Duncan, Thomas W (illiam)
 Erlander, Tage
 Fitzgerald, Ed (ward)
 Folliard, Edward T (homas)
 Fry, Kenneth D (avey)
 Gardner, Lester D (urand)
 Gilmore, Eddy (Lanier King)
 Gould, Beatrice Blackmar
 Gould, (Charles) Bruce

Grimes, W (illiam) H (enry)
 Griswold, Dwight P (almer)
 Hellinger, Mark (John)
 Herrick, Elinor Morehouse
 Herter, Christian Archibald
 Holt, Hamilton
 Jordan, Virgil (Dustin)
 Knowland, William F (ife)
 Kolodin, Irving
 Kraus, René (Raoul) obit
 Lavery, Emmet (Godfrey)
 Lleras Camargo, Alberto
 McGill, Ralph (Emerson)
 Nichols, Herbert B (ishop)
 Norton, Howard M (elvin)
 Ojike, Mbonu
 O'Neil, James F (rancis)
 Runyon, Damon obit
 Stokes, Thomas L (unsford, Jr.)
 Togliatti, Palmiro
 Wallace, Henry A (gard)
 Waymack, W (illiam) W (esley)
 Weeks, Edward (Augustus), Jr.
 Woltman, Frederick (Enos)

Labor

Attlee, Clement R (ichard)
 Ben-Gurion, David
 Bittner, Van A (mberg)
 Brannaman, Ray H (arold)
 Bugas, John S (tephen)
 Christman, Elisabeth
 Clague, Ewan
 Denham, R (obert) N (ewton)
 Derwent, Clarence
 Eady, Sir (Crawfurd) Wilfred
 (Griffin)
 Garrison, Lloyd K (irkham)
 Gibson, John W (illard)
 Googe, George L (ogan)
 Herrick, Elinor Morehouse
 Mitchell, H (arry) L (eland)
 Phelan, Edward (Joseph)
 Pressman, Lee
 Warren, Edgar L (ovett)
 Watt, Robert J. obit
 Wilkinson, Ellen (Cicely) obit
 Zander, Arnold S (cheuer)

Law

Asaf Ali
 Belt, Guillermo
 Brewster, (Ralph) Owen
 Brooks, C (harles) Wayland
 Bugas, John S (tephen)
 Caffrey, James J (oseph)
 Claxton, Brooke
 Clifford, Clark McAdams
 Crum, Bartley C (avanaugh)
 Denham, R (obert) N (ewton)
 Denny, Charles R (uthven), Jr.
 Gardner, O (liver) Max (well)
 Garrison, Lloyd K (irkham)
 Gates, Ralph F (esler)
 Goodloe, John D (uncan, 3d)
 Gruber, Karl
 Guerrero, José Gustavo
 Halleck, Charles A (braham)
 Hassan, Mahmoud

Hickenlooper, Bourke B (lake-
 more)
 Hiss, Alger
 Jackson, William K (enneth)
 obit
 Kenyon, Dorothy
 Keyserling, Leon H.
 La Guardia, Fiorello H (enry)
 obit
 Lasswell, Harold D (wight)
 Lerch, Archer L (ynn) obit
 Lucas, Scott W (ike)
 McCarran, Patrick A (nthony)
 McCloy, John J (ay)
 Miller, Justin
 Monsky, Henry obit
 Moutet, Marius
 O'Dwyer, William
 Pate, Walter L (acey)
 Paul, Alice
 Picard, Frank A (lbert)
 Pound, Roscoe
 Pressman, Lee
 Ramadier, Paul
 Rasmussen, Gustav
 Royall, Kenneth C (laiborne)
 Springer, Adele I.
 Stainback, Ingram Macklin
 Starr, Louis E (dward)
 Talmadge, Eugene obit
 Talmadge, Herman E (ugene)
 Undén, Bo Osten
 Vanderbilt, Arthur T.
 Wiley, Alexander
 Zafrullah Khan, Choudri Sir
 Mohammad

Literature

Note: WLB indicates biog-
 raphy originally published in
 Wilson Library Bulletin.

Asaf Ali
 Baker, Nina Brown (WLB)
 Borgese, G (iuseppe) A (ntonio)
 Brace, Gerald Warner (WLB)
 Brogan, D (enis) W (illiam)
 (WLB)
 Cain, James M (allahan)
 Caspary, Vera (WLB)
 Connolly, Cyril (Vernon)
 (WLB)
 Considine, Robert (Bernard)
 De Angeli, Marguerite (WLB)
 De Jong, Dola (WLB)
 Duncan, Thomas W (illiam)
 Enright, Elizabeth (WLB)
 Fletcher, Inglis (WLB)
 Franken, Rose (WLB)
 Freedman, Benedict
 Freedman, Nancy
 Garst, Shannon (WLB)
 Gassner, John (Waldhorn)
 Gould, Beatrice Blackmar
 Gould, (Charles) Bruce
 Hellinger, Mark (John)
 Henry, Marguerite (WLB)
 Hobson, Laura Z (ametkin)
 Hopkins, Arthur (Melancthon)
 Janney, Russell

Kane, Harnett T(homas)
(WLB)
Kraus, René (Raoul) obit
Lavery, Maura (WLB)
Lavery, Emmet (Godfrey)
Lawrence, Hilda (WLB)
Lothar, Ernst (WLB)
Lowell, Robert (Traill Spence,
Jr.)
Lownsbery, Eloise (WLB)
Menotti, Gian-Carlo
Miller, Arthur
Ojike, Mbonu
Payne, (Pierre Stephen) Robert
(WLB)
Pope, Arthur Upham
Runyon, Damon obit
Sartre, Jean-Paul
Stoopnagle, Colonel
Toynbee, Arnold J(oseph)
Walker, Mildred (WLB)
Weeks, Edward (Augustus), Jr.
West, Keith (WLB)

Medicine

Arce, José
Blain, Daniel
Bortz, Edward Leroy
Clarke, (Charles) Walter
Cori, Carl F(erdinand)
Cori, Gerty T(heresa Radnitz)
Densford, Katharine J(ane)
Graham, Wallace H(arry)
Hektoen, Ludvig
Lambert, Sylvester M(axwell)
obit
Levine, Philip
Loewe, (Walter) S(iegfried)
Muller, H(ermann) J(oseph)
Stanley, W(endell) M(eredith)
Wiener, Alexander S(olomon)
Wilbur, Ray Lyman

Military

Brannaman, Ray H(arold)
Carlson, Evans F(ordyce) obit
Claxton, Brooke
Echols, Oliver P(atton)
Fraser, Sir (William Jocelyn)
Ian
Geiger, Roy S(tanley) obit
Graham, Wallace H(arry)
Griffith, Paul H(oward)
Harbord, James G(uthrie)
obit
Haskell, William N(afew)
Hilldring, John H(enry)
Ingles, Harry C(lyde)
Leclerc, Jacques-Philippe obit
Lerch, Archer L(ynn) obit
Marshall, George C(atlett)
Noe, Jehan (Ludovic James
Achille) de, Comte
Oleson, Lloyd F(rederic)
Oliver, Lunsford E(verett)
O'Neil, James F(rancis)
Peker, Recep
Ridgway, M(atthew) B(unker)
Rooks, Lowell W(ard)

Royall, Kenneth C(laiborne)
Saltzman, Charles E(skridge)
Starr, Louis E(dward)
Sultan, Daniel I(som) obit
Surles, Alexander D(ay) obit
Waitt, Alden H(arry)

Motion Pictures

Autry, Gene
Benoit-Lévy, Jean
Cartier-Bresson, Henri
Derwent, Clarence
Gielgud, John
Harrison, Rex
Hellinger, Mark (John)
Kerr, Deborah
Krupa, Gene
Lasky, Jesse L(ouis)
Lavery, Emmet (Godfrey)
Mason, James
Moore, Grace obit
Peck, Gregory
Powell, William
Runyon, Damon obit
Skelton, Red
Stanwyck, Barbara
Vallee, Rudy
Wanger, Walter

Music

Autry, Gene
Bjoerling, Jussi
Carpenter, John Alden
Como, Perry
De Luca, Giuseppe
Duchin, Eddy
Flagstad, Kirsten
Francescatti, Zino
Huberman, Bronislaw obit
Ives, Charles E(dward)
Kolodin, Irving
Krupa, Gene
Menotti, Gian-Carlo
Moore, Douglas (Stuart)
Moore, Grace obit
Münch, Charles
Sándor, György
Singher, Martial
Smallens, Alexander
Tagliavini, Ferruccio
Tourel, Jennie
Vallee, Rudy

Naval

Alberto (Da Motta E Silva),
Alvaro
Carlson, Evans F(ordyce) obit
Claxton, Brooke
Clifford, Clark McAdams
Cruzen, Richard H(arold)
Denfeld, Louis E(mil)
Edinburgh, Philip, 3d Duke of
Frederik IX, King of Denmark
Holloway, James L(emuel), Jr.
Ingram, Jonas H(oward)
Mitscher, Marc A(ndrew) obit
Nagano, Osami obit
Strauss, Lewis L(ichenstein)

Politics

Aiken, George D(avid)
Arce, José
Asaf Ali
Attlee, Clement R(ichard)
Auriol, Vincent
Azzam, Abdul Rahman
Bailey, Josiah W(illiam) obit
Belt, Guillermo
Ben-Gurion, David
Bilbo, Theodore G(ilmore) obit
Brewster, (Ralph) Owen
Brooks, C(harles) Wayland
Brown, Clarence J.
Butler, Nicholas Murray obit
Calwell, Arthur A(ugustus)
Capehart, Homer E(arl)
Churchill, Randolph (Frederick
Edward Spencer)
Claxton, Brooke
Crossman, R(ichard) H(oward)
S(tafford)
Crum, Bartley C(avanaugh)
Erlander, Tage
Fraser, Sir (William Jocelyn)
Ian
Gardner, O(liver) Max(well)
Gates, Ralph F(esler)
Griswold, Dwight P(almer)
Hallock, Charles A(braham)
Hartley, Fred A(IIan), Jr.
Herter, Christian Archibald
Hickenlooper, Bourke B(lake-
more)
Knowland, William F(ife)
Knutson, Harold
La Guardia, Fiorello H(enry)
obit
Lange, Halvard M(anthey)
Lefaucheux, Marie-Hélène
Lleras Camargo, Alberto
Lucas, Scott W(ike)
Lusk, Mrs. Georgia L(ee)
McCarran, Patrick A(nthony)
McGill, Ralph (Emerson)
Mehta, Hansa
Moutet, Marius
Nenni, Pietro
O'Daniel, W(ilbert) Lee
O'Dwyer, William
Peker, Recep
Ramadier, Paul
Rhee, Syngman
St. George, Katharine (Delano
Price Collier)
Snow, Glenn E.
Soekarno
Sophoulis, Themistocles
Sullivan, Gael (E.)
Talmadge, Eugene obit
Talmadge, Herman E(ugene)
Taylor, Glen H(earst)
Thomas, J(ohn) Parnell
Thompson, M(elvin) E(rnest)
Tiso, Joseph obit
Togliatti, Palmiro
Wallace, Henry A(gard)
Wiley, Alexander
Wilkinson, Ellen (Cicely) obit

Winant, John G(ilbert) obit
Yim, Louise
Zafullah Khan, Choudri Sir Mo-
hammad

Spellman, Francis (Joseph),
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 Fischer, Israel Frederick obit Apr 40
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 Fisher, Clarence S(tanley) obit Sep 41
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 Fiske, Charles, Bishop obit Mar 42
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- Gardner, O(liver) Max(well) biog Jan 47 obit Mar 47
- Garfield, Harry A(ugustus) obit Feb 43
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- Gauss, Christian Apr 45
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- George, Albert Bailey obit Apr 40
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- Gervasi, Frank (Henry) Jun 42
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- Gibbs, William Francis Apr 44
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- Gibson, Ernest Willard obit Aug 40
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- Gifford, Sanford R(obinson) obit Apr 44
- Gifford, Walter S(herman) Jan 45
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- Guggenheim, Mrs. Daniel obit Jul 44
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- Gunn, Selskar Michael obit Sep 44
- Gunter, Julius Caldeen obit Yrbk 40
- Gunther, Franklin Mott obit Feb 42
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- Guthrie, Charles Ellsworth, Rev. obit Sep 40
- Guthrie, William Buck obit Yrbk 40
- Guyer, Ulysses Samuel obit Jul 43
- Gwathmey, James T(ayloe) obit Apr 44
- Gwathmey, Robert Dec 43
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- Haas, Arthur E(rich) obit Apr 41
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- Hackett, Charles obit Feb 42
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- Hadfield, Sir Robert Abbott, 1st Baronet obit Nov 40
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- Haggard, William David obit Mar 40
- Hahn, Emily Jul 42
- Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia Apr 41
- Hainisch, Michael obit Mar 40
- Haldane, John Burdon Sanderson Nov 40
- Hale, Arthur, Rev. obit Mar 40
- Hale, Richard W(alden) obit Apr 43
- Halifax, Edward Frederick Lindley Wood, 3rd Viscount Sep 40
- Hall, Florence (Louise) Aug 43
- Hall, Frank O(liver), Rev. obit Dec 41
- Hall, George A(lbert) obit Nov 41
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- Hall, James obit Jul 40
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- Halloran, Roy D(ennis) obit Dec 43
- Halsey, Edwin A(lexander) obit Mar 45
- Halsey, Margaret (Frances) Nov 44
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- Hambro, Carl Joachim May 40
- Hamilton, Alice May 46
- Hamilton, Clayton (Meeker) obit Oct 46
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- Hamilton, Cosmo obit Dec 42
- Hamilton, George Livingston obit Nov 40
- Hamilton, Hale obit Jul 42
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- Hammerstein, Oscar, 2d Feb 44
- Hammerstein-Equord, Kurt von obit Jun 43
- Hammond, Aubrey Lindsay obit Apr 40
- Hammond, Graeme M. obit Dec 44
- Handy, William C(hristopher) Mar 41
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- Hanna, Edward Joseph obit Aug 44
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- Hansell, Haywood S(hepherd, Jr.) Jan 45
- Hansen, Alvin H(arvey) Sep 45
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- Hanson, Howard (Harold) Oct 41
- Hanson, Ole obit Sep 40
- Hansson, Per Albin biog Oct 42 obit Nov 46
- Hanus, Paul H(enry) obit Feb 42
- Harada, Tasuku, Rev. obit Mar 40
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- Harding, Margaret S(nodgrass) Apr 47
- Harding, Nelson obit Feb 45
- Hardy, Ashley Kingsley obit Sep 40
- Hargrove, Marion (Lawton, Jr.) Jun 46
- Harington, Sir Charles obit Yrbk 40
- Harkness, Edward Stephen obit Jan-Feb 40
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- Harmon, Millard F(illmore) biog Dec 42 obit Apr 45
- Harmsworth, Harold Sidney, 1st Viscount Rothermere See Rothermere, H. S. H., 1st Viscount obit Jan 41
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- Harper, Samuel Northrup obit Mar 43
- Harper, Theodore Acland obit Jun 42
- Harriman, Florence Jaffray Hurst Mar 40
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- Harrington, Francis Clark obit Mar 40
- Harris, Sir Arthur Travers Sep 42
- Harris, James Rendel obit Apr 41
- Harris, Roy Aug 40
- Harris, Sam H(enry) obit Aug 41
- Harris, William, Jr. obit Oct 46
- Harrison, Earl G(rant) Aug 43
- Harrison, Joan (Mary) May 44
- Harrison, Pat obit Aug 41
- Harrison, Rex Jan 47
- Harrison, Shelby M(illard) Jan 43
- Harrison, Wallace K(irkman) Mar 47
- Harsányi, Zsolt obit Apr 44
- Harsch, Joseph C(lose) Oct 44
- Hart, Albert Bushnell obit Aug 43
- Hart, Basil Henry Liddell- See Liddell Hart, B. H. Jan-Feb 40
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- Hart, Merwin K(imball) Oct 41
- Hart, Moss Jul 40
- Hart, Thomas C(harles) Jan 42
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- Hartle, Russell P(eter) Jun 42
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- Horne, Charles F(rancis) obit Nov 42
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 Wall, Evander Berry obit Jan-Jun 40
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 Weaver, Walter Reed obit Dec 44
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